

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
POLICE FILE (INV. REPORTS)
NUMERICAL BY REPORT
NUMBERS

PROJECT No.
FRU-2

REEL NO. 27

D-7074

D-7078

D-7079



SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4074

S. 4, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 22. 1935.

Subject Marcel Seze --- Absence from the s.s. Chenonceaux.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

The station in which the alleged abduction of Marcel Seze took place (Hongkew), has now taken over the case and will conduct further enquiries. I therefore respectfully suggest that the Indian Section discontinue investigation for the time being so as to avoid overlapping.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S4

Specific inquiries by the Sp. Br. may be discontinued but every assistance possible should be rendered to the station concerned.

JHG
23 NOV. 1935

Sir, Hongkew have closed the enquiry into M. Seze's absence I therefore suggest that this be filed for reference.

Em Golder D.S.I.
6.12.35

File JHG

FM. 2
G. 40M 5

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. 4, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 7614
Date 11 11 3

REPORT

Date November 16, 19 35.

Subject Marcel Seze --- Absence from the s.s. Chenonceaux on November 6 and 7, 1935 --- Visit to s.s. Chenonceaux, 15.11.35.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

In the company of M. Bertier of French Police Headquarters, a visit was paid to the s.s. Chenonceaux upon her arrival from Japan at 3.15 p.m. November 15, 1935, when Marcel Seze, a member of the crew was interviewed regarding his statement made to the Captain of the s.s. Chenonceaux covering his absence from his ship on November 6 and 7, 1935.

"Seze" claimed that he left the ship at about 3 p.m. on November 5 and proceeded to Nanking Road where he made certain purchases, that thereafter he went to Avenue Joffre where he made other purchases and returned to his ship at about 5.30 p.m. He remained on the vessel for about one hour, during which time he changed his clothes and then proceeded to Avenue Joffre where he called upon two Polish women at their residence.

D.D.C.

Lee Ag. C.P.'s remarks

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

Questioned as to the address of his two friends, he claimed that he did not know the number of the house nor the name of the street, but from his description of the locality it was gathered that he was referring to an apartment house somewhere on Route Voyron. He was asked if he could lead us to the house, but claimed his inability to do so on account of the absence of his superior officer who left the vessel immediately she berthed.

Seze stated that he whiled away the time until 9.15 p.m. when he and his two women friends went to the Cathay Theatre. On leaving at about 11.20 p.m. the trio visited a small cafe where they remained for about half an hour, when Seze suggested that they should go to the Paramount Ballroom to see the floor show. The women agreed and the party arrived at the Paramount at about 12.30 a.m. November 6.

FM. 2
G. 40M. 6.35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

(2)

Subject..... .....

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Made by..... .....Forwarded by..... .....

They sat through two or three turns and then, according to Seze, asked to be escorted home. He took them home but returned to the Paramount as there was one item in the programme he wished to see. On his second visit he remained about one hour, that is, he left at about 2 a.m. The times were not definitely stated by Seze, but have been worked out from the time he alleges he spent in the various places he visited that night.

On emerging from the Paramount on the second occasion Seze did not take one of the cars supplied by the Paramount management for hire purposes, but took one which was touting for hire outside. He directed the chauffeur to drive to Broadway and on arrival outside the Savoy Hotel told him to stop as he wished to change money and purchase cigarettes.

Once having got out of the car, Seze states that he decided to walk back to his ship, which was lying at the Central Wharf and that in dismissing his car he offered the chauffeur $1.20. This was refused and an altercation ensued which concluded with Seze striking the chauffeur. Almost immediately two Indians appeared and pushed Seze into the car in which he had been riding and ordered the chauffeur to drive on East to Yangtszepoo Road.

It should here be stated that Broadway from the Garden Bridge along its whole length is well patrolled, whilst there is a Chinese Police Constable posted near the Savoy Hotel especially for the control of ricshaws, etc. This duty is withdrawn when the cabarets close, nevertheless an altercation which according to the statement of Seze, lasted some minutes, would certainly have attracted the attention of one or other of

FM. 2
C. 40M. 4.35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

(3)

Subject.....

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Made by..... Forwarded by.....

the Police patrols in the vicinity.

The car in which the Frenchman claims to have been abducted was driven East on Broadway and Yangtszepoo Road for what he estimated to be about ten minutes. When it stopped he was told to get out and was taken to a Chinese house situated in an alleyway. The two Indians took him to the first floor of the house where he was thrust into a room and the door locked by one of the Indians, who, Seze claims, had a key in his possession when entering the house.

Before leaving him the Indians searched him and relieved him of $80.00, a cigarette case and a tram-car season ticket issued by the Marseilles Tramway Company. He claims that he was left alone until about 11 a.m. November 6, 1935, when he asked for food, which was eventually brought to him by a Chinese accompanied by one of the Indians. Later he asked for cigarettes and, instead of giving him his own case one of the Indians produced a packet of "Camel".

Eventually one of the Indians came into the room carrying a long narrow book in which he began to write and at the same time told Seze that he had been fined $50.00, for assaulting a motor car driver. A further $5 was deducted from Seze's money for the food which he ate and the remainder ($25) handed back to him. He was finally released at about 7 p.m. November 7, 1935.

When asked why he had made no attempt to escape or raise an alarm Seze stated that he was afraid of the Indians and that the window of the room was very small and barred, and that he could not see anything on the outside. He was asked if he could lead us to the place where he had been

FM. 2
G 40M 4-35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(4)

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

detained, but claimed to be totally unable to do so. He stated that he did not know the number of the car in which he travelled and could only say that it was painted a dark colour and had white linen seat covers which were soiled. He also stated that he doubted if he could identify the persons concerned in his alleged abduction, and that he did not wish to prosecute them.

Enquiries have been made along all likely channels but nothing has come to light either to prove or disprove Seze's statement, however, members of the Indian Section have been instructed to carry out observation duty on Broadway at night until further orders in case there should be another affair of the same description.

16

Kim Golan
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Dt. (Crime)
Information
JWG

S4,
Is any further action necessary?
JWG

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.4, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 2004
Title [illegible] 35

Date November 11, to 35.

Subject Marcel Seze — Absence from s.s. Chenonceaux.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

Upon the arrival of the Messageries Martimes, s.s. Chenonceaux in Shanghai on November 5, 1935, Marcel Seze, French, a member of the crew, went ashore. He did not return to his ship until the evening of November 7, 1935, after an absence of approximately 48 hours. Upon reporting to his ship, he was taken before the Captain when he told the following story :-

On leaving the ship he went ashore where he called upon two Polish girls and later escorted them to the cinema. After the performance he took leave of his companions and proceeded to the Paramount ballroom where he stayed until about 1.10 - 1.20 a.m. He states that it was his intention then to return to his ship and that on emerging into the street he obtained a car, ordering the chauffeur to drive to Broadway. When the vehicle arrived near the Savoy Hotel, Broadway, Seze told the chauffeur to stop, as he intended to walk to the wharf, farther east on Broadway, where the Chenonceaux was tied up. He offered the chauffeur $1.20 but it was refused as not being enough. An altercation ensued resulting in "Seze" striking the man in the face. Almost immediately two Indians arrived on the scene - from Seze's description these men would appear to have been watchmen. They spoke to the chauffeur in Chinese and then bundled Seze back into the car, ordering the driver to drive on east. After a ride of some ten minutes the car was stopped and Seze was taken into a Chinese house and to a room on the 1st floor. He asked to leave but was refused, whilst the Indians, whom he says where detaining him by force, told him that he could go if he paid $50. He told them that he had no money and

Dy. CP
Lufm

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH) 12 NOV 1935

Treat as true report as amgd.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE 12 NOV. 1935 SHANGHAI

FM. 2
G. 40M. 1935

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (2)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

eventuelly on November 7, they allowed him to leave, whereupon he returned to his ship.

The whole story, according to M. Bertier of the French Police, is highly improbable, whilst enquiries made by the undersigned have failed to produce anything calculated to bear out Seze's story. No report was made to Hongkew, Wayside, Yulin Road or Yangtszepoo re the alleged assault on the chauffeur, nor can the two Indians be located. There is a watchman employed by the Savoy Hotel but he can offer no information.

The French Police made a request to the Settlement Police to assist in the enquiry. K.

Enquiries are being continued and should anything be discovered likely to prove or disprove the story told by Seze, it will be immediately reported.

Em Golder
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Ob. (Crime)
Information.
JJG

17 NOV. 1935

27 7078 37

March 27 37.

Dear Hill,

With reference to your letter dated 18th March, 1937, I forward herewith for your information a copy of a report regarding Mrs. Nadia Feigen.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

F. L. Hill, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

AP-c

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch (Station)

REPORT

Date March 25, 1937

Subject Communication dated 18-3-37 from British Consulate-General concerning Mrs N.D.Feigen.

Made by D.S.I. Prokofiev. *Forwarded by* T Boyne D S I

Enquiries show that Mrs Nadejda Davidovna FEIGEN is a Russian of Jewish origin who was born on October 1d,1898 at Goldingen,Latvia. She arrived in Shanghai from Germany in 1924 accompanied by her husband,Mr. N. Feigen,whom she later divorced. Following the divorce she became a paramour of M.A Notinsky,a gold bar broker by occupation with whom she cohabited until he married a certain Rosentour-Minkoff. For the past seven years she has worked for the Greenhouse,Millinery and Dressmaking, 790 Bubbling Well Road in the capacity of a representative and outport sales agent. In connection with this work she is known to have undertaken numerous trips to various places in China as well as to Hongkong, Macao and Saigon.

On November 21,1936 she was issued by the Public Safety Bureau passport No7723/342691 good for travelling to Hongkong, Saigon and Japan. On March 22,1937 she returned to Shanghai from Singapore in the s.s. "Cathay". In the Aliens' Passport Declaration Form she filled up on this occasion she states that she has no occupation and that she has returned to Shanghai from a pleasure trip.

Upon arrival here she stayed at the Embassy Hotel for one day . Her present address has not yet been located.

Nothing detrimental is known in this office regarding this person.

A. Prokofiev

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DSR 27/3.

Personal + Confidential H.B.M. Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

18th March, 1937.

Dear Bourne,

I should be grateful for any information you have regarding Miss Nadia Feigen, a Russian travelling on a Chinese passport issued at Shanghai. She claims to be employed by Madame Greenhouse in Shanghai. She arrived in Singapore from Bangkok and sailed on 13th March for Shanghai in the S.S. "Cathay".

Yours sincerely,

T. R. Hill

Major K. M. Bourne, M.C.,
Shanghai.

S1

DSI Prokofiev
DSI 15/3

DSP 18/3.

SPECIAL BRANCH
18 MAR 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.3806.

29 7078

SHANGHAI, 28 November 1935.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.D.7078 dated the 27th instant regarding Mrs.N.D.Feigen and Mrs. Greenhouse and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

12589
7078

FEMINA SILK

Proprietor: A. ZALMANOFF

On November 20, 1935, Mr. A. Zalmanoff, proprietor of the above-mentioned shop, Femina Silk, working in Shanghai at 940/942 Bubbling Well Road, decided to liquidate his business.

Following the decision on the same day, the creditors of the said Mr. Zalmanoff have accepted this proposition and name as Liquidators:

THE COMPAGNIE OPTORG
(Represented by Mr. Theurière)
Mr. BAUMZWEIGER
Mr. KAHAN

The offices of the Liquidators as follows:

c/o Compagnie Optorg
39 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

13622

November 27 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3688 dated November 11,1935, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of a report regarding Mrs. N.D. Feigen and Mrs. Greenhouse. There is nothing in Police records against them either politically or morally.

Enclosed 27/11 466

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) J.P. Givens.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

G 40,000 1.35

202-c

File No. M 7?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 27, 19 35.

Subject Communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General re Mrs. N.D. Feigen and Mrs. Greenhouse.

Made by D.S. Makaroff. *Forwarded by* D.K. S.I.

With reference to the attached communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General, dated November 11, 1935, on the subject of Mrs. N. D. Feigen and Mrs. Greenhouse, enquiries show that:

1) Mrs. Nadejda Davidovna Feigen, Russian, was born on October 18, 1898, at Goldingen, Latvia. In 1924 she came to Shanghai from Germany accompanied by her husband Mr. A. Feigen whom she later divorced. Following the divorce she became a paramour of E. A. Hotimsky, a gold bar broker by occupation, with whom she cohabited until he got married to a certain Rosentour-Minkoff. For the last six years, Mrs. Feigen has worked for Mme. Greenhouse as representative of her "salon-de-modes" and also as outport sales agent. In connection with this work, she undertook numerous trips to Hongkong, Macao and various places in China.

2) Mrs. Lea Shita Elisabeth Zalmanoff nee Greenhouse, Polish Jewess, was born on October 7, 1900 at Vilno, Poland. She came to Shanghai sometime in 1924 and soon afterwards married one A. Levenspiel, a Russian Jew, who was considered a man of doubtful reputation with strong socialistic tendencies. She divorced him in February 1930, and married Anatoly A. Zalmanoff, Russian Jew, a merchant, who at that time was working as a musician.

Mrs. Zalmanoff is a very wealthy woman and is proprietress of a Dressmaking & Millinery Store at No.790 Bubbling Well Road, and also of the "Femina" Silk Store, No. 940 B'Well Rd.

There is nothing detrimental known to this office

FORM No. 3
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File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject..... .....

Made by..... *Forwarded by*.....

from a moral or political point of view against Mrs. Feigen and Mrs. Zalmanoff.

N. MacRae

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

27 NOV 1935

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

CONFIDENTIEL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
S. B. REGIST...
S. B. D. 7078

No. 3688.

SHANGHAI, 11th November 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have received an application for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies from Mrs. Nadia Davidovna Feigen, born at Goldingen (Latvia), 18 October 1898, divorced wife of Mr. Feigen, a former Russian subject.

Mrs. Feigen intends to proceed to Java as representative of Madame Greenhouse (Me Vacheron), who has a milliner's shop at 790 Bubbling Well Road and who desires Mrs. Feigen to visit her business relations in Singapore, Batavia, Semarang and Soerabaia, holding herself responsible for all the expenses of Mrs. Feigen's trip.

Mrs. Feigen holds at present a passport issued by the local Bureau of Public Safety on May 10th 1935 (No. 10834) which is only good for travelling in China and which I advised her to change for one for travelling abroad. Her private address is at Bubbling Well Road 778, Denis Apt. 54.

I should be much obliged to you if you would let me know whether anything is known against her or Mrs. Greenhouse from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S2, For report please.
DS Makaroff.
DSR 12/11
WG 12 NOV 1935

12382

CHAI MUNICIPAL POL
S. B. REGISTR
B. D. 2079
13 11 35

World Cyclist Touring China

Chinese Tells Of Seven Years Spent Aboard A Bicycle

Seven years aboard a bicycle is the more recent history of Mr. Wong Ah Chai, 28-year-old son of a Straits Settlements rubber planter who has just returned to Shanghai on a world tour. In 1928 Wong was moved to set out for European countries, Northern Africa, India, and Siam and, not satisfied with his long trek, he yesterday stated that he is presently going to tour the land of his forefathers intensively before returning to his home in Malacca.

His "penniless cycling tour," Wong says, was the child of a youthful inspiration, planted in his bosom during a school-room geography lecture.

From Malacca, Wong cycled northward along the Malay Peninsula to Siam, then crossed to Burma, India, Baluchistan, Persia, Iraq, Syria, Turkey and Bulgaria. Arriving at the frontier of Yugoslavia, he was arrested by the Yugoslavian frontier guards, who mistook him for a spy. "They twisted my hand behind me and sent me to jail for a month against my protestations" Wong said yesterday.



Wong Ah-chai

Found Dungeons And Kindness On His Long Trek

Thrown into a dungeon, Wong was provided each day with a pound of hard bread and a bucket of water, but without blankets and only a cement floor on which to sleep. He was released through the intervention of the British Consular authorities, and was later deported to Vienna. Here a hospitable Viennese farmer housed him in a cow-shed for eight months, during which he was waiting for his confiscated bicycle. In Vienna, he joined the Circus Hagenbeck as an assistant. He visited Germany in 1931, where he remained for eight months, being helped with a daily necessities by the German farmers and factory hands in Cologne.

"They asked me a good deal about China, of which I wasn't able to tell much, except the conditions in British Malaya."

Leaves France

The adventurous traveler then left for France by way of Strassburg.

(Continued on Page [illegible])

File
DW

/2383

Crossing over from Calais to Dunkirk, Wong was arrested by the French frontier guards and kept in prison, because his cycle did not have a license and he could not pay the duty. Again the British Consular authorities intervened, paying for him 50 francs and securing his release. Remaining in France for two months, Wong went to Dover by steamer.

During his four-month stay in England, he was helped by the Reverend Hickman Johnson, of the Methodist Wesleyian Church.

"The English people are the most hospitable I encountered during my whole trip," Wong remarked. The Four Square Gospel and Wesleyian missionary friends fitted him out for his trip to Northern Ireland. Back again in England, Wong returned to Germany and again joined the Circus Hagenbeck and worked his passage to Luzenburg, Switzerland, and Italy, Sardinian Island, Sicily, and Malta. He also visited North Africa, Algeria, Tripoli, Libia, Egypt, Yemen, Aden, Omen, then crossing the Persian Gulf, he went back to Singapore, by the R.A.F. Warsidar, a British oil tanker.

Robbed In Police Station

The travels of Wong weren't all smooth-going. In the small town of Birjan, Persia, he spent one night in a police station. The next morning he awoke to find his belongings, cycle included, gone. The police demanded money for the night's lodging. The matter was settled through the intervention of an Indian motor driver of the Convoy of Teheran, who was a British subject. For his mediation, the driver in turn demanded two tomans—but that was less than what the Persian police asked for.

Wong then cycled to Teheran, capital of Persia, where he was again provided with small sums of money by the American missionaries, and the British Consular authorities. Arriving at the Caspian Sea, Wong was dissuaded by the British Consular authorities there from traveling into the Soviet territory, which would have been at his own risk. He made his way to Iraq, capital of Baghdad.

"What impressed me most at Baglidad was the long curved knives which the Arabs carry on their persons. A sudden poke from one of these sharp instruments would mean certain death, and I dared not irritate any one of them." Crossing over to Syria, Wong, got help from the Armenian people there. Sporadic passing motor transports gave him occasional provisions during his journey to Turkey.

Helped In Turkey

"There is every sign of modernity in every place I visited in Turkey. The Turkish municipal governments in every districts through which I passed supplied me with 3 lira for my expenses."

On his way back to Siam from Europe in March this year, Wong was caught in the crisis of the anti-Chinese movement there. He was stopped by the Siamese police, who demanded $100 for his entry into Siam. He was sent to Haadyai, where he paid instead only $1.10 after much wrangling. From Bangkok he traveled to Hongkong, where he arrived on March 22 this year. He walked to Canton along the Canton-Kowloon railway.

Wong first arrived here last June, since when he has visited many cities along the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow Railways. He was entertained in Nanking by Mr. Chen Shu-jen, chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission, and by the Central Kuomintang authorities. "My plan is to see China, and travel into the interior places," said Wong yesterday.

The adventurous traveler told a CHINA PRESS reporter that he is looking for a bicycle. He was presented with one by the Monopole Cycle and Motor Company, Coventry, England, during his visit in England, but it was left in Liverpool owing to customs difficulties. "I had a hard time interviewing Mayor Liu Chi-wen at Canton. I do not know why it is so difficult to see some of the big men in China. Several times I was told they were busy by their secretaries." Wong said yesterday.

D-7080

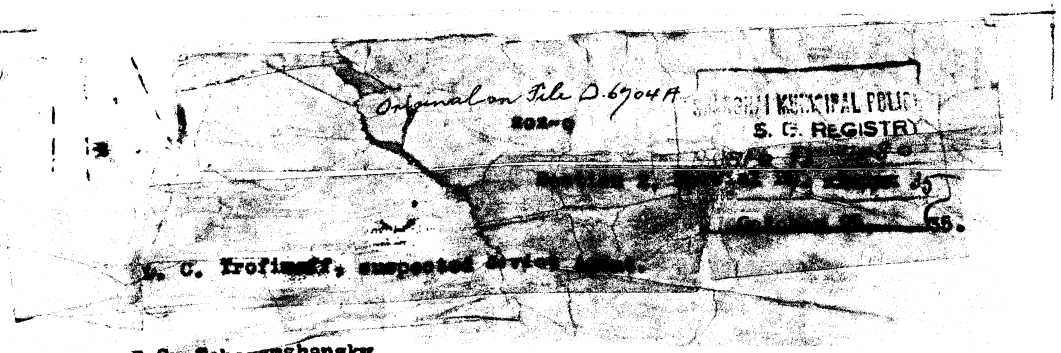
TROFIMOFF, Lev Constantinovitch
Lithanian citizen.

WALDEN, Rivosh
Agent of 3rd International

NAIDIS, Brian

SMP: No. S.B. D 7080

KOSSOFF, V.
Sub-Manager of Shipping Dept. of Centrosojus.



M. C. Trofimoff, suspected Soviet Agent.

D.S. Tcheremshansky

Lev Constantinovitch Trofimoff, Lithuanian citizen of Russian origin, born on August 16, 1887 at Kamishin, Saratov Province, arrived in Shanghai from Harbin at the end of November 1934 and became a partner in "Oriental Motors", No.126 Bubbling Well Road, owned by Messrs. M. B. Terk and V. M. Koffman. Trofimoff was registered with local Bureau of Public Safety under No. 15512 on November 30, 1934 as a Lithuanian citizen, on the strength of Lithuanian Certificate of Nationality issued in Harbin by the former Lithuanian Consul Kotyl-Kotylius. It is known that Kotyl-Kotylius would issue certificates of nationality to anybody for certain remuneration (File D.6827). In this connection it must be noted that when he registered with the Bureau of Public Safety, Trofimoff falsely stated the place of birth as Radsivillishky, Lithuania. Trofimoff rented Apt. 3, Daisy Apartments, No. 20 Route Camil Lorios. Some time later his wife Nina Mihailovna Trofimoff, born on 3.6.1900 in Tomsk, Siberia, arrived in Shanghai. With them resided also the young sister of Mrs. Trofimoff, name unknown.

* D. 6704 A

Trofimoff came to the notice of S.M.P. in connection with the case of Brian Naidis, who was arrested in Hankow by the Chinese Authorities for being concerned in the plot to liberate Walden-Rivosh - agent of the 3rd International - from the Chinese prison at Hankow. It was reported that Trofimoff, who is a good chess player, was seen several times in the company of Walden-Rivosh, playing chess. Brian Naidis in his statement alleged that Trofimoff was a Soviet Agent, and was introduced to him by V. Kogseff, Sub-Manager of the Shipping Department of the local branch of Centrosojus.

* See Files D.5302 + 10.786 (p.5)

Kosseff asked Naidis to obtain certain information about Japanese Military affairs and pass it on to Trofimoff.

As result of the above informations Trofimoff was invited to S.M.P. Headquarters on September 19, 1935, and was questioned by D.S.I. Maklaevsky and D.S. Tcheremshansky. He stated that he did not know Walden-Rivosh or V. Kosseff, but that he had met Naidis in connection with his business as a motor car salesman, and that Naidis had been to his home.

The following day information was received to the effect that Trofimoff had expected being arrested and had left for Tientsin. His wife was later interviewed by D.S.I. Maklaevsky and stated that Trofimoff left for Tientsin as he was nervous after being called to Police Headquarters. She also stated that no communication had been received from her husband, but that she was expecting a telegram from him in the near future. In this connection it must be noted that before he was questioned by Police, Trofimoff purchased a trunk from Waling Trunk Co., No. 495 Avenue Joffre; this indicates that he was already preparing to leave Shanghai.

On 29.9.35 Mrs. E. M. Trofimoff vacated her flat at Daisy Apartments leaving two months rent unpaid. She left without giving notice to the landlord and did not remove the furniture from the flat. Mrs. Trofimoff's present whereabouts are unknown.

On October 9, 1935, Monsieur Gelin of the French Police, in company with D.F.S. Henchman, searched the home of L. C. Trofimoff at Apartment 3, No. 20 Route Camil Lories. The documents found (see attached translations) indicate that

Trofimoff for many years was connected with the Soviet establishments.

It is believed that Trofimoff and his wife left with s.s. "Sever" on October 19, 1935, under false names.

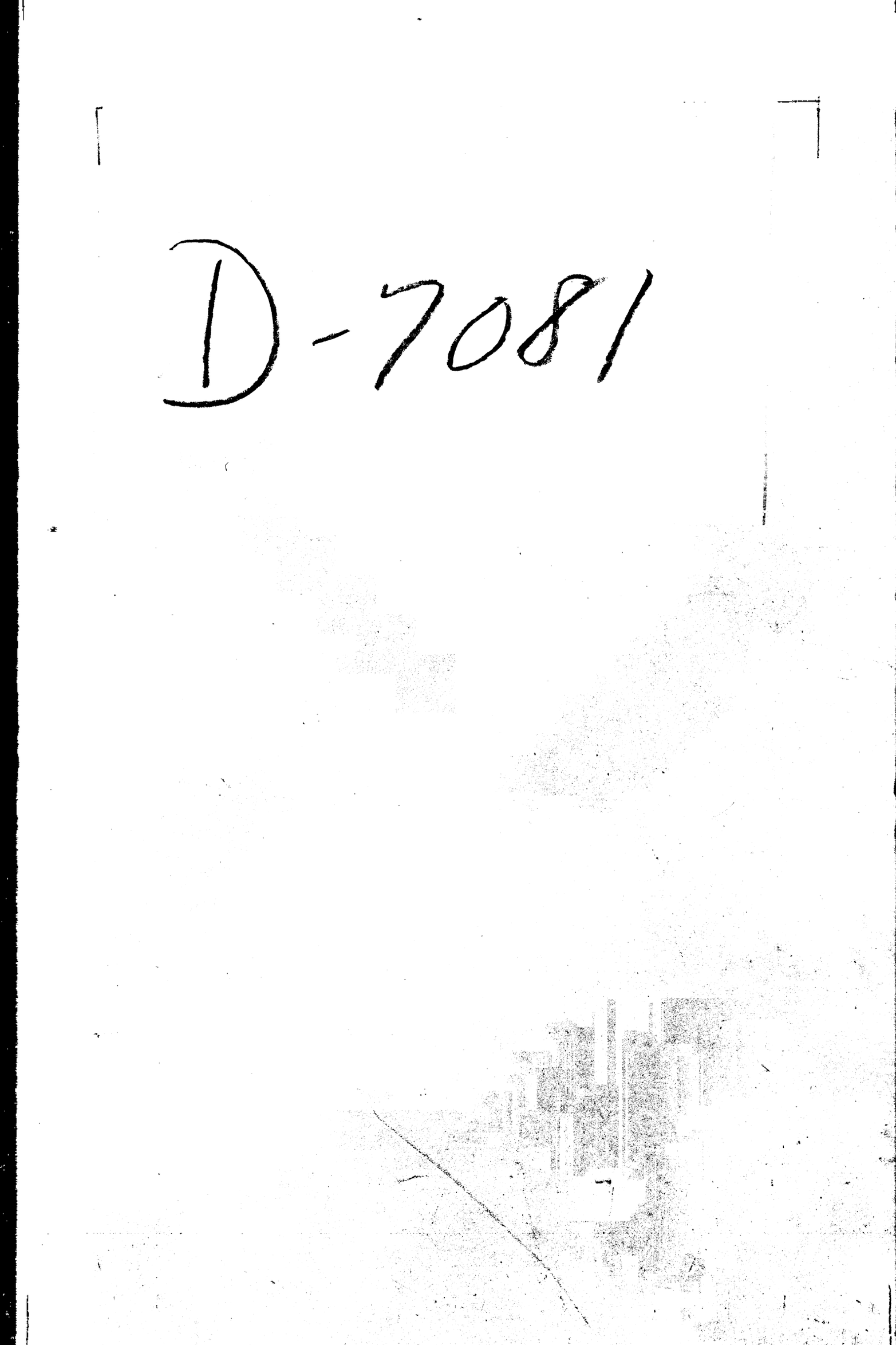
Extract from File D.6827 re Katyl-Katylius

Report of D.S. Tcheremshansky
dated November 7, 1935.

Of the many persons in Shanghai who are in possession of false "Lithuanian Certificates of Nationality" issued by Kotyl-Kotylius four came in particular to the notice of the Special Branch i.e. L.C. Trofimoff, suspected Soviet agent connected with B. Naidis who was arrested in Hankow in connection with the plot to liberate M. Walden-Rivosh, etc.

L. 67044

D-7081



Special Branch Registry
~~(C.I.D.) Office Notes~~

File No. D 7011

SUBJECT

Sino-Japanese - Situation

Note: Part of this file on left with Confidential Papers.
(1 Quire of Typ. Accept [illegible] the Secretary [illegible]

D.70281

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 208
Date 22 / 2 / 37

February 22, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao (letter from Zangzoh):

STRANGE GUNBOAT APPEARS OFF ZANGZOH

At 5 p.m. February 20, a strange gunboat appeared outside Bah Kau Harbour (八仙港) at Zangzoh and fired a number of shots. The firing lasted ten muniutes.

The residents were alarmed. Policemen on duty made an investigation, but owing to the fog, they could not ascertain the nationality of the warship.

The gunboat left the Harbour late at night.

4

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7081
Date 4 | 2 | 37

February 1, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Lih Pao (letter from Zangzch):

A WARSHIP APPEARS OFF BAH-MAO HARBOUR

Shortly after 7 p.m. January 29, a warship of a certain nation was noticed between Bah-mao (八卯) Harbour and Kao-poo (高浦) Harbour. This warship left on the morning of January 30 in the direction of Shanghai.

It will be recalled that in March 1936 a warship of a certain nation fired several shots towards the shore outside Kao-poo Harbour.

Central China Daily News (Nanking telegram):

On January 30 two Japanese military aeroplanes landed at Tsingtao from Dairen.

Upon receiving this information on January 31, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs despatched a telegram to the Tsingtao City Government instructing it to make an investigation.

Sin Wan Pao (Tientsin telegram):

THE SMUGGLING IN NORTH CHINA

On January 29 the Customs authorities at Chinwangtao seized outside the harbour two motor boats belonging to ronins. Large quantities of smuggled artificial silk and sugar were found on the vessels.

A captain of gendarmes of a certain nation at Chinwangtao later called at the Custom House to claim the smuggled goods.

Shun Pao (Foochow telegram):

PURCHASE AND EXPORT OF COPPER COINS AND RICE BY A CERTAIN NATION

A certain nation is making large purchases of copper coins and rice here.

According to an investigation made by the Chamber of Commerce, there are only 30,000 piculs of rice in stock here, which is sufficient for half a month only. The Chamber has petitioned the authorities to place a strict ban upon the export of rice.



D.C. 7081
13/37
14 JAN 1937

January 13, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

MR. WANG CHING WEI DUE IN SHANGHAI JANUARY 14

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, who passed through Hongkong yesterday, is due in Shanghai at 1 p.m. January 14 by the s.s. "Potsdam".

Acting on instructions from Mr. Lin Sen, President of the National Government, Dr. Chu Min Nyi, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, left Nanking for Shanghai by the 11 p.m. train yesterday to welcome Mr. Wang Ching Wei, who is due in Shanghai on January 14.

Dr. Chu Min Nyi arrived here on January 12. Important government officials and representatives of various places are coming to Shanghai to welcome Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

Lih Pao publishes the following article:

"SEVEN EVENTS SINCE THE NEW YEAR"

Looking through the reports published by this paper during the first seven days of the New Year, the following are the major events that have been given notice:-

1) On New Year Day, 10 Japanese warships fired machine guns towards the shore at Yanglinkow (), Zangzon ().
2) At 11 a.m. January 2, a Japanese military aeroplane No.140 dropped small five-coloured flags together with absurd propaganda sheets at Tsingtao.
3) On the afternoon of January 2, three drunken Japanese marines assaulted a coolie and a foreign-dressed Chinese on Chapoo Road and Wuchang Road.
4) On January 3, two Japanese assaulted an umbrella hawker on Chengtu Road.
5) On the night of January 4, a Japanese special affairs organization at Chengchow was raided by the Chinese authorities. Secret documents disclosed a plot to create ricting with evil-doers. Three Japanese ronins were detained.
6) On January 5, the Chief of the Japanese Special Affairs Organization in Suiyuan knocked down a road worker in a motor car accident.
7) On January 7, six persons in Jehol were buried alive by Japanese gendarmes.

Most of the above events were due to persons who always talk of friendly relations with China. It gives one the headache to read these reports.

When they are in a happy mood, they pay some compensations for a murder or assault. (The case of the street worker who was knocked down in a motor car accident was settled with the payment of a compensation and medical expenses); sometimes a person who has been injured or killed gets nothing. The lives of Japanese, however, are precious and when they commit an offence, they are taken over by their own authorities as in the case of the three ronins who were arrested at Chengchow.

No. D
Date / /

January 13, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

As we have no coastal defence, foreign warships act as they please. Foreigners have consular jurisdiction, so they can establish special organs in the interior to protect their towdies. We are not in a position to protect our nationals, and that is why Chinese are being assaulted or buried alive.

All those events are merely the opening parts of a performance at the beginning of the year; the big plays will come later. Let us be prepared!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 2081
Date Jan 11 37
B. BRANCH

January 11, 1937. Afternoon Translation.37

The "Crystal" (晶報) published the following report on January 10:

THE CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY

Mr. Zien Chong Zah (錢滄硯), Chief of the Shanghai Office of the Central News Agency, has been transferred to take over the post of Secretary to the Head Office at Nanking, and the post vacated by Mr. Zien Chong Zah has been filled by Mr. Feng Yeu Tseng (馮有曾).

It is reported that the Chinese Section of Reuters News Agency as well as of the Havas News Agency will be taken over by the Central News Agency.

The Havas News Agency will make a Chinese translation of all the French reports before the latter are sent to the Central News Agency for distribution among newspapers, but the work of Chinese translation of all the reports of Reuters will be undertaken by the Central News Agency.

Mr. T.K. Wu (伍特公), who has been with the Translation Section of Reuters Agency for many years, is now with the Central News Agency, while Mr. Zien Pah Han (錢伯涵), formerly Chinese assistant in the Press Information Office of the S.M.C., has been invited by Mr. Siao Dong (蕭同), Manager of the Central News Agency, to assist him in translation work. Mr. Zien Pah Han left his post as a result of dissolution of the Press Information Office by the S.M.C.

Commencing from February 1, the Central News Agency will distribute the reports issued by Reuter's and Havas.

The "Movietone" Weekly (電声), Vol.VI, Issue No.2:

COMPULSORY EXHIBITION OF CHINESE FILMS

Several days ago, the Central Film Censorship Committee at Nanking issued a circular order to various movie cinemas throughout the country to the effect that all cinemas, including those established in the Foreign Settlements and owned by foreigners, must exhibit two films of Chinese production every month, otherwise the censorship of films of foreign production to be exhibited by the cinemas concerned will be stopped.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

ACTIVITIES OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES

On January 1 machine guns were fired by Japanese warships towards the shore off Yang Ling (楊林) Harbour. On the same day Japanese aeroplanes flew over Tsingtao and dropped ridiculous handbills.

The Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation has submitted petitions to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of War asking them to lodge a strong protest and to put a stop to such activities.

D.7081

7081.
11. 1. 37

January 11, 1937. Afternoon translation.

National Herald and other local newsapapers:-

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7081
7/1/37

January 7, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Holmes (福尔摩斯), a mosquito paper:-

JAPANESE WARSHIPS AT ZANGZOH

Recently, ten warships of our friendly nation discharged machine guns towards the shore at Yang Ling Harbour near Zangzoh. At Tsingtao and Tsinan, its military aeroplanes dropped absurd handbills. Is this ti be regarded as a friendly salute from our friendly nation at the New Year?

Peace must be sought through armed force, it is said. This is true. According to our observations, friendship can only be secured through fighting.

Strange aeroplanes have appeared in North China during the past few days and dropped coloured banners and handbills.

On New Year Day, ten Japanese warships discharged machine guns towards the shore at Yang Lin Harbour. Some say that it was not machine guns but fire crackers which were let off to celebrate the New Year.

D.7081

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY.
No. D 7081
Date 21/1/37

January 7, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

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2

7081.

January 6, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

6 1 37

Japanese Warships Off Zangsoh

On the evening of January 1, more than ten Japanese warships appeared off Yang Lin (楊林) Harbour and Chi Ya (七丫) Harbour near Taichong (太倉) and discharged machine guns towards the shore for about half an hour. The ships left for up river the next morning.

According to information secured from the Peace Preservation Corps of Zangzoh, 14 Japanese warships passed the Dah Yuan (白苑) Harbour and the Ya Mou (野猫) Harbour at about 2 a.m. January 2. Two of them cruised between these two harbours and opened fire with machine guns towards the shore at the Ya Mou Harbour.

At about 3 p.m. January 2 a Japanese steamer arrived at Chung Sin (中心) Harbour and took soundings. A few marines landed and wandered about on shore. Residents near by together with Police officers advised them not to land or take soundings. The ship left after a party of soldiers was summoned from Kiangyin by telephone.

Great Crystal (大晶報), a mosquito paper :-

Some 10 Japanese warships opened fire towards the shore off Yang Lin near Zangzoh recently. Japanese aeroplanes in North China have been dropping absurd handbills.

The Japanese authorities have declared that it was only shooting practice; they pretended to know nothing about the dropping of handbills by Japanese aeroplanes in the North. Such actions on the part of the Japanese are liable to create ill-feeling among the Chinese people and to lead to trouble.

Since the liquidation of the Sian coup, intelligent Japanese are saying that Japan should change her policy towards China. Yet, the Japanese militarists still hold the view that a unified China would obstruct the expansion of Japanese militarism and that measures should be taken to prevent this.

In the interests of Japan herself, she should endeavour to make China co-operate with her for mutual existence and glory. Now is the time for the Japanese militarists to wake up and to cast aside all activities that are liable to incite ill-feeling among the Chinese people.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

HIGH OFFICIALS APPOINTED TO SHENSI AND KANSU

On January 5, the Executive Yuan adopted the following resolutions :-

1) That General Koo Tsoh Dong be appointed Commander of the Field Headquarters in Sian.
2) That General Yang Hu Chen, Pacification Commissioner of Sian, and General Yu Hsueh Tsong, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, and concurrently Commander of the 51st Army, be deprived of their ranks, but be allowed to remain at their posts.
3) That the resignation submitted by Mr. Shao Lih Tsze as member and Chairman of the Shensi Provincial Government be accepted; that General Sung Wei Zu be appointed to succeed Mr. Shao.
4) That General Wong Zu Shang be appointed Pacification Commissioner of Kansu in the place of General Tsu Shao Liang who has resigned.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7081
Date 6/1/37

2

January 6, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

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7081.
5. 1. 37

January 5, 1937. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

DISTURBANCES CREATED BY JAPANESE WARSHIPS AND AEROPLANES

On January 4, the 7th, 12th, 16th, 27th and 38th Branches of the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation sent the following joint letter to the Federation :-

"On January 1, ten Japanese warships anchored off Yang Lin (楊林) near Zangnoh and discharged heavy machine guns towards the shore for quite a long time. Japanese aeroplanes have appeared over Tsingtao dropping handbills to excite the minds of the people.

"Your Federation is requested to petition the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Japanese authorities".

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

FACTORY INSPECTION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

In connection with the question of the inspection of factories in the International Settlement, Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and Mr. O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, have agreed upon a set of regulations to govern the inspection.

It is learned that these revised regulations will be enforced shortly. The Shanghai Factory Inspectorate will also be formed soon.

The Tung Nan Evening News (東南晚報) published on Jan.4 the following article contributed by one Shen Ting Fong (石廷芳):

"AN UNJUST POLICEMAN"

As I was walking along Chengtu Road on my way to school, I noticed a crowd of people. I went up and learned that it was some trouble between two hawkers, who are business competitors. One of them had bribed a policeman to find fault with the other every day. Noticing that the policeman had failed to drive away the rival hawker, the briber gave a further bribe to the officer that day. As a result, the officer approached the rival hawker and, after slapping him, dragged him to the Police Station.

When I learned of the above, I reflected that one day this policeman will be dismissed should he continue to execute his duty in this unjust manner.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2081.
Date 5/1/37

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7081

3 1 37

January 3, 1937. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Ningpo telegram) :-

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK FLIES TO FENGHUA

General Chiang Kai Shek arrived at Ningpo from Nanking by aeroplane at 10.20 a.m. January 2, and later left by motor car for Fenghua to attend the funeral of his brother. He was accompanied by Mr. Chen Pu Lien.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Tsingtao telegram) :-

AEROPLANE OF "CERTAIN NATION" DROPS HANDBILLS AT TSINGTAO

At 11 a.m. January 2, an aeroplane of a certain nation flew over Tsingtao and dropped handbills containing baseless and absurd statements.

The Tsingtao City Government has lodged a protest with the Japanese Consul.

At noon January 2, two Japanese military aeroplanes flew to Tsingtao from Dairen and Tientsin and returned soon after.

Peiping telegram :-

At noon January 2, a strange aeroplane flew over Peiping and distributed similar handbills.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Zangzoh telegram) :-

OVER TEN JAPANESE WARSHIPS APPEAR OFF ZANGZOH

At noon January 2, the authorities at Zangzoh received the following telephone message from the Police Bureau at Taichong:- "On the afternoon of January 1, more than ten Japanese warships anchored off Chi Liao (七丁), Yang Lin (楊林) and Ta Pang (大坊). Heavy machine gunfire was heard. The armed forces of the authorities at Taichong were mobilized, but they did not return the fire for no instructions had been received. The firing stopped after 30 minutes. The warships left on the early morning of January 2."

The Zangzoh Hsien Government immediately reported the matter to the higher authorities.

7081

At 10 p.m. January 1, over ten Japanese warships arrived at Fu Pu (許浦) and Ya Mou (野貓). At the Ya Mou Harbour, the warships kept firing for ten minutes. The warships left on the morning of January 2.

D.C. [illegible]

No. D 7081

3/1/37

January 3, 1937. Morning Translation.

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FM. 2
G. 40M-8-35

File No. 5 F/
29-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxx~~,

REPORT

Date November 15, 19 35.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation. Diary of events between 11 a.m. November 14 and 11 a.m. November 15.

Made ~~by~~ and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

4 p.m.Nov.14	A report has been received that during the past two days Japanese in plain clothes have been keeping observation on branch offices of the Merchant Volunteer Corps in Chapei. A further report is that on November 13 two motor cars each carrying seven or eight Japanese were driven at a slow speed through the various streets in eastern Chapei.
9 a.m.Nov.15	It is confidentially reported that General Yang Hu recently applied to the National Government for leave to attend the 5th National Congress. His application was not entertained and he has been instructed by the National Government to remain in Shanghai and assist the Bureau of Public Safety in maintaining peace and order in Chinese controlled territory. The Headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps, it is reported, has issued an order cancelling all leave and instructing all members to remain within call.
10.30 a.m. Nov.15	Reliable information has been received that a portion of the Japanese Fleet is now assembled in the harbour at Nagasaki.
10.45 a.m. Nov.15	When the N.Y.K.steamer "Shanghai Maru" left this port for Japan at 9 a.m. to-day, she carried 1500 passengers who were mostly Japanese. This number is double the usual passenger list.
10.45 a.m. Nov.15	It is reported that the Chinese Government's reply to the Japanese protest about anti-Japanese activities is conciliatory but firm. A change in China's conciliatory policy towards Japan is expected. The belief is gaining ground in Nanking that further demands by Japan ~~should be resisted~~.

F.M. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

11.15 a.m.
Nov.15

From Capt.Douglas, S.V.C.

Two Japanese sailors on patrol rang the bell of the 34-B Wanglo Road, the residence of Mr. Jordan, a printer in the Municipal Gaol, about 10.30 p.m. Nov. 14, and asked him if he was quite all right. Mr. Jordan replied in the affirmative and the sailors left.

H.G.

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S1,
Please pass to S.P.O.

W.G.

15 NOV. 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7021
Date 26-11-37

November 24 — The situation in Chapei remains quiet and refugees continue to return although in small numbers.

No Sino-Japanese incidents of any note are to be recorded. One very trifling occurrence where a Japanese school boy made a much exaggerated report of being assaulted by a Chinese on Pingliang Road has unfortunately been taken up by the foreign press and given a prominence which is by no means called for.

The China Weekly Review also sees fit in this week's issue to disclose what it terms "Conspiracies and frame-ups in the Nakayama Case". The article is a violent attack on the Japanese Naval Landing Party and may possibly prove harmful to future relations between the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Japanese Authorities. The article again is unfortunate in that it comes on top of efforts of the S.P.O. to secure a more liberal and more friendly exchange of views and information with the Japanese Authorities in general and Landing Party in particular.

Special Political Officer.

7081

Diary of the Special Political Officer. No.9

November 21. The situation in Chapei remains quiet and refugees continue to return in small numbers.

At about 6 p.m. on November 21 a number of loafers assembled outside the Shanghai No. 5 Cotton Mill, a Japanese concern located at 31 Taitsihar Road, and attempted by threats to dissuade the operatives as they emerged from working for a concern operated by Japanese. No report of the matter was received by the Municipal Police but on the following evening intimidation again occurred and was reported to the police with the result that five Chinese were arrested. Three of these were subsequently released for lack of evidence, while the remaining two were brought before the S.S.D. Court today when the police application for one week remand in custody was granted. There is a possibility that the prisoners are connected with some anti-Japanese movement although it is not unlikely that the incident is but a clumsy attempt at extortion.

Two cases of slogan writing on walls came to notice during the past 24 hours, one in Central District and the other in Chengtu Road District. In both instances Chinese ink was used and the slogans were of the usual anti-Japanese order.

John Robertson

Special Political Officer.

WCT/
Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date November 16, 1935.

Subject (in full) Japanese Naval Vessels now in Port.

Made by D.P.S. Mackay *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Left for Tsingtao on Nov 14 JMG

The undermentioned Japanese naval ships are now in Shanghai, and are berthed at the places stated :-

Name of Ship	Class	Berth
H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo	Cruiser	O.S.K. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Kuma	Cruiser	-do-
H.I.J.M.S. Hozu	Gunboat	M.B.K.U. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Atsuka	Gunboat	Japanese Naval Jetty (opposite O.S.K. Wharf), Pootung.
H.I.J.M.S. Tsuga	Destroyer	-do-

The above vessels, with the exception of the "Kuma" have been in port for some considerable time. H.I.J.M.S. Kuma arrived at 2 a.m. November 15, 1935.

D. P. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

JMG File JMG

23 NOV. 1935



S.1, Special Branch

November 15, 35.

Japanese Naval vessels now in port.

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Name of Ship.	Class.	Berth.
H.I.J.M.S. Idzumo.	Cruiser.	O.S.K. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Kuma.	Cruiser.	-do-
H.I.J.M.S. Hozu.	Gunboat.	M.B.K.U. Wharf.
H.I.J.M.S. Atake.	Gunboat.	Japanese Naval Jetty (opposite O.S.K. Wharf), Pootung.
H.I.J.M.S. Tsuga.	Destroyer.	-do-

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...AI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. 7081
20-11-35

Diary of the Special Political Officer.

November 19. The situation in Chapei continues normal although so far there has been no noticeable return of residents who moved out following the Darroch Road murder.

Only one case of slogan writing was recorded yesterday. On a wall off Avenue Road appeared written in Chinese ink the slogan : "Declare war on Japan".

Between November 15 and 18 searches were carried out on Court Warrant at nine Chinese bookstores in the Settlement for anti-Japanese publications. At six of these stores a total of some 1,300 books were seized.

A conference attended by representatives of the Municipal Police, Japanese Consulate-General and Chinese Authorities was held at Municipal Police Headquarters on November 18 when ways and means for the amelioration and more effective suppression of the anti-Japanese movement were discussed. The meeting resulted in better understanding among the representatives and a closer and more effective co-operation of the Authorities represented should result.

Special Political Officer.

C.D.I. Grubb, Please see and file. MK 19 NOV. 1935

Recorded. 24/11 20/11

FM. 2
S. 40M-[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]/7081

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~ Station.

REPORT

Date November 19, 19 35.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation - Diary of events between 11 a.m. November 18 and 11 a.m. November 19.

Made ~~xx~~ and *Forwarded by* D.I. Everest

Extracts from French Police Intelligence Report of November 18, 1935

Table showing the Business of the various House Removing Companies before and after the assassination of the Japanese Marine on November 9.

Since November 9, the business of house removing companies has increased.

Below is a table showing the business of these companies before and after the assassination of the Japanese marine Nakayama :-

Name of Removal Company	Average No.of Removals before Nov.9	Increase after Nov. 9
Shanghai Household ~~Removing Company,~~ 123 Gordon Road (22 motor trucks)	60 a day	70%
China Household Removing Company, 530 Avenue Foch (16 motor trucks)	50 a day	50%
Ningpo Household Removing ~~Company, 353 Boulevard de~~ Montigny. ~~(10 motor trucks)~~	35 a day	40%
~~Pacific~~ Household Removing Company, 788 ~~Peking~~ Road (8 motor trucks)	30 a day	50%
Wing On Household Removing Company, 107 Avenue Road (8 motor trucks)	30 a day	50%
~~Shing~~ Long Household Removing Company, 144 Tongshan Road (4 motor trucks)	15 a day	40%
~~Wei Foong~~ Household Removing Company, No.2 ~~Passage No.273~~ Boundary Road (3 motor trucks)	10 a day	55%

FM. 2
G. 40M-'35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Name of Removal Company	Average No.of Removals Before Nov.9	Increase after Nov. 9
Chieh Li Household Removing Company, 51 Rue A. Bayle (2 motor trucks)	7 a day	55%
Nan Fang Household Removing Company, 739 Avenue Edward VII. (2 motor trucks)	6 a day	40%

On November 16, the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety issued instructions to its Station Inspectors to reject all applications from householders for permission to remove from Chinese territory.

It is believed in well informed sources that Mr. Hu Han Min is on his way to Nanking to take part in the National Congress and that he may be invited to take up the position of Chief of the Executive Yuan to be vacated by Mr. Waung Ching Wei. The Canton rulers are specially in favour of this appointment. It cannot be ascertained whether Mr. Hu will accept the post.

Information has been received from a high politician of the South Western Party that the Central Government is preparing to take military action to prevent the autonomy movement in North China.

It is said that General Sung Cheh Yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, definitely favours the autonomy movement, and that General Han Fu Chieh is only an ostensible supporter of the movement and will remain neutral if possible.

It is not sure that Shansi and Suiyuan will join the autonomous new Northern Government.

FM. 2
G. 40M 4 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

The above information came from reliable sources but has not been confirmed.

It is reported that Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, will proceed to Nanking on November 21 and will call on General Chiang Kiang Shek on November 24 or 25 to ascertain definitely and finally the policy vis a vis Japan which the Central Government, and Chiang Kai Shek particularly, intended to adopt toward Japan.

He will leave for Nanking at 11 pm hrs 19/11/G

Copy passed to C.R.O. 19/11/G

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

19 Nov. 1935

FM. 2
C. 40M. 35
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
File No. 7081
20-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~XXXX~~,

REPORT

Date November 18, 1935.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation - Diary of events between 11 a.m. November 16 and 11 a.m. November 18

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Everest

11.30 a.m. Nov. 16

At 8 a.m. November 15, while a group of eighty Japanese school children were walking along Kiaochow Road, C.O.L., three stones were thrown in their direction from the recreation ground of the Shanghai Middle School, 957 Kiaochow Road. None of the children were injured by the stones. A Japanese member of the Municipal Police and a Chinese constable from the Robison Road Section of the Jessfield Village Police Station, who were escorting the children, instituted inquiries and discovered that the stones had been thrown by a Chinese pupil of the school, aged 12.

This boy together with his parents and the principal of the school were later summoned to the Jessfield Village Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety where they were severely cautioned against a repetition of this incident.

10 a.m. Nov. 17

The N.Y.K. steamer "Taiyo Maru," which sailed for Japan at 5.30 a.m. November 16, carried approximately 800 Japanese passengers. This number is twice the normal complement.

It is reported that the accommodation on the N.Y.K. steamer "Shanghai Maru" due to leave Shanghai for Japan at 9 a.m. November 19, is booked to capacity.

H.I.J.M.S. "Kuma," which arrived in Shanghai at 5 a.m. November 15, left at 1.30 p.m. November 16 for Formosa.

Copy passed to C.I.O. 18/11/35.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

File

D.7081

U.S. [illegible] SERVICE
No. D. 7081
Date 20.1.35

November 20, 1935.

Rumour mongers arrested by the Chinese Police

Two Chinese were arrested on November 18 by the Chinese Police in the vicinity of the North Station on suspicion of circulating rumours regarding the local Sino-Japanese situation. They were detained at the Bureau of Public Safety until the evening of November 19 when they were released after having been cautioned.

S. B. RECEIVED
No. K 7081
Date 19 11 35

nation" concerned which should be held responsible for being too reluctant to maintain it.

It is only from the all powerful nations that appeals can be submitted and receive consideration, but where the weak powers are concerned, coercion is the only way. This can be proved by foreign history as well, when we find that only by resorting to force can the weak obtain their peace and freedom. Why is it that we are again following the procedure of "asking a tiger for its skin"?

Min Pao published the following editorial on November 17 :-

EFFORTS TO CURB RUMOURS

Rumours have been very rife in Shanghai during the past week, resulting in the suspension of the regular curriculum of several schools, to say nothing of the heavy losses sustained by the residents while evacuating. In view of the fact that the spreading of rumours has had such a serious effect upon the local conditions, the rumour mongers, even if they have spread unfounded reports unintentionally, should not be allowed to evade punishment for the offence of circulating fabricated reports endangering the peace and order of the community. The authorities should adopt rigid measures to deal with those persons who are fabricating rumours.

The Shanghai City Government has during the past two days made every effort to curb the spreading of rumours. This can be proved by the action adopted by the Bureau of Public Safety in preventing shops from ceasing operations, and residents from evacuating, and by the Bureau of Education in prohibiting schools from suspending their regular curriculum. All these are effective measures in preventing the circulation of unfounded news. The action adopted by the local Japanese Party in withdrawing their marines from duty along the Extra Settlement roads constitutes another help to calm down the public anxiety. As a result, since November 16 public excitement has gradually diminished.

In our opinion, the authorities of the foreign Settlements of Shanghai should co-operate closely and thoroughly with the Shanghai City Government especially at the time when the rumours begin to die away. The most effective way to prevent traitorous elements from spreading rumours is to adopt co-operative measures; while the prohibition of evacuation of residents should also be carried out simultaneously and respectively. The practice of shouting out alarming news by news vendors on streets that does not correspond with the reports published in the newspapers they are selling should be rigidly suppressed. Such practice on the part of the news vendors is just as bad as that of those traitorous characters who disseminate fabricated reports.

It is also be hoped that the authorities concerned will adopt appropriate measures to prohibit the newspapers and other publications from publishing unreliable information and alarming reports with a view to improving friendship and calming down the unsettled state of the residents. Unless concentrated efforts are made by all parties in curbing these rumours and tranquilizing the public excitement, no effective result can be achieved.

D.7081.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7081
Date 18/11/35

November 18, 1935. Morning translation.

LOCAL SITUATION BECOMES QUIET

Owing to many unfounded rumours, residents in Chapei became alarmed and hurriedly evacuated and fled into the foreign Settlements. The rumours subsided after the Chinese Authorities had announced them to be groundless and arrested some rumour-mongers. No more evacuation from Chapei occurred after November 16. Many residents have already returned to Chapei and the situation has been greatly releaved.

On November 17 the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government issued a circular notice prohibiting students of schools of this locality from leaving their respective schools unless permission has been secured before hand. Principals of the schools will be held responsible in case this order is violated.

FM. G. A01-15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 7181

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 16, 1935.

Subject Sino-Japanese Political Situation - Diary of events between 11 a.m. November 15 and 11 a.m. November 16

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

2.15 p.m. Nov. 15 Supt. Jam. Please call. Please authenticate this and advise as calculated to increase alarm. Inform Jam. JMS 17/11

It has been ascertained that the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Administration has instructed the engineer in charge of the railway workshops at Sing Ming Road (新民路), Chapei, to keep all rolling stock at present lying in the workshops in readiness for immediate removal.

2.20 p.m. Nov. 15 Already included in D.I.R. as peculiar Japanese patrols. JMS

The Japanese naval guard which has been posted since November 8 at the level crossing south of the Tien-Tung-An Railway Station (Chinese Territory), was withdrawn on the morning of November 15.

2.30 p.m. Nov. 15 For record purposes. JMS

It is reported that a conference of Japanese mill employers in the Eastern District was held a few days ago, and that a decision was reached that they should avoid walking through the streets alone and that their women and children should remain indoors.

3 p.m. Nov. 15 For record purposes. JMS

A report has been received that 300 boxes of rifle ammunition were unloaded from the Japanese cruiser "Kuma" at the O.S.K. Wharf between 12.10 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. November 15, and loaded into motor trucks which proceeded in a westerly direction along Broadway.

4.30 p.m. Nov. 15 For record purposes. JMS

Two Warrant Officers and two ratings of the Japanese Naval Landing Party patrolled Boundary Road and other roads in the Northern area of the Settlement on two motor cycles during the afternoon of November 15.

9 a.m. Nov. 16 not completed RB

10 a.m.

It is reported that a number of Japanese residing in Chinese territory adjacent to Municipal roads, removed into the Settlement on November 15. File JMS

"B" D.R. on 19/11/35 RB

Local Chinese insurance companies increased the premium rate on policies covering war risks on property in Chapei by approximately 700% on November 15.

D.C. (Special Branch). SI, Please check. D.I. Conclusion in daily [illegible] JMS 16 NOV 1935

File No. 7081
Date 16-11-35

Nov. 16. There is nothing new to record in the local situation and during the past twenty four hours the influx of refugees from Chapei and adjacent areas by way of roads in the Northern district and bridges in the Western area continued unabated. The Chinese Authorities have done everything to persuade these people to remain quietly in their houses but these efforts have proved abortive in the face of the many terrorist rumours current. That the refugees should turn a deaf ear to reason is perhaps pardonable when rumour mongers make capital of the appearance in Hongkai North ... tion of the forenoon of November 14 of a Japanese landing party patrol of twenty six unarmed men and on ... on November 15 of two motor cycles manned by ... naval ratings. The presence of these parties is not altogether consistent with the claim of Chief Staff Officer Yasuma that the landing party cannot in any way be blamed for the exodus of refugees from Chapei.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 18 NOV. 1935 (DIVISIONS)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 18 NOV. 1935 (CRIME BRANCH)

... [illegible] ... IN ... [illegible] ... The Chinese Authorities are making every effort to reassure those residents who still remain. It is difficult to give with any accuracy statistics of people who have evacuated Chapei and adjacent areas.since the exodus commenced but, summing up reports from observations made at various points, a reasonable estimate is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 40,000.

One small incident occurred on November 15 when a Chinese boyscout in the grounds of the Shanghai Middle School, Penang and Kiangsee Roads, threw stones at a

group of passing Japanese school children. The school being located outside Settlement limits, the Municipal Police made representations to the Chinese Authorities with the result that the father of the scout was obliged to put up a bond for the future good behaviour of his son, a minor, while the Principal of the School was severely admonished by the Bureau of Public Safety.

Only two cases of slogan writing on walls were recorded on November 15, one on Alabaster Road, west Hongkew District and the other on Kiukiang Road, Louza District. In both instances the slogans contained joint communistic and anti-Japanese sentiments.

Concentration on the Darroch Road murder is being maintained and while there is no fresh development to report, the officers on the case are conducting a minute check up of all evidence available.

Special Political Officer.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following article on November 15, 1935:-

The 1st Shanghai Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following letter to the 38 branches of the Federation:-

"This Federation has received an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs stating that according to Order No. 196, the rumours prevalent in this locality have now ceased and local inhabitants, after receiving an explanation of the situation, are no longer suspicious and afraid. However, a small number of bad characters, it is feared, may take advantage of this opportunity to create trouble in furtherance of their plot to endanger the country and to give rise to unnecessary complications in the hope of deriving some personal benefit therefrom. The Bureau has been ordered to take note and to instruct its subordinates to pay particular attention to this matter. Any occurrence which might affect peace and good order in this locality should be avoided. Any person violating this order will be arrested and severely punished. The Bureau directs the Federation to comply with the aforementioned order".

"This Federation sends you this letter with a request that you advise all members to observe the law".

S.P.O

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
16 NOV. 1935
SHANGHAI

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Full translation of Circular Order mentioned at "A".

F. W. Gwei

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. RECORDS
No. D 7081
Date 16.1.35

4

November 16, 1935. Morning Translation

China Times(Nanking telegram):-

War Minister Refutes Groundless Rumours in Shanghai

When approached by the reporters of the Central News Agency, General Ho Yin Ching, Minister of War, stated that as Shanghai is a place where all races reside, it is naturally easy to circulate rumours. Speculators often make rumour spreading a profession, having no regard for the good of the country. The Central Government, he added, has adopted a friendly policy towards Japan in order to improve relations between these two countries. This policy has not been changed in any way. Therefore the Shanghai rumours are all unfounded. Cool minded persons ought never to be misled by rumours.

Shun Pao(Current Comment):-

Rumours

Since the case of the murder of a Japanese marine in Shanghai, the city and surrounding districts are full of rumours. The area where the Shanghai War was fought has been evacuated by the residents who fled to the Southern Settlement area in confusion. Household removing trucks and other cars were hired even up to the very last one, during the past two days. Some people even removed their property in the middle of the night. Such an evacuation not only causes the people to sustain financial losses and prevents the rehabilitation of Chapei, but the foreign relations with China will also be affected.

Undoubtedly, the present nonsensical movement is due to the careless credance by the citizens in unfounded rumours. There are two reasons why such rumours are believed:-

(1) The memory of the lamentable Shanghai War is recalled by the murder of a Japanese marine.
(2) Not long after the promulgation of the new monetary system, various important leaders assemble at Nanking to discuss unity in the 5th National Congress of the Kuomingtang.

The above two occurrences are important affairs affecting the country. Speculators take advantage of these occasions to make all sorts of guesses which are believed as being true by citizens who have little or no sense.

Now, General Ho Yin Ching, Minister of War, has made a substantial denial of the truth of any of these rumours, and the Shanghai City Authorities are making every effort to pacify the people. It is hoped that these rumours will soon cease to be heard.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 16 / 1935
(SPECIAL BRANCH)

November 16, 1935. Morning Trans

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following article on November 15, 1935:-

SHANGHAI 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION WARNS ITS MEMBERS AGAINST UNNECESSARY TROUBLE

The following is a full translation of a letter sent on November 14 by the S. . Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation to the 38 branches of the Federation, of which an abridged version was given in the morning translation of November 15:-

"This Federation has received an order from the Bureau of Social Affairs stating that according to Order No. 196, the rumours prevalent in this locality have now ceased and local inhabitants, after receiving an explanation of the situation, are no longer suspicious and afraid. However, a small number of bad characters, it is feared, may take advantage of this opportunity to create trouble in furtherance of their plot to endanger the country and to give rise to unnecessary complications in the hope of deriving some personal benefit therefrom. The Bureau has been ordered to take note and to instruct its subordinates to pay particular attention to this matter. Any occurrence which might affect peace and good order in this locality should be avoided. Any person violating this order will be arrested and severely punished. The Bureau directs the Federation to comply with the aforementioned order .

"This Federation sends you this letter with a request that you advise all members to observe the abovementioned order accordingly".

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

In connection with the many rumours which are being spread concerning China and Japan, this paper on November 15 denounced all such as being without any foundation. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has also announced these rumours to be false, while General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, has issued a statement saying that the Central Government will continue its friendly spirit in its diplomatic policy towards Japan. Meanwhile, a representative of the Japanese Embassy has also stated that the Japanese do not wish any incidents to happen between China and Japan. The Japanese marines who were posted near the scene of the murder of the Japanese marine as a precautionary measure have now been withdrawn. All these rumours which have caused the situation to become so tense are being spread by speculators.

The relations between China and Japan have been rather strained since the September 18 Incident, and misunderstandings may arise again between the two countries, especially on the part of the Japanese, due to the work of certain speculators who instigate incidents, knowing to be a little uncertain of China's intentions. In reality, the Chinese Government has not brought off any important move, though Japan is still wondering and contrives to suspect China. For instance, the Chinese Government has not asked Great Britain for a loan, but

SHANGHAI
No. D 2031
Date 11/1/35

the Japanese Authorities regard the negotiations of this loan as an existing fact. It is not possible for China to co-operate in any way with the Communists, but the Japanese are disseminating propaganda to the effect that China will co-operate with Soviet Russia. To improve Sino-Japanese relations, the Japanese must, first of all, give up their suspicious attitude towards China. We hope that the Japanese people will pay special attention to this.

The people should consider actual facts and not form fanciful ideas nor to advocate evasive and empty principles. To decide on a diplomatic policy, the circumstances surrounding the situation must be first considered. If the situation proves to be unfavourable to us, then the policy which will cause us least harm should be adopted. Should we ignore our position and fail to control our feelings and actions we will only do harm to our own country.

Had we opened direct negotiations with Japan immediately after the September 18 Incident, our loss would not have been so great as at present. Nevertheless, we refused to give in and advocated a war.

People have always been confident of support from European and American Powers irrespective of the fact that Europe and America are not in cooperation and that Great Britain is unable to spare any time to attend to the affairs in the Far East while European States are disputing with one another. They have spread unfounded reports of the possibility of assistance from Europe and America thus making our neighbour become more suspicious and entertain more doubts towards our attitude. Such acts are foolish.

If we could only understand China's true position, it would be easy to decide on our proper diplomatic policy towards Japan. Those who advocate a high handed but empty policy may be excused for their ardent feelings but they cannot be excused for failing to consider the real interests of their country.

China is going through a very trying period. She has an extremely difficult task in dealing with her diplomatic affairs, because many people like to give vent to certain personal grudges by attacking the diplomatists, although they are well aware that their denunciations may prove detrimental to the interests of their nation. As a consequence China has never achieved anything in her diplomacy.

The 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang Delegates is now being held in Nanking and we hope that the delegates will unite sincerely and decide on a definite diplomatic policy. Then we can exert all our efforts to promoting various kinds of reconstruction in our country.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2081
Date 16 / 11 / 35

November 16,1935.

Possibility of Communist Activity Considered by Public Safety Bureau

Although no definite information on the subject is available, the senior officials of the Public Safety Bureau fear that the Communists in Shanghai may take advantage of the present tension to revive Communist activities in order to perpetuate the present tension and cause further trouble.

The men attached to the various stations in Chapei of the Public Safety Bureau are endeavouring to persuade the public that the rumours being circulated about impending trouble are all untrue and that the panic resulting in the removal of large numbers of people to the Settlement is senseless.

Miscellaneous

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from $10.50 to $12.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

Chinese Rice :	Best Quality	... $12.20
	Good "	... $11.40
	Ordinary "	... $10.60
Saigon Rice :	Best Quality	... $11.20
	Good "	... $10.20
	Ordinary "	... $ 9.20

Naval

Movements of Naval Vessels

The training ship "Tungchi" left Woosung for Foochow at 9 a.m. November 15.

The gunboats "Kiaochih" and "Kyungsing" arrived at Kaochongmiao from Woosung at 3 p.m. the same day.

H H Givens
D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI [illegible]
No. D 7081
Date 15/11/35

November 15, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Journal de Shanghai:

CHINA'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS JAPAN WILL BE STIFFENED---
AUTHORS OF THE ATTEMPT ON WANG CHING WEI ARE HIS
FORMER PARTISANS

(From our special correspondent)

Nanking, November 14.

China has arrived at the turning point in her history. Reunification appears to be at the point of realization, after four years of preaching. The presence at the 5th National Congress of the principal leaders of the Opposition would seem to indicate that Chiang Kai Shek has already accepted in theory the principles of Hu Han Min regarding the foreign and domestic policy of China. Hu Han Min is embarking for China on the 15th at Marseille or Genoa.

For the first time in four years, that is to say, since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese conflict, the Press of Chiang Kai Shek is openly criticising the foreign policy of the Central Government, calling it a policy of indecision and declaring it to be the principal cause of the uneasiness, the nervousness and discontent among the people.

For the first time also, the "Shanghai Morning Post", the organ of Chiang Kai Shek, has openly discussed the question or war or peace with Japan in an editorial this morning entitled "Peace or War".

After condemning the wavering policy of the Central Government towards Japan, the paper declares that China has only two courses open to her: war or peace with Japan. A war would be horrible, but the sufferings which China would have to endure as a result of a humiliating peace and foreign domination would be worse than all the horrors of a sanguinary war.

The tone of this editorial is very significant and great importance is being attached to it.

In the course of conversation with a Chinese politician, the latter declared, "The Chinese people desire to be sincerely at peace with Japan, but their patience is exhausted. Certainly we shall not refuse genuine and sincere collaboration with Japan, but this collaboration, as we have not ceased to reiterate, must be based on complete equality. The Chinese people will never pardon the Government should it accept any humiliating demands."

The 5th National Congress will decide the future destiny of China for it will have to determine the future foreign and domestic policy of the country. Although the result of the exchange of views between the influential leaders of the Kuomintang are yet unknown, it seems clear that the attitude of China towards Japan will be stiffened in future.

It is probable that the present Congree will fix a date in 1937 for the convocation of the People's National Assembly.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. DIVISION
No. D 2081
Date 15/11/35

November 15, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

It is probable that the present Congress will fix a date in 1937 for the convocation of the People's National Assembly.

Assailants of Wang Ching Wei said to be His Former Partisans

According to the Nanking Police, the interrogation of the manager of the Chen Kwang News Agency held by Mrs. Wang Ching Wei has revealed that the man who fired at Wang Ching Wei and his accomplices are former members of the Reorganization Party, that is to say, former partisans of Wang Ching Wei. Their action was prompted by private revenge. But no details are available.

According to the Police, the registration of the Chen Kwang News Agency with the Department of Propaganda of the Central Kuominteng had been effected through the medium of Chen Kung Poo, Minister of Industry and a friend of Wang Ching Wei. The assailants had obtained admittance cards to the Plenary Session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuominteng through friends of Wang Ching Wei.

J. Pentos.

THE SINO-JAPANESE TENSION

(Editorial)

During the past few days, Hongkew and Chapei have been thrown into a state of great excitement. Large numbers of Chinese families have removed from these areas where, in 1932, sanguinary fighting had taken place.

It is certain that their fears are exaggerated and there is no reason to expect another war at the gates of Shanghai. The present exodus is being caused by the reappearance of certain unpleasant signs which have terrified the inhabitants of Chapei and Hongkew and the dissemination of false reports by unknown people which have alarmed a naturally credulous population.

On the other hand, incidents have occurred which, in themselves, are of no grave import but which have caused great uneasiness coming as they do at a time when the relations between China and Japan have once become strained.

We do not say that there is a relation of cause and effect between the most important of those incidents and the Sino-Japanese discord which has arisen over the recent financial measures adopted by the Nanking Government and the political changes that are looming in China. The author of the shooting in Darroch Road has not yet been discovered and nobody knows anything of the motive of the crime. In ordinary times, little attention would have been given to the affair, but to-day it has provoked intervention by the Japanese Naval Authorities as well as by the Japanese Embassy and Consulate-General while great discontent has been aroused among the Japanese community in Shanghai.

November 15, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Normally, the smashing of the windows of a Japanese shop on Nanking Road would have passed unnoticed, but coming, as it has, after the first incident, the affair has given rise to bitter discussions between the Settlement authorities and the Japanese, with the latter declaring that the Police are not according sufficient protection to them. It is also reported that Japanese children have been assaulted by Chinese. Stupidity can be their only excuse, nevertheless such acts are deplorable and will only accentuate the present situation.

As for the change in the relations between China and Japan, it has been noticeable since the first few days of the present month. The attempted assassination of Wang Ching Wei has given rise to much uneasiness to Tokyo and it was asked whether even the temporary elimination of Wang Ching Wei would permit the opponents of Sino-Japanese understanding to gain the upper hand. Inspired by the authorities, the Press published warnings to China in order to make her understand that Japan would not modify her views and would energetically follow the policy fixed since the Tangku Armistice.

Then came the Chinese monetary reform which has increased Japan's bad humour. There was great indignation in official Japanese circles.

Now, according to news from Nanking, China, after the 5th National Congress, will show herself less docile towards Japan. If she does not openly adopt a policy of resistance, she will not show herself less determined. Such is the impression created by the reconciliation between Nanking and Canton. At Nanking, a changed atmosphere has been noticeable during the past few months.

It is not at all certain whether a "policy of firmness" will provoke a conflict. Japan knows what she wants and in all likelihood she is determined to get it. But perhaps there is a way to reach an understanding by means of a formula and a method acceptable to both parties.

The excitement in Shanghai to-day is due to the tension in the political relations between the two countries. The excitement will die out immediately if the relations between Nanking and Tokyo become satisfactory, an eventuality which, after all, is not unrealizable.

G. M.

SHANGHAI Municipal Police
S. B. Registry
No. D 2081
Date 15 / 11 / 35

November 15, 1935. Afternoon Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE NEW CURRENCY POLICY

The 1st Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday sent the following letter to the S.M.C. and the Bureau of Public Safety:-

"With a view to consolidating the finance of the country, the National Government promulgated a new currency policy on November 4, converting the banknotes of the Central Bank of China, the Bank of China, and the Bank of Communication into legal tender notes. This policy is supported by all the people throughout the country. Nevertheless, a certain section of traitorous merchants and loafers in Hongkew, employed by some others, are collecting silver from the people by offering high prices to them. Of late the number of this sort of traitorous merchants has been greatly increased. You are requested to arrest and punish them."

The Shanghai Pao, a mosquito newspaper, publishes the following comment:-

UNREST IN CHINA

Since the visit to China of the Ashahi aeroplane and the issue of the order by the National Government to maintain friendly relations with foreign countries, the tendency towards Sino-Japanese rapprochement has been gradually increasing. Inspection touring groups have been organized by the people of both countries for mutual inspection. For this reason, Sino-Japanese co-operation has been steadly progressing. Unexpectedly, however, in the past few days, rumours have sprung up here and there resulting in the people becoming very uneasy. What a swift change has occurred in the situation!

These recent rumours originated by reason of the Japanese military meetings held at Dairen, Tsingtao, Shanghai and Formosa, and the illegal arrests of Chinese at Peiping by the Japanese military authorities. These caused uneasiness among the people, which constituted a serious impediment to the future of Sino-Japanese cooperation.

Referring to the recent murder of a Japanese marine in Shanghai, although such a murder is a serious crime, yet the case was committed on an extra-Settlement road. As to who is the murderer, and what is at the bottom of the case is unknown. The Japanese newspapers and the Japanese residents did not consider the fundamental details, thus giving rise many kinds of rumours which resulted in the exodus of residents from Chapei. Thus the Japanese actions cause us considerable regret.

As regards the Sino-Japanese rapproachement, naturally it will be welcomed by us. However, if we want to reach the object of real rapproachement, both parties should be sincere. If one party exerts all its efforts to proceed with the rapproachement while the other party handicaps its movements this way and that, no object can be obtained. For instance, the recent

actions of Japan really disappoint us. If Japan further insists on acting according to her own wish, rapproachement work will have to be suspended. We hope that the Japanese government and people will give up their arrogant and fraudulant attitudes and push forward the rapproachement work in a really sincere manner.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post) and other local newspapers publish the following telegram from Nanking:-

HU HAN MIN LEAVING FOR CHINA

The 5th National Congress has sent a telegram to Hu Han Min asking him to return to China as early as possible.

Hu will leave France on November 18. He may not stop at Hongkong. He is expected at Nanking early in December.

Dr. Wang Chung Huei, Chinese Judge at the International Court at The Hague, is also leaving for China.

GENERAL LI TSUNG JEN EXPECTED AT NANKING

General Li Tsung Jen of Kwangsi will leave Canton for Nanking by air on November 16.

COMMISSIONER

November 15, 1935. Morning Translation.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

RUMOURS

Since the occurrence of the murder of a Japanese marine in Hongkew, Japanese newspapers have criticized the Chinese Authorities at will and have also disseminated propaganda to the effect that the Japanese Landing Party Authorities have already passed a final decision. Civilians in the vicinity of Chapei have become alarmed and many rumours have begun to circulate. It seems that a second January 28 Incident will soon take place. As a consequence, the evacuation of residents from Chapei is increasing daily, notwithstanding the refutation of the rumours by the Shanghai City Government.

Although residents in Chapei became alarmed at the occurrence of the murder of the Japanese marine, yet there were many unfounded rumours that had been in circulation previously. The Nanking Road case also, wherein a Japanese firm was attacked, caused Chapei residents, who had learned a lesson during the January 28 Incident, to become panic stricken.

Rumours relating to the question of China and Japan have been in circulation during the past several years, but they increased after the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian hostilities. Someone said that Great Britain was not in a position to bother about affairs in the Far East and that Japan could do what she liked. The report that Japan had submitted 13 demands to China was then circulated, this being followed later by another rumour that Japan had presented 8 demands to China. The people think that Japan is aiming at demands similar to the "21 demands" to China, and fear that a critical stage is forthcoming. Such is not however the case. If we could analyse the situation of the world, we would be convinced that Japan could attack China at any moment she liked, and there is no necessity for her to wait until the outbreak of the Italo-Abyssinian War. That Great Britain is unable to deal with the situation in the Far East has already been disclosed to the world during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai, and the Japanese are well aware of this fact.

Rumours have also been current for some time to the effect that Japan has demanded that she be permitted to send delegates to attend the 6th Plenary Session of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang as well as the 5th National Congress of the Party. The 6th Plenary Session has been concluded and the 5th National Congress is now being held in Nanking, but we did not see any Japanese delegates at these meetings.

SHANGHAI

According to the Shanghai Mainichi, there have arisen during the past two months more than 20 kinds of rumours concerning the activities of Japan and China. Therefore, when the Darroch Road Incident occurred, the anxiety of the people reached a maximum.

The Japanese papers have pointed out that these rumours are fabricated by Chinese and are entirely groundless. It proves that for the time being Japan has no intention to create any trouble and people may consequently rest assured that there will be no outbreak of hostilities.

November 15, 1935. Morning Translation.

The present unrest is, beyond doubt, the result of rumours, which were fabricated under certain conditions. The most important of these conditions is the ever uncertain attitude which the Japanese adopted towards us. The Japanese ambition to procure one thing after another is deeply impressed in our minds. Therefore, whenever any rumour starts regarding any movement of the Japanese, it spreads far and fast, because our Chinese are like birds who have already been scared by being shot at. Secondly, the new exhausted Communist Party is making a final attempt to throw China into confusion. The Communists purposely organize the spreading of all sorts of rumours. At the same time, they are employing every kind of method in attempting to provoke another January 28 Incident. Thirdly, landlords, for the purpose of raising their land value and house rents, may have taken advantage of the situation to spread the rumours in the hope that the demand for houses in the Settlements would be increased. Now, if these rumours are to be quelled, it is first necessary for a complete change to take place in the Japanese attitude towards China, secondly, our Government should make public all recent negotiations between China and Japan in order to bring about the peace of mind of the people, and thirdly, Chinese people should recognize their individual duty towards their country. They should consider the general situation of the country and not resort to emotional actions creating unnecessary disgurbances. Slightly emotional actions by the people of strong nations may produce no great harm, but in the case of weak nations such actions may lead to unfortunate incidents.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

Five Rumour Mongers Arrested by Bureau of Public Safety

During the last few days rumours have been very rife in Chapei from where large numbers of residents have evacuated into the Settlements.

When interviewed by a reporter of the Central News Agency yesterday, Liang Fu Tso, Chief of the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety stated that such rumours were ostensibly spread by some illiterate idlers. The situation in Chapei is quite calm. As the spreading of such rumours constitutes a grave danger to the maintenance of peace and order of this locality, he has, therefore, issued strict instructions to his various subordinates to attempt to arrest these rumours mongers. The residents should remain at ease and should not be taken in by such unfounded news. He further stated that five such unscrupulous persons had been arrested and were found to be all illiterate people.

November 15, 1935. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI CITY GOVERNMENT OFFERS $1,000 REWARD FOR THE APPREHENSION OF THE ASSASSIN OF A JAPANESE MARINE

With a view to bringing about an early apprehension of the assailant in connection with the murder of Hideo Nakayama, First Class Japanese Marine of the local Japanese Landing Party, at the Extra Settlement Roads, the Shanghai City Government has offered a reward of $1,000 for the arrest of this culprit and has ordered the Bureau of Public Safety to effect his apprehension within a specified time.

It is learned that the Shanghai Municipal Police has adopted similar measures for the apprehension of this culprit.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

SHANGHAI 1ST SPECIAL DISTRICT CITIZENS FEDERATION WARNS ITS MEMBERS AGAINST UNDESIRABLE DISPUTES

Yesterday the Shanghai 1st Special District Citizens Federation sent the following circular letter to its various branches:-

"We are in receipt of a circular order No. 1403 from the Bureau of Social Affairs, which reads as follows:-

'Acting upon instructions from the Shanghai City Government, your Federation is instructed to notify your various branches and members to take every precaution against any undesirable disputes which are likely to affect the peace and order of the local community. Violators of these instructions will be arrested and severely dealt with."

"In view of the above, you are instructed to notify all members to act accordingly."

November I5, I935. Morning Translation.

NIPPO

S.M.C. ESTABLISHES SPECIAL SECTION IN THE POLICE FORCE TO DEAL WITH ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES

Yesterday the S.M.C. issued a wanted notice offering $I,000 for information leading to the arrest of the murderer of Nakayama, first class marine, and at the same time a special section was established in the S.M.P. consisting of one European and one Japanese Assistant Commissioner of Police who have been appointed to deal with all anti-Japanese activities.

REPORT ON THE MURDER OF NAKAYAMA TO BE MADE TO ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, Commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, will arrive in Shanghai at 5 a.m. November I5 on the temporary flagship "Kuma" which will be moored alongside the O.S.K. Wharf. At 9 a.m. the Kuma will be releaved from the duty of flagship by the "Idzumo".

Staff officer Yasuda of the Shanghai Special Landing Party and Naval Attache Okino will call on Vice-Admiral Hyakutake on the "Idzumo" and make a report on the murder of first class marine, Nakayama.

The Senior naval officials will hold a conference to consider the incident.

I9TH ROUTE ARMY MATCHES TO BE CONFISCATED

Owing to the prevailing anti-Japanese activities, the chief of the Shanghai City Social Bureau has decided to suppress the selling of I9th Route Army matches and has informed the Chinese Match Dealers Federation accordingly. The Chinese Match Dealers Federation held a conference on November I3 and I4 to consider the matter. As a result it was decided to confiscate and destroy all I9th Route Army matches as from 2 p.m. November I5.

MEETING OF JAPANESE RESIDENTS CORPORATION

At noon yesterday the Foreign Affairs Negotiations Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation held a meeting to discuss the murder of Nakayama, first class marine. As regards the murder case it was decided to leave the matter in the hands of the Japanese authorities and all residents should devote themselves peacefully to their business.

As regards the Nanking Road incident it was decided to request the punishment of the policemen who were on duty near the scene of the riot for neglecting their duty and for failing to effect any arrests, and also to request the punishment of the officer who was supervising these policemen.

The Committee also decided to hold an emergency meeting any time the situation calls for such, besides the regular weekly meetings.

November 15, 1935. Morning Translation.

Nichi Nichi:-

JAPANESE BOY ASSAULTED BY CHINESE

A Japanese boy named G. Tomizo(?), a student of the Japanese school on North Szechuen Road, residing at No.13, San Yih Li, was assaulted by several Chinese students in the vicinity of the Jukong Road market at 8 p.m. yesterday while he was returning to his home. At that time there was a Chinese policeman present but he did not attempt to prevent the assault.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE ACTIVE

Owing to increased uneasiness following continued incidents, the Japanese Consular Police have mobilized all available members of the force to make inquiries regarding the incidents and to prevent a recurrence of such, and also to put an end to current rumours. The Consular Police will cooperate with the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the S.M.P. in carrying out these duties.

KOREAN BICYCLE THIEF CHARGED

Yesterday at the Japanese Consular Court a Korean named Pak Tai Hyun, age 27, was sentenced to 25 days imprisonment for having stolen a bicycle belonging to a Japanese, Kagei Yoko, on November 10.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7081
Date 18-11-35

False War Rumours Scored By Japanese Press Here

Tales Of Chinese Concentrations, Strengthening Of Japan's Landing Forces Deplored; Whampoa Officers Are Blamed

Chinese rumour-mongers, whose activities in September and October have caused a general uneasiness, were hit in an editorialized news article in the Shanghai "Mainichi" yesterday.

The list of false reports disseminated by the Chinese, the paper said, included rumours that:

1.—The Japanese forces in Tientsin are attempting to divorce the five northern provinces from China.

2.—The Kwantung Army is planning to occupy Hopei and place the province under the authority of Emperor Kangte.

3.—Rumours prevalent before the recent conference of military and diplomatic officials in Shanghai said that the Japanese navy schemed to occupy Swatow, while the Japanese Garrison in Formosa wanted to invade South China.

4.—The Japanese Third Fleet landed marines in Yuechow, Hunan, to hold manoeuvres, simultaneously threatening the anti-Communist forces in Szechwan.

5.—A Chinese army of 300,000 has been concentrated in Chekiang to prepare for a war on Japan.

6.—Forts are being constructed, under the supervision of two foreigners in Kianyin, some 20 miles north of Wusih. Japanese marines have already landed in Kianyin.

7.—General Chiang Kai-shek is ready to open war on Japan, with Nanking as the first line of defence, Kiukiang as the second, and Hankow as the last.

8.—The Japanese landing party here has been strengthened by the addition of 2,000 men.

The "Mainichi" also gave a list of instances which demonstrated the effect of these rumours on the public mind. These included the transfer of officials' families into the interior, removal of property to supposedly safer regions and suspension of commercial activities.

The paper said that Central Army officers, especially those who have graduated from the Whampoa Military Academy, are spreading groundless rumours, in effort to cause war with Japan.

Note was also taken by the "Mainichi" of the reports that construction of additional barracks in Tanshan, Nanking, was suddenly suspended, and plans made for the transfer of buildings farther back into the interior.

Forts are being hurriedly built alone the Nanking-Shanghai and the Hangchow-Shanghai lines, while the establishments attached to the Hangchow and Nanyang aerodromes are being transferred into the interior, the paper added.

12417

CANDOR

THE conscientious disapproval of current rumors in Shanghai as voiced editorially by *The Shanghai Mainichi* on November 13 is heartily endorsed by this journal. The duty of the press to lead, rather than be led by, public opinion is never greater than in such a serious crisis as confronts this country today. Coming as it does from a leading Japanese daily, the disapproval is doubly significant. It may perhaps be assumed that the desire among the Japanese community for the preservation of local peace is as sincere as that of the Chinese, and accordingly nothing more can be asked of them in the interest of all residents concerned.

In the long list of rumors enumerated may be mentioned the one about the alleged Japanese attempt to divorce the five northern provinces from the rest of China and to place the province of Hopei under the rule of "Emperor Kwangte."

This rumor, although it is deprecated by *The Mainichi*, was not untraceable to certain irresponsible statements uttered by certain military leaders. It is fortunate that both the Chinese and the Japanese immediately charged with the task of maintaining Sino-Japanese amity have taken little stock in its authenticity and have allowed it to pass as mere fabrication unworthy of serious consideration. Once discredited directly by the Japanese it may be laid to rest for good.

More close at home is the rumor about the alleged concentration of Chinese military forces in Chekiang, for the purpose of waging a war on Japan, under the leadership of General Chiang Kai-shek, with Nanking as the first line of defense, Kiukiang as the second and Hankow as the last.

The presence of Chinese troops on Chinese soil is but a natural phenomenon. Whether they are stationed in Shanghai or in far-away Szechwan, their movement from time to time is no proof of any campaign against any party and still less against any nation. In fact, were sinister motives ever entertained at all every effort would be made to conceal their whereabouts. The open-and-above-board manner of their transfer is the surest index to their peaceful mission. With the purpose of their movement understood by the Japanese, a grave cause for apprehension is happily removed.

With *The Mainichi* do we also agree that the spread of rumors may have caused the two regrettable incidents on Darroch Road and Nanking Road, upon which this journal commented yesterday at length.

The only point which our contemporary should have touched upon is the source from which these rumors usually originate. Try as we may, we cannot honestly form a definite opinion on this all-important phase of the issue. Speculators who are most apt to profit by the confusion caused by rumors may be perhaps held partly responsible for the mischief from which Shanghai has been suffering. The jingoist elements among different national groups may have also been guilty of commission. And not the least of all may be included a part of the press and news agencies which have lent themselves to the propagation of disastrous rumors.

If *The Mainichi* should succeed in instilling a sense of candor in the journalistic fraternity in the Far East, the cause of peace and goodwill will be well served indeed.

12416

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SENSE OF PROPORTION

Mr. Itaro Ishii's desire for calmness will be cordially endorsed by public opinion which considers that recent events in Shanghai have been given an importance much beyond their intrinsic significance. The nervous tension created by the tragedy on Saturday night has been now accentuated by another incident about which extravagant language has been used. Given a situation such as developed by the precipitate actions and announcement of the Japanese Landing Party, and the commotion evidently aroused in the administrations of the two Municipal areas, it was inevitable that mischief-makers would find an opportunity for indulging their peculiar propensities. The Chinese Government has long ago shown its stern disapproval of anti-Japanese organizations and has taken effective steps to suppress them. No Government in the world could undertake entirely to eliminate the irresponsible individual who is prone to take advantage of a passing wave of excitement for embarrassing duly-constituted authority. The question is whether the Japanese and Chinese diplomats in pursuing their beneficent labours for *rapprochement* are to show the white feather merely because a common enemy heaves a brick, an empty beer-bottle and two cold-cream jars through a Japanese shop-window. The ebullition might have occurred in any City in the world and with equal success in avoiding police detection. If the stupidity had any purpose behind it, it was intended to aggravate feeling at a critical moment. The Japanese authorities will be playing into the miscreant's hands if they persist in treating it out of its proper perspective. This does not imply that the police authorities should abate their efforts to bring the perpetrators to book. They should be assisted and exhorted to that end, but they should be allowed to conduct their investigations without the irksome feeling that the affair has reached the plane of high diplomatic cognizance.

The Japanese are honoured partners in the International Settlement. It is disappointing, therefore, to find their official representatives, betrayed, unwittingly perhaps, by the heat of the moment, into action and speech which might be interpreted as neglectful of the authority of the Shanghai Municipal Council. In recent years considerable latitude has been given by the Council to the activities of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and the Japanese Consular Police. There has been no intention to abdicate the functions which are assigned to the Council's officers, although, in the interests of international goodwill and out of regard for the susceptibilities of Japanese citizens, a tolerant construction has been placed on the working arrangement subsisting between the Municipal and the purely Japanese-controlled forces for preserving law and order. The Japanese authorities might find it convenient to review the situation and consider whether they are not in danger of disturbing Shanghai international harmony if their own naval and consular police are encouraged to accept too onerous a share of responsibility in Settlement affairs. When the mere threat of action by the Landing Party—accompanied by the mobilizaion of its full strength—is found to create a minor panic leading to the hurried influx of Chinese refugees into the Settlement, it is obvious that an anomalous condition has been allowed to develop. The issue ceases to lie exclusively between Chinese and Japanese; it concerns the welfare of all communities who rely on the preservation of a proper international spirit of co-operation and tolerance in an International Settlement.

No-one will associate the fiery comments of a section of the Japanese community with the balanced judgment of that community as a whole. Mr. Ishii and Rear-Admiral Sadaaki Araki are not likely to be misled by such fustian. Yet its power for mischief has to be seriously regarded when incidents are unduly magnified and made the subject of strongly-worded pronouncements. Unless a better sense of proportion be encouraged there is a danger of creating just the very situation which the Japanese authorities profess to apprehend and against which the Shanghai Municipal Council desires to guard. This is said with no pretension to assign blame to any one community. It is probably true that circumstances have led all communities to lose touch with actualities. This journal, in its desire to establish the relevant facts, has been forced to give to recent events an otherwise unjustified prominence. Is it not possible, therefore, for companionship in error to reflect dispassionately on the means of restoring equilibrium—of the senses and of judgment? The Chinese authorities have shown in a remarkable degree their capacity for restraint and calmness. The Settlement administration—in which Japanese share with other foreigners as well as with Chinese an honourable responsibility — has spared no effort to vindicate its solicitude for the preservation of order. The general feeling in Shanghai is essentially pacific in tone and intention. There seems to be every reason for the Japanese community to dismiss uneasy thoughts and to recognize that, in contributing to the traditions of international concord on which Shanghai prides itself, it can command unreserved comradeship, sympathy and respect. In that light its anxieties may be readily dissolved.

15424

SUPPRESSION OF ANTI-JAPAN ACTIVITIES DEMANDED

Tokyo's Protest Presented to Nanking Over Local Incidents: Regret Expressed

CHINA PLEDGES SINCERE MEASURES

Nanking, Nov. 13.

Complete suppression of anti-Japanese movements by the Nanking Government to prevent the recurrence of attacks on Japanese lives and property, was urged this morning by an official of the Consulate-General here, in an interview with Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, Chief of the Asiatic Affairs Section of the Waichiaopu.

Mr. Motoki Matsumura, third secretary of the Japanese Embassy in China, representing Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Consul-General here, called at the Waichiaopu on instructions from Mr. Koki Hirota, the Foreign Minister.

Citing the murder of a Japanese sailor and the attack on a Japanese shop in Shanghai, Mr. Matsumura is said to have expressed deep regret over the failure of the Chinese authorities to suppress the anti-Japanese movement. This, he said, was especially regrettable in view of the recent improvement in Sino-Japanese relations.

Replying to Mr. Matsumura, Mr. Kao gave a pledge that strict and sincere measures will be taken to put an end to the anti-Japanese movement, adding that the Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai was actively engaged in the search for the culprits, in co-operation with the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Suma will return here tomorrow from Shanghai to conduct formal negotiations on the issue with Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.—Rengo.

Concern in Tokyo

Tokyo, Nov. 13.

While a temporary lull exists in news received from Shanghai and north China, anxiety here over anti-Japanese activities in China has not slackened.

All circles are now awaiting the reactions of the Nanking Government to the Foreign Office protest, which may be delivered to-morrow.

Japanese press reports from Shanghai indicate that Japanese officials there consider the efforts of both the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai as desultory, as regards the apprehension of the assassin of the Japanese blue-jacket, Hideo Nakayama, last Saturday night. Accordingly, Japanese naval authorities may possibly conduct an independent investigation of the case and search Chinese houses adjacent to the scene of the assassination.

No anti-Japanese activities have been reported in the last twenty-four hours, but should they be resumed anywhere in China, it is generally predicted that the Japanese Army and Navy in China will stiffen their attitude considerably.

The Foreign Office declared to-day that the Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, Mr. Y. Suma, would probably confer with Chinese officials before presenting the formal note of protest, which may be held for a brief period, during which the Japanese will observe and study the situation.

No Other Demands

The acting spokesman of the Foreign Office, Mr. Satoh, said that the reports that Japan was presenting demands beyond the request for an immediate cessation of anti-Japanese activities were "not true."

Again asked whether the Japanese were certain that the activity at Shanghai would not produce results similar to the hostilities of 1932, the spokesman replied, "That depends on future developments." This answer was regarded by some observers as indicating that the Japanese Government is taking a more serious view of the situation than it did earlier in the week.

In connection with reports received here concerning movements for the establishment of autonomous governments at many points in north China, some Tokyo observers believe that the Kwantung Army might assist such movements if the Nanking Government attempts to suppress them by force.

The Changchun correspondent of the Nippon Dempo News Agency predicted that the Kwantung Army plans "some kind of action in its line of duty" within two days. He added that recent anti-Japanese activities were "very similar to the series of incidents preceding the 1932 conflict."—United Press.

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

File No. 7081

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1., Special Branch Station, 16-11-35

REPORT

Date November 15, 1935.

Subject (in full) H.I.J.M. Transport leaves for Japan.

Made by D. P. S. Mackay *Forwarded by* B.B. Everett 21

According to the Assistant Harbourmaster, H.I.J.M.T. Shirotoko left empty for Japan at 5.05 p.m., November 11, with a normal crew.

Mmackay.

D.P.S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

File

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34
LWK

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 14, 1935.

Subject (in full) Sino-Japanese Situation

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Everest

A report has been received that during the past two days Japanese in plain clothes have been keeping observation on branch offices of the Merchant Volunteer Corps in Chapei.

A further report is that on November 13 two motor cars each carrying seven or eight Japanese were driven at a slow speed through the various streets in eastern Chapei.

E.E. Everest

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 14, 1935.

Subject (in full) Sino-Japanese Situation - Rumours

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Everest

A rumour is now current to the effect that the Japanese Military Authorities will commence a house-to-house search on North Szechuen Road (O.O.L.) and other extra-Settlement roads in the Northern area at 6 p.m. this evening, November 14.

B.B. Everest.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

14 NOV 1935

Confidential

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. File No. D. 7[illegible]
Date 14/11/35

Sp. Branch xxxxx

REPORT

Date November 13 1935

Subject Movement of Chinese Troops.

Made by D. S. Mac Adie Forwarded by Ewen Golden. D.S.I.

According to a reliable foreign witness who has just returned from a motor caravan tour of Kiangsu, Chekiang and the borders of Kiangsi Provinces, there are no concentrations of Chinese troops in southern Kiangsu. At Kashing, however, a division arrived nine days ago. The witness conversed with some of these men and was told that they had been fighting in Kiangsi for the last eighteen months and had been transferred to Kashing for a rest. They had with them twenty Vickers caterpillar armoured cars. These vehicles were comparatively new and in good condition. Witness was asked for assistance in clearing a blocked petrol feed pipe of one of these cars. In Chekiang south of Hangchow and on the borders of Kiangsi, bandits were numerous and there were many troops in that region.

During the last week, the witness was in the neighbourhood of Nanziang, Quinsan and the area immediately to the west of Shanghai; his information, therefore, is quite recent. The motor caravan stopped in large towns and villages and gave cinema shows for advertisement purposes. The witness has travelled in the interior for many years and speaks the language and so his observations should be of value.

In view of the rumours of troop concentration in the environs of Shanghai, the above information may be of interest.

Good information. R. W. Mac Adie
File JAG D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

INTERNATIONAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7091
Date 14/11/35
Sp. Branch xxxxx

November 13 35

Movement of Chinese Troops.

D. S. Mac Adie

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D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

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FM. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 70[illegible]

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 9, 19 35.

Subject Military Movements Around Shanghai.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by [illegible]

Local foreign newspapers recently published reports alleging that large detachments of Chinese troops were concentrated near the Lunghwa and Hungjao Airfields as well as other places on the boundary of the demilitarized zone around Shanghai. On November 8, 1935, enquiries were made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih in the vicinity of Lunghwa, Hungjao, and Chenju, but no concentration of troops was observed.

It has been ascertained, however, that military police are billeted at Lunghwa and Kaochongmiao, and that members of the Peace Preservation Corps, numbering 3,300, are posted at various places in Shanghai and its surroundings.

A further report will be submitted in due course on the movements of Chinese military at places beyond Shanghai along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Pan Lien Pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SI,
Further report early please. A foreigner should assist D.I. Pan.
D.S. McKeown
9/11/35.

12352

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1935

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7081
Date 14/11/35

MILITARY MOVEMENTS CLOSELY WATCHED

Japanese Allege Concentrations Round Shanghai

Japanese military authorities in Shanghai are paying close attention to the alleged heavy concentrations of Chinese troops on the edge of the demilitarized zone around Shanghai established after the hostilities of 1932, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" said yesterday. Heavy detachments are near Lunghua and Hungjao airfields.

The Chinese forces were moved up from their recent positions along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway where they have been stationed for several weeks, the daily added.

Chinese authorities are explaining the concentrations as a precautionary move to prevent any disturbances that may arise from the enforcement of monetary reforms, according to the "Nichi-Nichi."

S I

Dg. Sir
Note and attach
to file. 8/11/35

Form No. 3.
C. 25,000-1-34
LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7044

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date December 17, 1935.

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Naval Vessels

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

The light Cruiser "Ataka" (愛宕) left Shanghai for ports along the Yangtsze Valley on the morning of December 16.

The flagship "Idzumo" (出雲) left Shanghai in the afternoon of December 16 for Formosa.

W. McKeown.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F.C. GWG

WCT/
Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1.34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 708

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 12, 1935.

Subject (in full) Departure of H.I.J.M. Muroto.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

On December 11 the following cargo was loaded on board H.I.J.M. Transport Muroto :-

750 tons of rice and flour.

45 bags of cartridge cases.

At 5 a.m. December 12, 110 marines from the Naval Landing Party boarded the vessel, which left port at 8 a.m. December 12 presumably for Japan.

The foregoing information was obtained by C.D.S.156.

J McD Brown.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

C.D.I. Grubb,
Please show to
S.V.O. and then pass to
Reg. to file. JMcB

File
JMcB



Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.I., S.B., Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

REPORT

Date December 11, 1935

Subject (in full) Unloading of H.I.J.M. Transport Muroto

Made by D.S. McKeown *Forwarded by* B B Sweet D1

The following cargo was unloaded from H.I.J.M. Transport "Muroto" and removed from the O.S.K. Wharf between 10 a.m. and 7 p.m. December 10:

200 boxes of machine gun ammunition

90 boxes of shell cases

10 boxes of reconditioned rifles

3 truckloads of barbed wire, and 1,000 short posts used in the construction of barbed wire entanglements.

The foregoing information was obtained by C.D.S.156.

J McBrown

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File

JMcB

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 708

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 10, 1935

Subject Arrival of H.I.J.M. Transport Muroto

Made by D. S. McKeown *Forwarded by* [illegible]

The unloading of H.I.J.M. Transport Muroto which arrived from Japan at 11.40 a.m. December 9, and is berthed at the O.S.K. Wharf, commenced at 3 p.m. and continued until 9 p.m. December 9.

400 boxes of the type used for the transport of rifle and machine gun ammunition, and 300 boxes, some believed to contain food supplies, and others machinery (including repaired rifles) were removed from the wharf.

The unloading recommenced at 9 a.m. this morning, December 10 and included in the materials transported from the wharf were three truck loads of barbed wire.

A more detailed account of the cargo removed to-day December 10 will be included in a further report.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SI,

For further report please.

D.S. McKeown

10/12/35.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date December 9, 19 35.

Subject (in full) Arrival of the Japanese H.I.J.M. Transport Muroto

Made by D.S. McKeown *Forwarded by* BB Gunnell 51

H.I.J.M. Transport Muroto arrived in Shanghai from Japan at 11.40 a.m. December 9, and is now berthed at the O.S.K. Wharf.

In a report dated November 30, 1935, it was stated that this vessel would convey a number of marines from Shanghai to Japan. Observation duty will be conducted in an endeavour to ascertain the truth of this statement.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S.I.

For further report please.

J.A.G.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-7-34

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date Nov. 30, 1935.

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Naval Vessels.

Made by D.S. McKeown. Forwarded by [illegible]

H.I.J.M.S. "Urakaze" arrived at the O.S.K. Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, at 11 a.m. November 28, and discharged 460 boxes believed to contain ammunition. The boxes are now stored in the wharf godown. The warship crossed to the Pootung side in the afternoon where it is now berthed at the M.B.K. Wharf.

The report that H.I.J.M. troopship "Muroto" is in Shanghai has not been confirmed but it is learned that this vessel is expected to arrive at any time for the purpose of conveying a number of marines from Shanghai to Japan.

Other than the boxes were of the type used for conveying rifle and machine gun ammunition no further information is available HG

Wm. Dixon,
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SI,
For further report please when "Muroto" arrives.
D.S. McKeown
4/12/35

4 DEC 1935

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. SFile 19. 128
Date

SECRET

REPORT

Date December 17, 1935.

Subject Disposition of Chinese Forces around Shanghai.

Made by D. S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

During the last few days, the towns and villages around Shanghai have been visited with a view to ascertaining the movements of the Chinese Forces which have taken place during the last month. Below is a table showing the disposition of troops, and it will be noted that in two cases, a substantial reduction in numbers has been effected :-

Location	Unit and number of men stationed there at present.	Unit and number of men stationed there in the middle of November, 1935.
Between Anting & Quinsan	84 men of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of the Central Military Police.	378 men of the same unit.
Anting	100 members of the Hsien Paoantui.	100 members of the same unit.
Quinsan	150 members of the Hsien Paoantui.	150 members of the same unit.
Liuho	150 members of the Shanghai Paoantui.	150 members of the unit.
Sungkiang	30 men belonging to the Tax Police Corps.	1,000 men attached to Headquarters of the Tax Police Corps since transferred to Haichow.
	300 members of the Hsien Paoantui.	300 members of the same unit.
	126 members of the 2nd Company, 1st Bat. 2nd Reg. Central Military Police.	126 members of the same unit.

Copy sent to SRO.

18 DEC. 1935

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch)

December 17, 1935.

During the last few days, the towns and villages around Shanghai have been visited with a view to ascertaining the movements of the Chinese Forces which have taken place during the last month. Below is a table showing the disposition of troops, and it will be noted that in two cases, a substantial reduction in numbers has been effected :-

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Anting	100 members of the Hsien Paoantui.	100 members of the same unit.
Quinsan	150 members of the Hsien Paoantui.	150 members of the same unit.
Liuho	150 members of the Shanghai Paoantui.	150 members of the same unit.
Sungkiang	30 men belonging to the Tax Police Corps.	1000 men attached to Headquarters of the Tax Police Corps since transferred to Haichow.
	300 members of the Hsien Paoantui.	300 members of the same unit.
	126 members of the 2nd. Company, 1st. Batt. 2nd. Regiment Central Military Police.	126 members of the same unit.

November 27,1935.

S.1

Please arrange to have Quinsan, Anting, Liuho and Sungkiang watched for movements of Chinese troops.

J. W. Gwins
D. C. (Special Branch)

D.1 Sir
Please arrange.
B.B.G. 27/11/35.

WCT/
FM-2
G-AOM-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.B. (E.) (1)
File No. 7081
16.11.35

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 12, 1935.

Subject Disposition of troops along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Made by D.S. McKeown Forwarded by [illegible]

With reference to the report that Chinese troops are concentrated along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway, I have to state that cities along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway as far as Soochow, and along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway as far as Kashing have been visited by members of the Special Branch, and the following information has been obtained :-

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Line between Shanghai and Soochow

The nearest city to Shanghai on this line where troops are stationed is Anting (安亭), which is approximately 19 miles from Shanghai. At this point 378 soldiers of the 2nd Battalion, 9th Regiment of the Military Police are [illegible]leted. This unit was transferred from Quinsan in the middle of October. The number of troops between Anting and Soochow is estimated at 3,000, which figure constitutes an increase of 1,500 above the normal strength. Statistics showing the disposition of troops, their units, and strength, at cities between Anting and Soochow are attached as Appendix "A".

S.P.O. Secretariat to Sp. Br.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE SHANGHAI 14 NOV. 1935

For information

13/11

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Line - between Shanghai and Kashing

The number of troops now stationed between Shanghai and Kashing is approximately 7,000, as against 1002 before October 10, 1935. The neareat point to Shanghai in this section where troops are stationed is Sungkiang, which is approximately 28 miles from Shanghai. In this city there are stationed 1,000 Revenue Guards, who were transferred from Haichow at the beginning of November, 1935, 126 members of the Military Police, and 300 members of the Sungkiang

FM. 2
G. 40M 9 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.....Station,

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Hsien Pooantui. Statistics showing the distribution of troops, their unit and strength at cities in this section are attached as Appendix "B".

10,000 men of the 71st Division, hitherto engaged in the bandit suppression campaign on the Chekiang-Fokien border, were transferred at the beginning of the month to Nanking. They arrived at Kashing from Hangchow by train, and then proceeded on foot to Soochow where they boarded traine for Nanking.

One regiment (1,500 men) of the 16th Division was transferred on October 31 from Nanking to Hangchow.

Detective Inspectors Sih Tse-liang and Pan Lien-pih, C.D.S.94 and C.D.C.141 assisted in obtaining information for the compilation of this report.

Jm: Brown.
D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D.S. (Duins)
Information and kindly pass to Act. C. P.
JMS
13 NOV 1935

File
JMS
13 NOV 1935
S.I.
Please watch out for changes in the disposition of these troops with a view to submitting another comprehensive report after the holidays and in the meantime any particulars of importance which come to your notice. JMS 12

APPENDIX "A"

Troops along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway

Unit	No. of men	Name of Commander	Stations
9th Regiment of the Central Military Police with headquarters at Lau Wu Tuan (老五團), Soochow.		Commander Tsoh Hai-nyien (祝嘉年).	
2nd Battalion.	378	Reg.Comdr. Tsoh Hao-nyien (祝嘉年)	Between Anting (安定) and Quinsan (崑山).
3rd Battalion.	378	-do-	Between Soochow (蘇州) and Quinsan (崑山).
1st Battalion, and Corps attached to the headquarters of the 9th Regiment.	756	-do-	At Lao Wu Tuan (老五團) and in temples at Soochow (蘇州).
Independent Labour Corps of the National Army, with headquarters in the barracks on Liu Yuan Road (留園路), Soochow. Commander Ma Zoong-loh (馬崇六).			
1st Battalion and 3rd Battalion.	756	Ma Zoong-loh (馬崇六)	In the barracks on Liu Yuan Road (留園路), Soochow.
Soldiers attached to the headquarters of the Labour Corps.	378	-do-	-do-
2nd Battalion.	378	-do-	Anhwei Guild (安徽), Lur Men (婁門), Soochow.

APPENDIX "B"

Troops along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway

SUNGKIANG (松江)

Unit	No. of men	Name of Commander	Stations
Revenue Guards attached to the Ministry of Finance.	1,000	Lieut. General Wen Ying-sing (溫應星)	New West Gate, Sungkiang.
Peace Preservation Corps attached to Sungkiang Hsien Government.	300		Sungkiang Hsien Government, Chung Shan Road (中山路), East Gate.
2nd Company, 1st Battalion, 2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police.	126	Bong Hsiung (龐 熊)	Sungkiang Railway Station.

FENGKING (楓涇)

5th Company, 2nd Battalion, 2nd Regiment of the Central Military Police.	126	Reg. Comdr. Loo Yu-sung (羅友勝)	Fengking (楓涇)

KASHING (嘉興)

Labour Company and Special Service Company of the 57th Division.	252	Divisional Commander Yuan Zao-chong (阮肇崇)	Chun Ka Dz Tang (賀家祠堂), West Gate, Kashing.
3rd Battalion of the 4th Regiment of the Independent Artillery Corps.	500	Reg. Comdr. Kung Wei-ching (孔慰卿)	Tan Ka Dz Tang (譚家祠堂), West Gate, Kashing.
Chekiang Peace Preservation Corps.	200		Szechuen Merchants' Guild (蜀商公所), Sing Dah Jao (新大橋), Kashing.

Pinghu (平湖)

Special Service Company and Machine Gun Company of the 171st Brigade of the 57th Division.	252	Brigadier Comdr. Tan Ching-kuo (譚經國)	Yueh Chun (越商公所) Guild, South Gate, Pinghu.
1st Battalion, 342 Regiment of the 57th Division and Regimental Headquarters.	500	Reg. Comdr. Li Han-ching (李翰卿)	Zung Hwang Temple (城隍廟), Tung Dah Ka (東大街), Pinghu.

Unit	No.of men	Name of Commander	Stations
2nd Battalion, 342nd Regiment of the 57th Division.	500	Reg.Comdr. Li Han-ching (李翰卿)	Dah Chong Cocoon Works (大昌蠶廠), outside the West Gate, Pinghu.
3rd Battalion, 342nd Regiment of the 57th Division.	500	-do-	Ping Kee Cocoon Works, outside the West Gate, Pinghu. (平记蠶廠)
CHAPOO (乍浦)			
Fort Guards.	250		Chapoo Forts.
1st and 2nd Battalions of the 4th Regiment of the Independent Artillery Corps.	1,000	Reg.Comdr. Kung Wei-ching (孔偉慶)	Chapoo Hills.
HAIYIEN (海塩) and KANPOO (澉浦)			
341st Regiment of the 171st Brigade of the 57th Division.	1,500		

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Nov. 8. 1935

To S.I.,

Please make
inquiries and report
early on the real
situation. Have troops
been concentrated on
the Shanghai-Hangchow
Railway and Shanghai-
Nanking Railway? If
so how many and to
what category do
they belong?

J.A.G.

Large Assemblage Of Troops Draws Japanese Interest

100,000 Said Gathered In Shanghai, Hangchow Nanking Areas

NO ALARM FELT SAY SPOKESMEN

Considered Merely Item In Domestic Policies; Two Explanations

With many completely unconfirmed reports in circulation concerning changes in General Chiang Kai-chek's policy toward Japan, much interest centered today on the allegedly huge concentration of troops in the Shanghai, Hangchow and Nanking areas.

Japanese military authorities stated today that the troops in these areas comprised six or seven divisions, totaling approximately 100,000. It was stated in both Japanese military and diplomatic circles that the concentration was being carefully watched.

A Domestic Matter

While many Chinese, notably those who have long opposed General Chiang, appear to think that the future trend of his policy will be anti-Japanese, including possibly even a "holy war" against Japan, the Japanese themselves profess to regard the troop concentration as merely an item in domestic politics and in no way directed against them.

Two explanations are given by Japanese spokesmen: preservation of peace and order during the sixth preliminary session of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the forthcoming scheduled congress of the Kuomintang; and enforcement of the nationalization of silver.

Deny Silver Seizure Report

Some Japanese officials assert that Nanking plans to seize silver which is not voluntarily surrendered, but this is denied by Chinese officials. There is admittedly a large amount of silver not held in banks, but buried or otherwise secreted in private homes. However, Chinese officials say that no military action is contemplated to obtain possession of it.

The troop concentration started shortly before the C.E.C. session and troops are stationed in various cities along the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow railways. A large number are said to be in the vicinity of Lunghwa and Hungjao, but none, according to the Japanese, have entered the demilitarized zone around Shanghai.

History Of Zone

This demilitarized zone, extending about 20 miles from the boundaries of the foreign concessions, was created by the Sino-Japanese peace pact of May 5, 1932, after the conclusion of the Shanghai warfare. This pact is without a time limit, and Chinese troops are prohibited from entering this zone during the period of the duration.

An international committee, including Chinese and Japanese, was set up for the enforcement of the pact and is still in existence. It has never, however, held but one session, which was shortly after the pact was concluded and was for the purpose of permitting Chinese safety preservation corps to enter the zone.

Provocation Discounted

One Japanese official said today that should any Chinese troops enter the demilitarized zone, the fact would be immediately called to the attention of the international committee. But any anti-Japanese purpose in the troop concentration was discounted, as was also the report of any anti-Japanese trend in General Chiang's policy.

The troop concentration, the Japanese reported, has caused a considerable influx of Chinese from nearby towns into China. There has also been some influx of Chinese from Chapei and Hongkew into the foreign areas south of Soochow Creek during the past few days.

North China Daily News - Nov.7, 1935

MILITARY MOVEMENTS CLOSELY WATCHED

7/11/35

Japanese Allege Concentrations Round Shanghai

Japanese military authorities in Shanghai are paying close attention to the alleged heavy concentrations of Chinese troops on the edge of the demilitarized zone around Shanghai established after the hostilities of 1932, the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi" said yesterday. Heavy detachments are near Lunghua and Hungjao airfields.

The Chinese forces were moved up from their recent positions along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway where they have been stationed for several weeks, the daily added.

Chinese authorities are explaining the concentrations as a precautionary move to prevent any disturbances that may arise from the enforcement of monetary reforms, according to the "Nichi-Nichi."

D-7085

D-7086

D-7087

CONFIDENTIAL

MAL.CP

Z.C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7085

SECRET REPORT

Section 2, Special Branch

Date October 23, 1936.

Subject Copies of letters obtained by Singapore Authorities dealing with the endeavours made by the Malayan Communist Party to establish liaison with the Chinese Communist Party.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by D.S.P.

With reference to the contents of the attached copies of letters obtained by the Singapore Authorities, I have to state that the address appearing on the letter - "Ang Lok San, 59 Sung Kang Hong(), Kiangwan, Shanghai" - is identical with the Lok Lok ( ) Food Shop(8) located at No. 59 Soong Ka Haung, at the rear of the Futan University, Kiangwan. According to information we have at hand, this restaurant caters for the students of the university and has been registered with the Bureau of Public Safety since March 1934.

The Chinese authorities have been confidentially informed of the possibility of the Lok Lok Restaurant being used unwittingly as a cog in the wheel of the local Communist Party and they, the authorities, have been requested to cooperate in our investigation. Discreet enquiries elicit that one Fu Keu Lee (), age about 26, native of Canton, was formerly the owner of a Cantonese food shop at No. 56 Soong Ka Haung, Kiangwan, which was closed in June, 1936. He then took over the Lok Lok Restaurant, No. 59 Soong Ka Haung, but severed connections therewith in May, 1936. He is at present residing at No. 29 Soong Ka Haung in company with his younger brother Fu Yuen Foong () and a friend named Yao Za().

The Lok Lok Restaurant was in May last transferred to the ownership of one Tseng Ding Kiang(), age 23 years, a native of Wenchang Hsien(), Kwangtung Province. He has lived in the Soong Ka Haung Village since 1934 and has employed the following individuals to run the restaurant:-

Fu Chi Chiang()	Yih Wen Chi()
Ling Ying Bei()	Loo Sau Ding()
Yuin Ying Hai ()	Lau Zung ()

SPECIAL BRANCH 24 OCT 1936 SHANGHAI

FM 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Tseng Shing Yuin(曾子雲) Ling Tsz Tsao(凌慈).

It is learned that Li Bin(李民)(10) alias Khoh Chi Nien (許智民) alias Su Jin(楚人) alias Tan Chiu Jin(陳秋人)(11) alias Li Lin (李林) used the above premises as an accommodation address in December 1935.

Li Bin, who was born in Canton in about 1908, was formerly the Secretary of the Penang Communist Party, but was arrested in Penang on September 17, 1931 for being in possession of communist literature. After serving a term of imprisonment he was banished from the Straits Settlements on September 12, 1935 when he came to China.

In late 1935 he was known to be residing at Room 98 Ping An (平安) Lodging House, 14 Rue Chu Pao San, but his exact whereabouts are unknown.

Li, who is reported to be in Shanghai, has been entrusted by the Malayan Communist Party to restore liaison with the Comintern apparatus with the help of the Chinese Communist Party and in his letter to the Malayan Communist Party in August last, he claimed to have made arrangements to do this through a member of the Chinese Communist Party and asked for a letter of introduction, which the Malayan Communist Party subsequently supplied.

According to recent information received Li Bin is proceeding to Annam with the object of forming a direct link between the Malayan Communist Party and the Comintern.

With reference to the report of a seizure by the Shanghai Municipal Police of a sketch map of the Singapore Naval Base and a bundle of correspondence for Malaya as published by the Sin Chew Jih Pao of Singapore in August last, this referred

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ..

Station, ..

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

to a communist raid on a Chinese dwelling house at No. 39 Orga Road on July 22, 1935 when one Tsang Yao Ching(張堯清), age 27, native of Shansi, reported to be an agent of the Central Communications Department of the Chinese Communist Party, was arrested. The accused was subsequently extradited to the Chinese authorities on July 30, 1935 (Vide File D.6864/2).

Liong Thien Ngoh (12), alias Liong Kun Hoa(梁昆華), former Chairman and Secretary of the Malayan Communist Party, was arrested by the Municipal Police on March 5, 1932, at the "Temporary office of Various Circles to Console the 19th Route Army" located at the Wei Moong(勵蒙) Primary School, No.1163 Dong Woo Li(同和里), off Wuting Road. A large quantity of pro-communist and anti-government literature was seized and 14 persons including one female were arrested. Liong was, however, found not guilty by the Court and released on May 4, 1932. In December 1935 Liong was deported by the Singapore Authorities for communist activities and is at present reported to be in hiding at his native place in Amoy (Vide File D.3090).

The remaining suspects together with their particulars as mentioned in the attached letters have been duly recorded by this office for future reference.

Kuk Tao-hua

U. I.

Copies to F.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

My Dear Friend,

Thank you very much for your letter (I.L. 339/36) and I am glad to note that you are ever willing and prepared to assist us in establishing liaison with Zhunggingli (1) or Zhung xyng (2).

We have now resolved to entrust you with the mission of establishing liaison with Zhunggingli or Zhung xyng for us, so we shall be much obliged if you will carry out our following instructions as soon as possible:-

(1) Some time ago, we sent three letters (not intercepted) to Zhunggingli or Zhung xyng (two from Swatow and one from Kiungchow). Please ask them whether they have received these three letters or not. Please also ask them to give us their accommodation address at once so that we may come in direct correspondence touch with them without delay.

(2) Please hand over our enclosed letter to Zhunggingli or Zhung xyng as soon as possible.

In the meantime, we hope that you will do your utmost to train yourself up for the future, and you can rest assured on us that we will give a report of your past career to Zhunggingli or Zhung xyng in due course.

We have not received any letter from Liang (3) for months, and we believe that he must have been deceived by our make-up story.

We are in deep sympathy with your present financial position, but we regret that we can offer you no assistance on account that we are all in the same lamentable position as you are now in.

Do you remember that missing Hailam friend by the name of Chen Tung(陳 [illegible])(4) who was formerly manager of our shop and who was kidnapped by Xuangzhenfung (5) and Xuangjyxo (6) with the help of Lao Eng (7). We understand that he is now in Shanghai and that he is staying in your former place (lolo) (8). Have you ever met him? Please make the necessary enquiries and if you are satisfied with his conduct, you can hand over our enclosed letter to him.

He was kidnapped in March, and he sent a letter to us from Iyan (9) in May last. Since then, he did not write any further letter to us. We have no doubt that he knows that we have a friend by the name of "Limin" (10) in Shanghai as he was manager of our shop formerly.

We have no friends working on board the s.s. "President Munroe" of the Dollar Line or on board the six K.P.M.'s steamers. Which are the six K.P.M.'s steamers calling at Shanghai? Can you give us their names?

We have received the book "Explanation of Pronounciation"(国音普義) but not the book "Text hand and Running hand Letter Writing" (古版的正書和行書). When did you send these books to us, and which book did you send first? Your "Explanation of Pronounciation" was received when Liang was manager of our shop. He did not care to wash your book, and it was only after his return to China that we washed it out of curiosity and found that it contains "A Report on your activities in prison." It is a great pitty that we cannot see them clearly due to the long lapse of time, and besides your Report is unfinished. Have you sent us your further Report in the "Text hand and Running hand Letter Writing"? Please let us know by return.

Your friend,

21.8.36.

P.S. The former accommodation address cannot be used and our new accommodation address is:-

c/o Mr. Li Bo Eng(李模影),
Chop Li Kian Ju(李建裕)
No. 4 Change Alley,
Singapore.

On the 12th instant, we sent you a letter (not intercepted) informing you of the change of accommodation address. Have you received it? Please pay more attention to your handwriting when writing letters to us in future because the handwriting of your letter under

reply is so horrible that we have to waste a lot of time before we can make out what it is.

Finished.

Dear Comrades of China Communist Party Central,

Nearly 15 months have elapsed since we broke off connection with you. Since the departure of our delegate for Shanghai on 4th June, 1935 to attend the 7th World Congress of the Communist International (P.J. Page 41 of 1935) no news has been heard from him.

In August last, the Sin Chew Jit Poh of Singapore published the news of a Communist raid in Shanghai in which it was reported that the sketch map of the Singapore Naval Base and a bundle of correspondence for Malaya were found (P.J. Page 51 of 1935).

We at once came to the conclusion that our delegate must have been arrested and your organisation must have sustained a great loss and since then our connection with you had been completely severed.

Our seaman courier had been to Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong etc. in our endeavour to establish liaison with you but so far had been unsuccessful. In April this year the Burma Committee recommended to us one comrade Iong (楊) in Swatow. He had since written two letters to you care of comrade Iong.

On 12th June, 1936 we sent you another letter through a comrade in Hainan, we do not know whether you have received them. But actually we have heard nothing from you.

The comrade whom we asked to deliver this letter to you is a very reliable man. His name is Tan Chin Jin (陳秋人)(11). He had been sentenced to more than five years imprisonment by the British Imperialist and had been banished to China last year, and had since remained in Shanghai. We keep up our contact with him since his

banishment and entrusted him with the mission of re-establishing liaison with you.

We have just received a letter from him telling us that he has been succeeded in establishing contact with you (I.L.339/36). Hence we wrote you this letter.

We consider that the most urgent problem confronts us now is the immediate restoration of liaison with each other.

Our former method of keeping up our relation with you was either by postal communication or by sending delegates to your place.

In the past, postal communication was maintained by the use of secret code, adding 200 to each number. But this method had long been used and is known to many comrades. It is even known to traitor Ng Chin Hong(黃振幸) and to Liong Thian Ngoh(12)(梁天我), a suspected traitor in Amoy.

We therefore suggest to change the system. We suggest to add the number 936 to each code number when sending letters to you and you add 369 to each code number when sending letters to us. If you have a better system will you please inform us?

With regard to the using of secret ink, we only know of one way. That is to write with rice (boiled) water and wash with iodine.

Due to shortage of hands and lack of finance our work has been greatly hindered.

Besides this we have to suffer a great setback from the hands of a Counter-revolutionary Party which came into existence in the beginning of this year. The leaders of the Counter-revolutionary Party are Ng Chin Hong, Ng Giok Ho (黃鏡河), Ho Kun Liu(何昆流), Lim Hong Khai(林汉開), Sng Tok Beng(宋卓明) and Kan Chi Hu(甘熾夫).

We are now in extreme financial difficulty. Our secretarial personnel have to struggle for their daily

maintenance.

Our printing office is faced with the same difficulty, and many publications have been held up for lack of finance.

We hope that you will render us assistance and immediately set up liaison with us.

Our address is:

Mr. Ang Siow Peck,
Chop Siow Cheong,
No. 11 Telok Ayer Street,
Singapore.

We shall report to you on the activities of our organisation.

Kindly let us have a reply.

Malayan Communist Party Central.

21st August, 1936.

Dear Tong(同)(13).

When did you arrive in Shanghai? What had happened to you and what is your present position?

We are sorry to learn to you were trapped by the counter-revolutionaries, but since the date of your disappearnace, we have definitely resolved to do our utmost to eradicate all these counter-revolutionaries.

Since you disappeared, we encountered great difficulties in managing the business of our shop. But we have now overcome all such difficulties and we are glad to inform you that our business is making a good progress.

Apart from your last letter sent to us from Hospital (14) through uncle Hoat Seng(發 生), we receive no further letter from you. Why don't you write to us? Have you forgotten us?

We have drawn the money deposited by you with Brother Kun(均). Brother Kun informed us that you told him that there was a sum of $30/- "Special" deposit. We do not understand the meaning of the word "Special" but according to our assumption, we think that "Special" refers to those moneys collected by us for contribution to the

Northeastern volunteers. Can you give us an early explanation?

Yours,

Tan Ka Siu (陳家紹)

21.8.36.

Notes referring to attached letters

(1) Zhunggingli means "Central's manager". A.I. Wong states that this Zhunggingli probably refers to the Comintern Apparatus in Shanghai.

(2) Zhung xyng. The Chinese characters for Zhung xyng are (中央) meaning China Communist Party Central.

(3) Liang is Liong(梁) in Hokkien romanisation. Liong is Liong Kun Hoa(梁昆華).

(4) Chen Tung (陳同) is Tan Tek Seng(陳得成) who was arrested on B/W C.S.O. Conf;69/1936 and banished to China on 16.7.36.

(5) Xuangzhenfung is Ng Chin Hong(黃振鳳) in Hokkien romanisation. He is known as head of the counter-revolutionary clique.

(6) Xuangjyxo is Ng Giok Ho (黃玉河) in Hokkien romanisation. He is known as member of the counter-revolutionary clique.

(7) Lao Eng is Lau Eng(老英) in Hokkien romanisation meaning the local authorities.

(8) Lolo is Lok Lok (樂々) in Hokkien romanisation. Lok Lok is Lok Lok Restaurant(樂々菜社).

(9) Iyan means hospital which refers to the prison.

(10) Limin is Li Bin(李民) in Hokkien romanization. Li Bin is Khoh Ti Hun(許梯民) the former secretary of Penang C.P. who was arrested on 17.9.31 at Penang and sentenced to 5 years R.I. for being in possession of communist documents and banished for that reason on 12.9.35.

(11) Tan Chiu Jin(陳秋人) is Khoh Te Hun(許智雲) alias Li Bin(李民).

(12) Liong Thian Ngoh is Liong Kun Hoa(梁昆華), ex-chairman and secretary of Malayan Communist Party Central.

(13) Tong is Tan Tek Seng(陳得成) who is known to Special Branch, Singapore Police.

(14) Hospital refers to prison.

FIDENTIAL
DRAWER

December 17 35.

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter dated December 14,1935, regarding Tan Chiu Jin, I am returning herewith the original photograph of this man together with a spare copy for your file.

The information concerning this man and a copy of his photograph will be passed confidentially to the Chinese Authorities with a request for their assistance in tracing his whereabouts.

Yours sincerely,

H.G.

James Barton, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

FORM No. 1
G 35,000-1-35

k.p.h.

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date December 12, 1935.

Subject Communication dated December 14, 1935, from H.B.M. Consulate-Gener enclosing photograph of TAN CHIU JIN (譚秋人)

Made By ..... and *Forwarded by* D. I. Ross.

Subject to your approval the information contained in H.B.M. Consulate-General letter of December 14, together with a photograph of Tan Chiu Jin (譚秋人), will be confidentially conveyed to the Chinese Authorities through Supt. Tan Shao-liang for necessary action.

The original photograph together with a spare copy as requested in the letter is attached herewith for return to H.B.M. Consulate-General.

D B Ross

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Approved

DENTIAL
AVER

R.C.C.
S.B. 2085
16 12 35

T.B.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

14. 12. 35.

My dear Givens,

In continuation of my letter of 13.11.35., and with reference to your D.7085 of 16.11.35., I enclose, herewith, a photograph of TAN CHIU JIN. I should be grateful if you could send me a copy for my files.

A further letter from this suspect has been seen in Singapore dated Shanghai November 15th. In it he complains that he has not yet received an address at which he can communicate with the Shanghai Central.

He still gives as his address the Lok Lok Eating House mentioned in our previous correspondence.

Yours Sincerely,

Thomas Sanlon.

P. P. Givens Esq.,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road.

$2, For attention please.
JHG

November 16 35.

My dear Steptoe,

With reference to your letters dated November 6 and 13, 1935, regarding certain accommodation addresses in Shanghai used by a Communist suspect banished from Singapore, I forward herewith a copy of a report giving the result of enquiries made regarding these addresses.

Yours sincerely,

H. N. Steptoe, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

S2, Please inform Chinese Authorities confidentially.

DS. S.B. Particulars given to Supt. Tan for transmission to Chinese authorities.

File

SECRET.
K.P.E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 7625
Date 15-11-35

Section 2, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 15, 1935.

Subject Letters dated November 6 and 13, 1935, from H.B.M.Consulate-General containing addresses of a communist suspect named Li Bin (李斌), alias Khoh Chi Hun (許芝雲) @ Su Jin (蘇人) @ Tan Chiu Jin (陳秋人).

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa *Forwarded by* J.B.Ross D.I.

With reference to the communications of November 6 and November 13, 1935, from H.B.M. Consulate-General containing two accomodation addresses of a communist suspect named Li Bin (李斌) alias Khoh Chi Hun (許芝雲) alias Su Jin (蘇人) alias Tan Chiu Jin (陳秋人), I have to report the result of enquiries made as follows:-

On the morning of September 28, 1935, a male Chinese who gave his name as Li Bin (李斌) rented Room 98, Peng An Lodging House (彭安旅社), No. 14 Rue Chu Pao San, French Concession. Here he remained until the morning of September 30 when he left for an unknown destination. During his residence there he had no visitors. He claimed to be a native of Canton, 27 years of age, student, and that he had come to Shanghai from Swatow on board the s.s. "Soochow." He did not mention the object of his visit to Shanghai.

The Lok Lok (樂樂) Food Shop mentioned in the letter of November 13 is located at No.59 Soong Ka Haung (宋家莊), at the rear of the Futan University (復旦大學), Sze Dien Road (四電路), Kiangwan. It is a small restaurant and eatery for students in that locality, and has been registered with the local Public Safety Bureau since March 1934. The owner of the concern is one Fu Keu Lee (符克理), native of Canton, age 25, who employs five assistants on the premises. This place is undoubtedly being used by Li Bin as an accomodation address.

Enquiries assisted by COC, 24 & 280. Kuh

Kuh Pao-hwa
D. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

H.B.M. Consulate General,

Shanghai.

6. 11. 35.

My dear Givens,

During September a certain KHOH CHI HUN (許智雲) alias SU JIN (樹人) was banished from Singapore. He arrived in Shanghai during the same month and on September 28th wrote a highly suspicious letter to Singapore from the following address:

Li Bin (李斌)
C/o Peng An Lodging House (平安旅社),
Chu Ko Sam Road (朱葛三路),
Ji Iong Keng Kiau (?)(?)橋),
French Concession, Shanghai.

It would be of interest to learn whether this man can be traced in Shanghai.

Yours Sincerely,

Hattephoe

E.R. Givens Esq.,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

S2, For inquiry and report please. JMG

D.I.K.K

DSP 7/11

Noted Cal 7/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 7085
Date 15. 11. 35

H.B.M. Consulate General,

Shanghai

13. 11. 35.

My dear Givens,

The following information may be of interest to the Bureau of Public Safety.

TAN CHIU JIN (陳秋人) who was known as the secretary of the Penang Communist Party and arrested on 17th September 1931 in Penang for being in possession of a large quantity of communist literature was banished on September 12th 1935, after serving a sentence of rigorous imprisonment.

In a letter dated 18th October 1935, he gave as his address in Shanghai:

Mr Li Bin (李民)
Lok Lok Eating House, (樂樂西菜社
No. 60 Back Lane of Fu Tan (復旦大學後弄),
University,
Kiangwan, Shanghai. (江灣 上海).

Yours Sincerely,

T.P. Givens Esq.,
Special Branch Shanghai Municipal Police,

S2, For attention please. T.P.G.

D. I. Kirk. SSR 13/11

Noted Kirk 13/11

S.C.S.-C

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7C 81
27-11-35

Section 2, Special Branch. (Location)

REPORT

Date November 27, 1935.

Subject Anonymous letter in Russian re arms and ammunition in possession of Jews.

Made by D.S. Makaroff Forwarded by D.S. Roy D.C.

I have to state that enquiries made in Russian and Jewish circles, organizations etc. have failed to confirm the authenticity of the information received or to throw any light on the identity of the writer of the letter, in Russian, which was received by the Municipal Police on November 13, wherein it is stated that:-

"Because of recent newspaper articles directed against the Jews, the Jewish boy-scouts are receiving a large quantity of arms and propaganda from Russian bolsheviks for distribution among Chinese and Japanese soldiers. Some of the arms are kept in their own possession while the remainder is concealed in the Jewish Club and in private houses. They have plenty of arms and ammunition".

It is possible that the person who wrote same may have just arrived from Harbin and not being aware of the existence of the Volunteer Corps in Shanghai, became suspicious of the arms and ammunition displayed in the houses of Jewish members of S.V.C. supplied to them by the Corps.

If this is so the informer probably came to the conclusion that the arms and ammunition in question were being kept illegally and thought it his duty to report the matter to the police.

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch

A.C. (Crime)

File 29 NOV. 1935

Informative 27 NOV. 1935

Form No. 1
G 35,000-1-35

C.K.Y. (b)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] RECEIVED 086

S. 2, Special Branch, xxxxxx

REPORT

Date November 13, 1935.

Subject Translation of an anonymous letter (undated) in Russian.

Made by D.S. Makaroff. Forwarded by D.S.Koo D.I.

Attached herewith is a translation of an anonymous letter (undated) written in Russian, and received by the Municipal Police on November 13, 1935.

According to the cancellation stamp the letter was posted at the sub-post office, No.601 Avenue Joffre, at 5 p.m. November 12.

N. MakRanoff

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

14 NOV 1935

Watch situation. Any person or Seamen ?

I think.

S2,

For inquiry and report in due course.

D.C.P.

15 NOV. 1935

D.S. Makaroff

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE 15 NOV. 1935 SHANGHAI

DSR 17/11

Translation of an anonymous letter (undated) in Russian.

Dear Sir,

Because of recent newspaper articles directed against the Jews the Jewish boy-scouts are receiving a large quantity of arms and propaganda from the Russian bolsheviks for distribution among Chinese and Japanese soldiers. Some of the arms are kept in their own possession while the remainder is concealed in the Jewish Club and in the private houses. They have plenty of arms and ammunition."

Dear Sir,

В связи с нашими статьями, направленными на сбор еврейских скаутах получаемой от вас переписки большинство друзей и организаций еще шлет письма и поэтому следует часть другого или почти всего, часть находится в еврейском клубе и также в частных домах евреев. Еще одно наше предложение

C.K.Y. (c)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7087

S. 2, Special Branch, ~~[illegible]~~

REPORT

Date November ~~21,~~ 1935.

Subject: Visit to the Chinese School of Publication, 225 Rangoon Road, by C.D.C. Tai Yang Sung (戴仁生) attached to the Political Section of the French Police.

Made by: D.I. Kuh Pao-hwa. Forwarded by: J B Cox A/

With reference to the endorsement of the D. C. (Special Branch) on the attached report dated November 15, 1935, I have to state that the object of the visit of C.D.C. Tai Yang Sung to the Chinese School of Publication, 225 Rangoon Road, was in order to verify certain information received by the French Police to the effect that students in the Eastern District had suspended studies in consequence of a rumour of an impending outbreak of hostilities in Chapei.

Discreet enquiries made by C.D.S. 155 elicits the information that there is no reason to believe that the pupils of the aforementioned school are engaged in communist activities.

This school which was established by Wu Shih Huei (吳稚暉), Li Shih Tseng (李石曾), Chang Ting Kiang (張靜江) and certain other members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang on September 17, 1934, is under the direct control of one Tsai Tsoh Chi (蔡竹溪), formerly employed with the Education Department of the Kiangsu Provincial Government at Chinkiang. There are eighty students attending this institution; six of whom absented themselves on November 15 in consequence of the rumour which was then prevailing in Shanghai, that the Japanese were planning to create trouble. Two of the absentees, however, returned on November 16 and one on November 18. Up to November 20 the remaining three students have as yet failed to resume studies.

Kuh Pao-hua

D. I.

21 NOV. 1935

D. C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT (2)

MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. D. D.

Yulin Road, Station,

Date November 14, 1935.

Subject Further to Miss. No. 424/35. "Alleged bogus detective".

Made by D.S. Glanville Forwarded by [signature] Sup.

Sir,

I beg to report that further enquiries reveal that Tai Yang Sung (談云生) is a detective attached to the Political Department of the French Police and that he was sent by his superiors to make enquiries at various universities and schools to try and confirm the current rumour that in the majority of schools students have ceased work and left for their homes owing to impending Sino-Japanese Trouble.

This practice is quite in order the same favour being granted to S.M.P. detectives in the French Concession.

Miss Young has been notified to this effect.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Glanville

D. S. 12.

Sen. Det. i/c. 14/11/35

D.D.O. "D".

Copy for S.2.

Copy to C.C. Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

Misc. File No. 424/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Yulin Road Station,

REPORT

Date November 15, 19 35.

Subject Bogus "detective" calling on the Chinese School of Publication, 225 Rangoon Road.

Made by D.S. Glanville. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

I beg to report that at 5.20 p.m. 15-11-35 a Miss Young of the Chinese School of Publication, 225 Rangoon Road, telephoned the station and requested the services of a detective.

C.D.S. 46 and the undersigned attended and ascertained the following:- At about 4.15 p.m. 15-11-35 a male Chinese ags about 30, dressed in a long grey gown, called at the school and stated that he was a detective attached to the Political Section, Central Station, and that he had been sent by his chief to ascertain as to how many pupils had left the school recently. He gave his name as Tai Yang Sung (戴 子 昇) and his address as 69 Jessfield Road.

Something about his demeanour made Miss Young suspicious and she refused to give him the required information so he left the premises.

After thinking the matter over, Miss Young decided to inform the Police.

Various officers attached to S.2 and S.1 were got in touch with and all denied all knowledge of the matter or that there was a Chinese detective answering to the name of Tai Yang Sung attached to their respective departments.

A visit was then paid to No. 69 Jessfield Road which was found to be a vacant lot.

On the morning tof the 16-11-35 further enquiries will be made at S.2 and S.1 to make sure that there was no Chinese detective sent to the Chinese School of Publication.

Miss Young will also be informed to detain this man and call the police if he should call again, in the eventuality that he is proved to be some unknown person masquerading as

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

a detective of the S. M. P.

Circulated.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

J. Glanville
D.S. 12.

S. D. I/c. BJ 16/11/35

D.D.O. "D".

Copy for S.2

S2,

I understand the detectives in question belonged to the French Police, Political Section. He must have some special reason for visiting the addresses in question. Is there any reason to believe that the pupils of the School of Publication have been engaged in Communistic activities or have some other reason for running away. WH

D.I. Kirk

DSR/18/11.

16 NOV 1935

D-7088

D-7089

D-7090

D-7091

19042
7080



TO LECTURE. Miss Anna Ginsburg, who has been invited to lecture at Soochow University in Soochow.—*Skvirsky.*

file
DWR
1937

7088

Translation from Russian newspaper
"Shanghai Zaria", February 17, 1937.
Published by C.V. Lembich Publishing Co.,
774 Avenue Joffre. Editor Mr. L.V. Arnoldov.

Miss A.A. GINSBURG, local legal practitioner, who also collaborates in various Russian and foreign publications in Shanghai, has received an invitation from the Soochow University Law School (Chinese Government University) to hold a series of lectures on law during the coming term.

A graduate of the Harbin Faculty of Law, she is to be congratulated on account of her success.

N. MacKenzie

D. S. I.

Il 19 2

FILE
282
19/2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. G. REG.S
S. B. D.
ote

Miss Anna Ginsbourg, upon an invitation from the Soochow University Law School in Shanghai, delivered a lecture on "Basic Principles of Soviet Criminal Law" to post graduates of the University on May 27.

FILE

FM-7
G. 40K

zoz-c

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 2, Special Branch [illegible],

REPORT

Date January 13, 1936.

Subject Miss Anna Ginsbourg, Secretary of the International League of Cultural Co-operation (in China).

Made by D.S. Makaroff *Forwarded by* D.S. Kao Y.K.

With reference to the attached report of D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken on the subject of the International League of Cultural Co-operation, I have to state that the secretary of the organization, one Miss Anna Alexandrovna Ginsbourg, is a Soviet citizen, of Jewish origin, born on June 20, 1911 at Samara.

Prior to her arrival here she resided in Harbin together with her parents and studied in one of the local schools there. Upon completion of her studies she entered the Oriental University, Juridicial faculty, and finally graduated as a lawyer in 1933.

In September 1933, Anna Ginsbourg came to Shanghai and attempted to become a member of the Russian Juridicial Society. However, she was not accepted when the committee found out that she was a Soviet citizen. Soon afterwards, she established a juridicial consulting office at flat 2, House 150, Route des Soeurs, where she is still practising as a lawyer. Her father, Alexander B. Ginsbourg, also a Soviet citizen, is an old attorney-at-law and formerly an advocate attached to the Saratov District Chamber of Justice. He is also practising in Shanghai and is registered with the 2nd and 3rd Branches of the High Court of Kiangsu Province.

Miss Anna Ginsbourg has a good knowledge of the English language and is believed to have contributed various articles to the China Weekly Review, a periodical edited by J.B.Powell.

She is registered with the Bureau of Public Safety, Nantao, as a Soviet citizen.

N. Makaroff

D. S.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, ... 193.....

To S.2,

Please give attention to the International Arts and Cultural Movement which is endeavouring to bring together people of culture in Shanghai irrespective of race.

Please make discreet inquiries about Miss anne Ginsburg or Jinsburg and report. She lives in the Astralia Bldg., corner of Avenue Joffre and Route des Soeurs with her parents, and sometimes contributes to the China Weekly Review. HAG

Dr Markardt 1937

FM. 2
G. 40M 6/5

KYK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7484

S.1, Special Branch XXXXX

REPORT

Date November 15, 19 35.

Subject The International League of Cultural Co-operation (in China) - new organization formed.

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken Forwarded by

A new organization called the "International League of Cultural Co-operation (in China)" (国際文化合作協會) was formally inaugurated between 4 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. on November 10 in the residence of Wei Ding-yun (魏定蕓), 999 Route de Zikawei. About fifty foreigners and Chinese including A. Avsbalomoff, Librarian of the S.M.C. Public Library, were present.

The promoters of this body are :

Y.S. Tsao (曹惕祥), aged 42, a returned student from England and U.S.A., and living at 1273 Rue Lafayette. He is employed in the Compradore's Office of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, and is concurrently Chief of the Economic Research Office of the Central Bank of China, 15 The Bund, Secretary-General of the China Institute of Scientific Management, 43 Hardoon Road and Secretary of the China Red Crosa Society, 856 Sinza Road.

Hsu Long-shi (徐朗西), Headmaster of the Sing Hwa (新華) Art College, T'an Pu Jao, Nantao.

Sung Kai-chi (沈開基), a teacher of the Ellis Kadoorie Public School for Chinese, 445 Shanhaikwan Road.

The aims of the League are :

1. To create a favourable environment for a closer understanding between China and other nations through cultural co-operation.
2. To search for the best in foreign and Chinese civilizations for mutual enlightment.
3. To rejuvenate the Chinese nation with those elements of the modern western civilization which are lacking in the old Chinese culture.

FM. 2
C. 40M. 5

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

4. To promote the development of a new Chinese culture not only for the benefit of the Chinese race, but also for the cultural progress of the world.

The studies of the League will be devoted to the following subjects :-

Philosophy	Fine Arts
Music	Drama
Literature	History
Law & social science	Medicine
Natural science.	

At present the League has no office, and all communications are addressed care of the following persons :-

Mr. Wei Ding-yung, 999 Route de Zikawei.

Miss Anna Ginsbourg (Secretary of the League),
150 Rue des Soeurs.

(Agent 32 assisted in the inquiries).

Kao Yen Kao

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

SI,
Please keep in touch and report again as soon as the League has established an office. JMG

DSO Kao.
Please note & return.

noted Y.K.Kao 18/11/35

D.S.O. 18/11/35.

THE AIM OF THE INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF CULTURAL CO-OPERATION (IN CHINA)

IS:

1. To create a favourable euvironment for a closer connexion and understanding between China and other nations through cultural co-operation.
2. To search for the best in the international and Chinese civilizations for mutual enlightment.
3. To rejuvenate the Chinese nation with those elements of the modern western civilization which are lacking in the old Chinese culture.
4. To promote the development of a new chinese culture not only for it's own benefit, but for it's contribution to the cultural progress of the world.

Our activities will bedevoted to the following proposed subjects:-
(Please check those in which you are interested)

PHILOSOPHY
FINE ARTS
MUSIC
DRAMA,
LITERATURE
HISTORY
LAW & SOCIAL SCIENCES
MEDICINE
NATURAL SCIENCES

Name.....

Address Home.....

Address Business .....

Telephone No. .....

國際文化合作協會（中國部）

宗旨如左：——

一、從事中國與各國文化合作事業以期建立一美善環境達到國際間親善與了解

二、研究關於各國與中國文化中之最精美學術偉共臻光華之域

三、介紹中國所需要之歐美現代文明要素於中國使中國在國際文化地位上得再質現其固有精神

四、與各國合作推進中國新文化俾中國對於世界文化進步上亦能有所供獻

下列所擬各項請諸君對於有研究興趣者加以標號：——

（一）哲學　（二）美術　（三）音樂　（四）戲劇　（五）文學　（六）歷史

（七）法律與社會科學　（八）醫藥　（九）自然科學

姓名

住址

機關

電話

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, November 11, 1935

Cultural Group Organized Here

Dr. Y. S. Tsao President Of International Organization

The International League of Cultural Co-operation in China was formally inaugurated yesterday with Dr. Y. S. Tsao as president and Miss Anna Ginsbourg as secretary.

The inauguration took place at the home of Mr. Wei Ding-yun, 939 Ziccawei Road, where tea was served, followed by discussion of the Chinese drama and an example of it with Miss Pai Yu-shwang in the leading role. Foreigners and Chinese present also enjoyed strolls thrcugh Mr. Wei's beautiful rock garden.

Aims Of Organization

The aims of the I.L.C.C. are: to create a favorable environment for a closer connection and understanding between China and other nations through cultural co-operation; to search for the best in international and Chinese civilizations for mutual enlightment to rejuvenate the Chinese nation with those elements of the modern Western civilization which are lacking in the old Chinese culture; and to promote the development of a new Chinese culture not only for its own benefit, but for its contribution to the cultural progress of the world.

The field to be covered by the League includes philosophy, the fine arts, music, drama, literature, history, law and social sciences, medicine, and the natural sciences.

Lecture On Chinese Drama

A lecture on the Chinese drama by Mr. Yao Hsin-nung, a well known Chinese writer, featured the inaugural meeting. Mr. Yao pointed out that Chinese civilization was largely out-of-date and much of it was of no value to the Young China that he represents. The Chinese drama was an excellent example of old Chinese cultural inadequacy in the modern world.

He urged that the Chinese drama be adapted to presentation of current life, retaining its best qualities —such as its exquisite movements— and sloughing off what is archaic. He said the attempt at revision of dramatic forms had so far been largely left to "illiterate barbarians" who knew nothing of art and sought to pack the theatres by stooping to cheap showmanship. One had recently billed a live alligator as the chief attraction in a play, while an actor had resorted to a curious trick of biting off the head of a turtle in his performance to express something or other,—just what was not clear.

Lively Discussion

Mr. Yao's lecture provoked a lively discussion, the most striking part of which was that the only 100 per cent defense of the old Chinese drama came from a foreigner, who said that such a stage symbolism as brandishing a whip to convey the impression of riding a horse was more vivid and effective than the actual riding of a horse could be. All the Chinese who spoke on the subject were critical of the Chinese drama, although all of them did not agree entirely with Mr. Yao.

The play presented by Miss Pai was a short farce entitled "The Little Maid Blowing Her Own Horn." It was an example of the "png-png," popular Peiping drama. Miss Pai is a well known Chinese actress who was expelled from Peiping sometime ago by ex-Mayor Yuan Liang for allegedly immoral exhibitions. She is now very popular in Shanghai.

File D.M.G.

S I,

For inquiry and report please. Who is Y. S. Tsao?

D.M.G.

12 NOV 1935.

D.C.O. Kao

13/11/35

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

L.C.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REG. B. D. 7088

REPORT

Date December 8, 1936.

Subject Members of the International League of Cultural Co-operation in Shanghai known to the Municipal Police.

Made by D.S. Tcharemshansky *Forwarded by* D B Rao D.I.

With reference to the memo of the D.C. (Special Branch) dated December 7, 1936, I have to state that the the undermentioned 6 individuals figure in Police files:-

1) Dr. Y.S. Tsao, former President of Tsing Hwa University (清華), Peiping. (File D-7068).

2) Dr. Herbert Gunsch, German, dentist (File D-5422).

3) Mr. Emanuel Oran, Russian, architect (File D-917/90).

4) Mr. Silbur Burton, American, Journalist (Files I.O. 7513, I.O.d274, I.O.91 1/1, I. O. 7068).

5) Mr. Leo V. Arnoldoff, Russian, editor of the "Shanghai Zaria" (Files I.O. 6409 and I.O. 9337).

6) Mr. Harry Paxton Howard alias Ivan Kozlov, American, journalist (Files D.6440 and I.O. 4678).

With regard to Mr. Y.S. Tsao, this individual held the position of President of the Tsing Hwa University from 1925 to 1928. This institution is regarded as being one of the most conservative in China and has never come to notice in connection with communist activities.

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, December 2nd 1935.

To S.A.

Please put up a note stating the number of these people about whom we have files. When was Y. S. Tsao president of Tsing Hua University?

D.S. Takeoff
D.S.B. 2/12.

Y.T.J.

P. S. Was Tsing Hua University active in Communist or other agitations at the time that Y. S. Tsao was president?

Y.T.J.

2 U.S.A. RECEIVED
D. 7088
2 12 35



INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE OF CULTURAL CO-OPERATION. A large number of members and guests, foreign and Chinese, attended the inaugural meeting of the International League of Cultural Co-operation held on November 10, in the beautiful grounds and home of Mr. Wei Din-yung, 999 Route de Zikawei. Included in the group are Dr. Y. S. Tsao, President of the League and former President of Tsing Hwa University, Peiping, Prof. Liu Hua-jui, Miss Anna Ginsbourg, Dr. Ruth Weiss, Dr. H. Wunsch, Mr. J. A. E. Sanders, Mr. A. Avshalomoff, Mr. E. M. Gran, Mr. Yao Hsin-nung, Mr. Wilbur Burton, Mr. L. V. Arnoldov, Dr. Shinjo Sinzo, Mr. H. Howard, and Mr. E. C. Clarke.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. REGISTRY
7089
18-11-35

"C"

752/35 Misc.

Hongkew
17-11-35.

Complaint made by Mrs. George, French citizen.

At 3.30 p.m. on the 17-11-35, Mrs. George, French citizen, wife of Mr. Henri George — Secretary to the French Consular Court at Shanghai, residing with her husband in apartment 603 Embankment Building, came to this Station accompanied by Commandant Le Froc, residing at No. 7 Rue Chapsal.

Mrs. George reported that she suspected her house-boy of having administered some poison — or noxious substance into their food, thereby causing her husband to become sick.

C.D.S. 152 and the undersigned accompanied Mrs. George and Commandant Le Froc to Apartment 603 Embankment Building, where the house-boy — Yue Siau Ping (于小兵) was interviewed and later brought to Hongkew Station for enquiries.

Mrs. George — who does not speak English very clearly - made a very rambling statement in the presence of her husband and Commandant Le Froc which the undersigned had great difficulty in understanding owing to the disjointed and excitable manner in which the story was told, and the language difficulty.

The informant stated that, on the evening of the 16-11-35, her husband suddenly became very sick with abdominal pains shortly after having partaken of food cooked by herself and served at table by the above named house-boy.

D.S.I. Calder
See memo
time
DSR 18/11.

Seen & Noted
by D.S.I. Calder
DSR 18/11

$2,
Please note,
show to C.S.O.
and pass to Reg.
to file.
JHG
S.B. Reg.
Passed to you.
DSR 18/11

7090
16-11-35

C O P Y

November 13, 1935.

Confidential.

Deputy Commissioner (Divisions)
Deputy Commissioner (Crime)
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) ✓

Political Meetings, Anniversaries, etc.

Reference the above. The City Government have requested the Secretary-General to make every effort to suppress all such meetings and celebrations which might in any way lead to an aggravation of Sino-Japanese relations. They say that they will back any action we take with this object in view and the Secretary-General requests that no such meeting or celebration be permitted within Settlement limits which can in any conceivable way aggravate our present difficulties.

Please arrange accordingly.

(sd.) K. M. Bourne
Acting Commissioner of Police.

S. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & C.S. 6.

Please instruct your staff to report as early as possible any information coming to their attention about plans to arrange meetings or other activities which may have the effect mentioned.

Deputy Commissioner (Sp.Br.)

November 13, 1935.

S.C.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4971

Section 2, Special Branch ~~Station~~.

REPORT

Date 18th November 1935.

Subject Communist propaganda found in the Dong Shing (東興) Cotton Mill, 1433 Gordon Road (Pootoo Road District).

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien. Forwarded by D.C. Ross D.I.

Attached herewith are two communist handbills which were delivered through the post addressed to Wong Ping Hsing (王炳興), Dong Shing (東興) Cotton Mill, 1433 Gordon Road. As there is no one answering to this name employed with the mill it is surmised that the name is a fictitious one. Enquiries made at post offices by detectives attached to Pootoo Road Station and Special Branch have, however, failed to ascertain the place where the literature was posted as the postal cancellation mark is illegible. A summarized translation of the pamphlets is as follows:-

(1). "Labourer's Weekly News (工人周報)", issue No1, dated 5/10/35, purporting to have been issued by the "Labourers Press", containing articles dealing with the following:-

(a). A fresh attack on China by the Japanese Imperialists who are endeavouring to create a "Second Manchuokuo" in North China. In this article the people are urged to kill all traitors and members of the Kuomintang and to drive the Japanese Imperialists out of China;

(b). General mobilization declared by Abyssinian Government to resist the Italian invasion; and that 1,250,000 Abysinian soldiers have been sent to the front;

(c). Victories of Soviet Red Armies in Kansu, Western Hunan and Western Hupeh;

(d). Anti-Fascist movement in France;

(e). War is inminent in the Mediterranean as both Great Britain and Italy have mobilised battleships, aeroplanes and submarines in that region;

(f). A number of Japanese soldiers killed in Mukden as a result of an attack launched on them by volunteers.

$2, For inquiry regarding source of handbills and report please.

20 NOV 1935

D.I. Kuh

20/11

Noted Kuh 20/11

FM 3
G 40.000.7'35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

-2-

Subject .....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

(2). "Labourer's Weekly", issue No.2, dated 12/10/35, containing the following articles:-

(a). The Kuomintang is the advance guard of the Japanese Imperialists in attacking the Soviet Armies in North West China;

(b). The International Anti-war movement is working at high pressaure to stop the impending 2nd world war;

(c). Gas bombs have been dropped in Abyssinia by Italian planes;

(d). The wages of workers in Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai have been reduced considerably;

(e). The Japanese Imperialists are planning to attack the U.S.S.R. by taking advantage of the unsettled conditions prevailing in Europe.

D. S. I.

C.D.I. Grubb,

Please send copy with spare copies of handbills to S.P.C. and arrange to have a summary made of the information in this report for inclusion in Daily Report.

Copy of report sent to S.P.C. 19 NOV. 1935

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

D.I. Kuh

D.S.B. 19/11

Included in D.R. of 20/11 Kuh

EN 2
C. 40,000.1-35

Misc. File No. 144/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date. 16.11.35. 19

Subject Communist Papers found in the Letter Box of Dong Shing Cotton Mill, 1433 Gordon Road.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by [illegible] S.I.

Sir,

I beg to report that 2 papers of an Anti-Japanese and communistic nature were delived at the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, 1433 Gordon Road. From enquiries made by S.I. Koga, it was ascertained that at 5 p.m. 15.11.35, a mill foreman named Mr. Hashimoto collected the letters from the mill mail box and found a package addressed to one named Wong Ping Hsing (王炳興). It was ascertained that no such person was known at the mill and Mr. Hashimoto opened the package and found it to contain the 2 enclosed copies of the Labourers Weekly Publication. The papers were handed over to S.I. Koga at 9 a.m. 16.11.35. Detectives were sent to the Post office but the post mark could not be traced.

W. Hutton
D.S.I.

D.D.C."B" Division.

Copies to:-
D.C. (Special Branch)
S. P. O.

D.S.I. Koga
[illegible]
DSK 17/11

Noted
Kirk
17/11

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
500-12-34.

Report sent with ..... pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found	Time found . . . Date . . .
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	
How distributed? (If known)	
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	
Arrests or not, if so how many?	
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	

9h 21/11/34 Pamphlet contained in envelope in Com. Literature for Bombay.
DMR 20/11

Similar to pamphlet sent from Bombay Shipmail.
DMR 20/11

Date 17/11/34

Signed [illegible]
for C. I. etc. if any G. Rly Station.

Copy sent to SPO

E. 439 (psi. 12-31)
1000-2-33.

Misc. 144./35.

Report sent with two pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found	Song Ming Cotton Mill, 1438 Jessfield Rd.	Time found	5 p.m.	Date	10.11.35
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Mill district.				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	Mill.				
How distributed? (If known).	Delivered to the letter box of the Song Ming Mill through post.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Communist and anti-Japanese.				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?					

Signed .....

Date 5.11.35. *for C. I. etc. i/c* Tsatoo Road *Station.*

D-7092

D-7093

D-7094

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7092
Date 31.7.40

26-7-140 P.M.

National Herald and Shun Pao :-

CHINESE NATURALIZATION ACQUIRED BY RUSSIAN COUPLE IN SHANGHAI.

Mr. Ochakovsky (?) aged 63, a Russian resident in Shanghai, and Mrs. Ochakovsky, his wife, aged 60, a Pole, have been living in China for about nine years.

Mr. and Mrs. Ochakovsky applied to the Chungking Government in February 1940 for naturalisation as Chinese citizens. When approved, the fellow citizenship paper bearing the characters, "Chungking Citizen", No. 36, was issued by post at the beginning of this month and received by Mr. Ochakovsky on July 24.

Mr. Ochakovsky is residing at 2 Route Delastre and is engaged in an industrial enterprise.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No.3994,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S.I. REGIS...
D. 7092

SHANGHAI, 16 December 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, No.D.7092, concerning I.B.Katz, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

JWS

REC'D
D. 7292
12 12 35

December 13 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. 3731 dated November 18, 1935, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of a report regarding one Isak Boris Katz.

× Enclosed 13/12 AAA

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J.P.G.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] S. B. REGISTRY No. D. 7092

REPORT

Date December 1, 1939

Subject Communication from the Netherlands Consulate General re Isak Boris Katz.

Made by J.A. Tcheremshansky Forwarded by [illegible]

With reference to the attached communication enquiries show that Isak Boris Katz is a Russian of Jewish origin, born on July 6, 1889 at Kiev, South Russia. He states that he escaped from Soviet Russia to Harbin in 1930 and was engaged in commerce in that city. In 1951 he arrived at Shanghai with his family and on September 6, 1931 registered under No.6769 with the local Bureau of Public Safety as a Russian emigrant. In Shanghai he owns a factory of neckties at No.16 Route Delastre in partnership with one Samuil Grigorievitch Ochakovsky, Russian Jew. It is reported that Katz is also working as a broker on a commission basis.

Mr. Katz is married to one Rahma Yakovlevna Katz, Russian Jewess born in 1890 at Berdichev. They have a son named Boris born in 1924 at Moscow. Katz is not known to be engaged in any political activities, and there is nothing against him in Municipal Police records.

J.A. Tcheremshansky
S. S.

File
DPS

S.S. (Special Branch)

AAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3731.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7051
Date

SHANGHAI. 18th November 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Mr. Isac Boris KATZ has applied to me for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He is of Russian origin and in possession of a Certificate of Registration No. 6759, issued by the Bureau of Public Safety on the 22nd November 1934. He will apply for a passport within a few days.

According to his statements he was born in Kiev, Russia on the 8th July 1889 and is living at 18 Route Delastre, where he has a factory of neckties.

He intends to go to Java for about 2/3 weeks to sell ties, piece goods, caviar etc.

I should be much obliged if you would let me know, if possible, whether anything is known against Katz from a political or moral point of view.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
[signature]
Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

S2. For report please.
WG
19 NOV. 1935

D.S. Tchernoshansky.
DBR/19/11

FM. 2
G. 40M-8-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 799
Date 19

Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date November 19 1935.

Subject Banquet at the American Club on November 19,1935.

Made by and Forwarded by C.D.I. Grubb

The one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the opening of Sino-American trade will be celebrated with a banquet by the American Chamber of Commerce and the Chinese-American Trade Council in the American Club at 8 p.m. tonight, November 19.

A number of prominent Chinese Government officials have been invited including Dr. H.H. Kung, Mr. Sun Fo, Dr. Wellington Koo and Mayor Wu. In all two hundred foreigners and Chinese will be present and the Secretary of the American Club has asked that police arrangements be made to handle the traffic. The function will terminate about 11.30 p.m.

The following officers from the Special Branch will perform observation duty in the vicinity of the American Club during the function.

D.S. Tcheremshansky
D.P.S. Lockwood
D.I. Pan Lien Pih
C.D.S.94 Chang Ying Mei.

18 hours Special duty performed

Copies passed to D.O."A" and Central.

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Information. I understand Dr H. H. Kung will be unable to attend.

D.O."A" Div.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, November 18, 1935

Dinner Tomorrow For Anniversary In Trade History

Start Of Sino-American Commerce Recalled On "Birthday"

CHAMBER, TRADE COUNCIL MEETING

Speakers Include Kung, Johnson, Koo And Julean Arnold

The sesquicentennial anniversary of the opening of Sino-American trade will be celebrated with a banquet by the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai and the Chinese-American Trade Council in the American Club tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock.

The program for the event follows:

Presiding hosts: Mr. Cornell S. Franklin, president of the American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, president of the Chinese-American Trade Council.

List Of Speakers

Speakers: Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, on "American and China;" Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, American Ambassador to China, on "The Early Decades of Chinese-American Trade;" Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to France; and Mr. Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, on "Some Aspects of Chinese-American Trade."

Sino-American trade was inaugurated by the sailing ship Empress of China that set sail from New York to Canton on February 22, 1784—George Washington's 52nd birthday—and arrived back in New York on May 10, 1785.

Before Start Of Republic

All this was before the present government of the United States was formed. Only a short time before, the 13 American colonies had organized a semi-nation under the Articles of Confederation and won their independence of England on the battlefields of Bunker Hill and Saratoga and Yorktown.

Robert Morris, financier of the revolt against England, was responsible for the building and dispatching of the Empress of China to enter the China trade. It carried the only product then obtainable in America in which the Chinese were interested—ginseng.

A Famed Tonic

To Americans this was but a weed, but to the Chinese, then as now, it was an almost supernatural tonic, often selling for as high as

(Please Turn to Page 3)

300 to 400 gold dollars an ounce. Originally, it had been obtained exclusively from Manchuria and Korea, but British and Dutch traders had found that the American variety could be sold in China.

Many of the early American trade pioneers conceived the idea of sending a cargo of ginseng on an American ship to Canton, but Morris was the first to put it in practice. Major Samuel Shaw, Bostonian officer of the American Revolution, was placed in charge of the venture as supercargo.

Around The Cape

The Empress of China took the Cape of Good Hope route, the flag of the new and then relatively insignificant country attracting much attention in ports on the way. In Canton it was welcomed by various rival traders, even the English joining in despite the late unpleasantness. Major Shaw was successively dined by each of the 13 nations then represented by ships in the Pearl River, and his voyage was not only the beginning of Sino-American trade, but the first major American venture in world trade.

The net profit of the voyage of the Empress of China was U.S.$30,000, and in addition to arousing much American interest in China, it resulted in quick development of American exports to this country that soon made American clippers famous all over the seven seas.

C. D. I. Grubb,
Please inform
D.O. "A" and Central Station
Please also arrange what
precautions taken by Special
Branch.
DMG
19 NOV. 1935

December 17, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

The Eastern Daily News (東方日報) :-

REVOLT OF CHANG HSUEH LIANG

Following the revolt of General Chang Hsueh Liang, all his former subordinates who used to live in Shanghai have gone into hiding.

General Chang Hsueh Liang leased the house at No. 2 Rue Moliere, French Concession, after his return from abroad. Some say that it was purchased outright, while others state that it was given him by somebody as a present. It is a magnificent building located to the west of the French Park. Opposite is Madame Sun Yat Sen's house.

General Chang Hsueh Liang used to have a representative named Tong Kuo Tseng (湯國楨) in Shanghai, but he went into hiding on December 12 as soon as he learnt of the Sian revolt. It is said that he was arrested on December 13; this cannot be confirmed.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

THE VALUE OF LAND : REASSESSMENT DESIRED

Yesterday the local Land Owners Association sent the following petition to the Shanghai City Government:-

"The value of land in Shanghai has dropped considerably during the past year owing to the general trade depression. Some land owners have gone into bankruptcy.

"The land tax now in force is based on the value of land as assessed several years ago by the former Land Assessment Committee of the Bureau of Land according to the market values at that time. Owing to the depression and the absence of any prospects for immediate recovery, most of the land-owners have, at the request of their tenants, reduced the rent, but they are still paying the tax according to the old assessed value of the land, and this has been going on for a long time.

"It is an established law of economics that the tax should be based on the rent. The present situation is obviously unfair to the land-owners and several requests have been received from our members that a petition be made for a re-assessment of land.

"We hereby request you to order the Land Bureau to re-assess the value of land with effect from 1937 so that the tax may be reduced."

THE "LIVELIHOOD WEEKLY MAGAZINE"

The "Livelihood Weekly Magazine" published the following notice in Issue No. 28, Volume 1, dated December 13:-

"Readers are probably aware that Mr. Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), former publisher and editor of the "Livelihood" (生活), was removed to Soochow on December 4 for detention. On December 6 this magazine received an order to cease publication, but by virtue of a new registration made with the Bureau of Social Affairs, the publication of this magazine will be continued with Mr. King Chung Hwa (金仲華) as publisher and editor."

7094
4 9-36

September 9 36.

Dear Mr. Barton,

In reply to your letter dated September 3, 1936, I forward herewith for your information a copy of a report regarding Anson Chow alias Tseu Tao Feng.

Yours sincerely,

James Barton, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FM. 3
G. 45M-1-36

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 9, 1936.

Subject Anson Chow alias Tseu Tao Feng.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

Anson Chow (鄒恩潤), generally known as Tseu Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), the principal shareholder in the Life Publishing Company (生活書店), Lane 384, No.4 Foochow Road, is at present editing and publishing a weekly magazine entitled "The Livelihood" Weekly (生活星期刊) with an office at Room 320, Shanghai Times Building, 160 Avenue Edward VII. The first issue of this magazine appeared on June 7, 1936 in Hongkong, which city Chow visited in May, 1936. His original object in proceeding to Hongkong was to commence the publication there of a daily paper entitled "Livelihood Daily Paper" but failing to secure the necessary capital despite his appeal to the public through the press, he decided to publish the "Livelihood" Weekly. Finding that means of circulation in Hongkong were not convenient, he moved to Shanghai and established an editorial office at the present address in August publishing the 12th Issue of the "Livelihood" Weekly in Shanghai on August 23,1936.

An application for registration of this magazine was submitted on August 9, 1936, to the Ministry of the Interior and the Propaganda Department of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, but no certificate has been issued and it is learned that the Chinese Authorities have expressed their intention to withhold the certificate for the time being pending an examination of the contents of several issues of this magazine.

Up to the present, only articles of a moderately anti-Japanese nature have appeared in this magazine, which is sold at five cents per copy. Some 20,000 copies of each issue are printed.

Chow, aged about 38 and native of Changchow, is at present staying at Lane 601, No.4 Rue Lafayette. He is a graduate of

File No. . . .

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

. . . . . Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject. . . . . .

Made by . . . . . Forwarded by. . . . . .

Nanyang College, now known as the Kiaotung University. Between 1925 and 1930, he went to U.S.A. where he was engaged in writing articles for periodicals. In 1921, after his return to China, he came to public notice by writing anti-Japanese articles in the "Life" Weekly (生活) following the September 18 Incident.

In January, 1933, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Branch of the People's Rights Protection League of China, which was inaugurated on January 17, 1933 in the Central Reserach Institute, 331 Avenue Roi Albert. This Branch embodied Leftist members of the Kuomintang as well as followers of the Nationalist Party, and its object was to safeguard the rights of free organization, speech, press and assembly, and oppose the arrest of political offenders of the Government. Chow did not take any active part in the movement of the League which was subsequently dissolved.

A number of anti-Chiang Kai-shek articles appeared in the "Life" Weekly towards the end of 1933 with the result that it was banned by the National Government in December, 1933. Chow then left for Europe.

In November, 1935, he returned to Shanghai and published a new weekly known as the "People's Livelihood" (大衆生活). This publication was suppressed by the Chinese Authorities in February, 1936. Then he endeavoured to promote a daily paper to be known as "Livelihood Daily Paper" but this scheme did not meet with success, so he turned his attention to thepublication of the "Livelihood" Weekly now in circulation.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

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Date, ... 19

Subject.....

-3-

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Apart from his interest in these publications, Chow is not known to participate in political activity.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

BRITISH CONSULATE-GENERAL,
P.O. BOX 259. SHANGHAI.

F. 9. 27.

My dear Robertson,

The following addresses in China have been communicated by Reginald Bridgeman of the League Against Imperialism, London to the Foreign Department of the All India National Congress, Allahabad, as being useful foreign contacts:-

See file 11.1367

Anson Chow,
Life Publishing Co.,
304 Foochow Road, Shanghai.

Madame Sun Yat Sen,
29 Rue Molliere, Shanghai.

I should be grateful for any information available about Anson Chow.

Yours Sincerely,

T. Robertson Esq.,
Special Branch Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S.B.
No. S. B. 7094
9

S. 5, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date ~~Septr. 1, 1936~~

Subject The "Livelihood" Weekly Magazine.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya. Forwarded by C. J. Sims DSI

Sir,

With reference to the attached translation from the "Nichi Nichi," a local Japanese newspaper, the "Livelihood" Weekly Magazine (生活星期刊) is published and edited by Tseu Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), whose office is in Room No.319 "Shanghai Times" Buildings, Avenue Edward VII.

The first issue of this magazine appeared on August 23 and the second issue on August 30. Both issues have been scrutinized; they contain nothing of an objectionable nature, with the exception of several moderately-worded articles against Japan. It is probable that the magazine will later on publish more violent anti-Japanese and inflammatory articles.

30,000 copies were printed for each of the two issues. The printing was undertaken by the Mei Hwa (美華) Printing Shop, No.278 Elgin Road.

An application applying for registration was sent to Shanghai City Government on August 9 for transmission to Nanking.

Tseu Tao Feng, who lives at House No.4, Lane 601, Rue Lafayette, French Concession, is the principal shareholder of the Sun Voh (生活 "Livelihood") Book Company, No.4, Lane 384, Foochow Road. He became influential and won the confidence of the students during the September 18 Incident. As publisher of the "Life" Weekly, No.2, Passage No.150 Route Vallon, French Concession, he promoted the collection of contributions in aid of General Ma Chai San to resist the Japanese invasion of Heilungkiang Province.

As the magazine had some connection with the Hu Han Min Clique, a number of anti-Chiang Kai Shek articles appeared in the magazine. The result was that the paper was prohibited

S.M. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

Station, ...

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

by the National Government in December, 1933.

On February 10, 1934, Dou Chung Yuan (杜重遠), an associate of Tseu Tao Feng, started the publication of the "New Life" (新生) Weekly Magazine. On July 9, Dou was sentenced by the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court to 14 months' imprisonment for publishing an article in the May 4th issue of his magazine, which constituted lese majeste of the Japanese Emperor. The publication of his magazine was prohibited.

On November 16, 1935, after his return to Shanghai from Europe, Tseu started the publication of a new weekly known as the "People's Livelihood" (大众生活). In February, 1936, he was ordered by the French Police to remove his office from the Chung Wei (中滙) Bank Building, No.16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, French Concession, and the sale of his magazine was also prohibited.

Upon learning that the National Government had placed a ban on his magazine, Tseu ceased publication on February 23.

On March 7 this year another weekly magazine entitled "Perpetual Life" (永生) was published by Ching Chung Hwa (金仲華), an associate of Tseu Tao Feng, to replace the "People's Livelihood" but the publication ceased on July 1 when Tseu started the publication in Hongkong of the "Life Daily News" (生活日报). At first Tseu thought that journalists would enjoy more freedom in Hongkong, but his experience taught him that Shanghai would be a better place for his publication. He then decided to remove to Shanghai and publish a weekly periodical instead of a daily paper.

Loh Sih Kya

Clerical Assistant

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. M. G.
No. S. B. D. 5512
Date 31 8 36

August 31, 1936. Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE NEWSPAPER OFFICE REMOVES TO SHANGHAI FROM HONGKONG

An anti-Japanese newspaper known as the "Livelihood Daily", edited and published by Chow Tao Feng, in Hongkong, was removed to Shanghai from Hongkong in the middle of August. The paper is now located in the "Shanghai Times" Building No. 320 Avenue Edward VII.

At Hongkong it was published as a daily paper but since its removal to Shanghai its title has been changed to "The Livelihood Weekly". Its second issue appeared on August 30. Close attention is being paid to the activities of this paper.

1488 3
B. D.
9 6 36

"New Life Weekly" Editor's New Journal

Mr. T. F. Chao, former editor of the New Life Weekly is going to publish a daily newspaper in Hongkong. It will be remembered that the New Life Weekly was suppressed some time ago and Mr. Chao sentenced to imprisonment for publishing an article found derogatory to the Japanese emperor.

Mr. Chao's new journal is to be chiefly devoted to the national salvation.

D.7094

5513

June 7, 1936. Morning translation.

"Life Daily News" to appear in Hongkong

The "Shun Pao" and other local newspapers contain as advertisement published by Tseu Tao Feng (周韜奮) announcing that a new newspaper to be known as the "Life Daily News" (生活日報) (Address: No.20 Li Yuan Tung Ka (利源東街), Hongkong) will be published in Hongkong from June 7.

7094

2

March 11, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao publishes to-day the following letter signed by Chi Lei (齊磊) :-

SHOP FINED FOR INSANITARY CONDITION OF PREMISES

The Editor,

I am at present working in a certain coal and charcoal shop in the eastern district. A certain person wearing a piece of red cloth on his arm used to call at this shop every month. Whenever he calls, he used to ask us to sweep the ground or to clean the drain and we always carefully do as bid, because he is a public officer. For this reason, nothing unpleasant has occurred.

In the year before last, he owed us a sum of $2.75, the price of a basket of coal which he had purchased from us. As our shop is under his supervision, we never make any mention of this account, while he, on his part, pretended to have forgotten about it.

Everything went on smoothly until last winter when he came to our shop with two dollars and asked for two baskets of coal of the best quality and stated that he would like to have the coal immediately. As the money he offered was much too little to pay for the coal, coupled with the fact that we had at that time no coolies available to deliver the coal as the coolies were busy elsewhere owing to the year end, we very politely declined the order. This made him angry and he said, "Well, well, never mind. As you please." He then left our shop.

Last week, a Court summons was served on us. We were at a loss to understand for what this summons had been issued, as we had paid all Government taxes and personable obligations. A careful examination of the contents of the summons revealed that we were required to appear in the No. 9 Court at 2 p.m. on a certain date to answer a charge of not keeping our premises in a sanitary condition.

As our shop is a coal and charcoal shop which is unlike eating houses where cleanliness is demanded, it is often in a very dirty condition. Our shop was fined $3.00 and there the matter ended.

Pao Pao (報報), a mosquito newspaper, publishes the following article :-

CHOW TAO FENG LEAVES SHANGHAI SECRETLY

Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), the editor of the "People's Livelihood" (大衆生活), which has ceased publication, has secretly left Shanghai because of certain circumstances.

It is also learned that Sung Chung Sz (沈鈞儒), a famous lawyer, and Wang Chao Sz (王造時), a professor of the Kwang Hwa University, have likewise left this city owing to those circumstances.

D.7094

No. D 2094

March 6, 1936. Afternoon translation.

Diamond (金鋼鑽), a mosquito paper:

PUBLICATION OF "PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD" TO BE RESUMED

After his return to China from Europe, Tseu Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) published a weekly magazine entitled "People's Livelihood" (大众生活). Owing to certain circumstances, Tseu Tao Feng recently published in newspapers a notice announcing the suspension of the publication.

It is understood that the "People's Livelihood" will be published as usual under the editorship of King Chung Hwa (金仲華) and the Tseu Tao Feng will ostensibly sever all connection with the "People's Livelihood."

Form No. 3
C 35.000-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch, S.B.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. D. 7094
C.I. REGISTRY
Station, Date

REPORT

Date Feb. 29, 1936

Subject The "People's Livelihood" Weekly Magazine Ceases Publication.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya Forwarded by Officer i/c

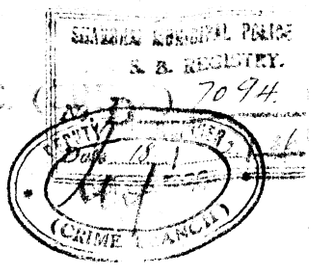
Sir,

The "People's Livelihood" Weekly Magazine (大众生活) publishes an advertisement in the "Sin Wan Pao," the "Shun Pao" and other local newspapers to-day (February 29) announcing that owing to certain circumstances, Tseu Tao Feng (邹韬奋), publisher and editor of the magazine, is unable to continue the publication of his periodical and that the 16th issue which appeared on February 22 is the last.

H.G. Loh Sih Kya.
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

File
H.G.



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
.....
Intelligence Report
Political

February 18, 1936.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 17 :-

Yu Yeu-jen, President of the Control Yuan.
Huang Shao-yung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.
Chu Kia-hwa, former Minister of Communications.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 18 :-

Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan.
Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee - to hold meeting

The Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee has arranged to convene a meeting of representatives of various local public organizations at 2 p.m. February 20 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, for the purpose of discussing further ways and means to oppose the new scale of telephone charges scheduled to come into operation on March 1.

Sale of Chinese periodical 'People's Livelihood" banned by Kuomintang

In compliance with an order from the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang the Chinese magazine "People's Livelihood" has been banned from circulation throughout China and deprived of postal facilities. The periodical recently published articles criticizing the policy of the National Government and editorials dealing with current events in a manner likely to cause international complications.

WCT/
Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch, [illegible]

REPORT

Date February 15, 19 36.

Subject (in full) Office of the Chinese Periodical "People's Livelihood" closed.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* [illegible]

The office of the Chinese pericdical "People's Livelihood," Room 414, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, closed its doors on February 14, 1936. A notice has been posted on the door of the office notifying the public that communication with this periodical is now maintained through P.O. Box 1508.

The above information was obtained by Agent 32.

Sih Tse-liang

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No. 1197

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Mixed~~

REPORT

Date February 17, 1936.

Subject The "People's Livelihood" Weekly Magazine (大众生活).

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya. *Forwarded by* Gilmore 2/19

Sir,

The articles published by the "People's Livelihood" Weekly Magazine on the invasion of China by Japan and on other political matters are very much liked by the people, especially the students. Thus the circulation of the magazine has increased from an initial circulation of 20,000 to its present circulation of over 120,000 copies. Fears are being expressed by readers that the magazine will not be allowed to publish for long because of the tenor of these articles.

On the instructions of the French Authorities, the office of this magazine was removed from the Chung Wei Bank Building, No.16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, on February 13, but this address is still printed in the February 15 issue. It is believed that Tseu Tao Feng (邹韬奋), the publisher and editor, is now editing his periodical in the Sung Veh (生活 Livelihood) Book Co., No.4, Lane 384, Foochow Road.

According to information secured from local Tangpu Headquarters, the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking has approved its suggestion that the magazine be deprived of postal privileges and that a ban be placed on it in Chinese controlled territory. The attached translation shows that Tseu Tao Feng must have heard something about this.

The sale of this magazine in Tientsin and Peiping has already been prohibited by the authorities there.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

S5
K.T.V. against ~~[illegible]~~ this man
activities of this man
possible action against
him by Chinese authorities
[illegible]

D. C. (Special Branch).

The "People's Livelihood" Weekly Magazine (大众生活) dated February 15, 1936.

NOTICE OF TSEU TAO FENG (邹韬奋)

Of late I have received information from several readers of the "People's Livelihood" Weekly Magazine that this magazine is about to be suppressed or that I would be arrested. I thank them for the information. At the time of writing the text of this notice, nothing had yet occurred. However, lest it be too late for me to say a few words of farewell to the readers of this magazine, I here express myself as follows:-

1) China is on the verge of ruin. Unless the people offer resistance, they will have no means for existence. If the emancipation of the people be genuine, the oppression of the people's national salvation movement should cease.

2) When I was abroad last year, I noticed the misery of Chinese abroad and the inferior position of China amongst the Powers. After returning to China, I found that the invasion and oppression had become more serious. The whole Chinese race are in danger of becoming slaves. This pains my heart. I shall not consider my personal safety if I can do anything for the emancipation of the people. I fully believe that the power of the people is great but unless the people persevere and work honestly together, nothing can be attained. Regardless of what may happen in the future, I shall abide by this belief. I shall never surrender to any party who oppresses the people. Those who are not satisfied with me may make false or malicious allegations against me to impair my reputation.

I earnestly hope that the people throughout the country will unite and struggle jointly for emancipation.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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Intelligence Report

Political February 18, 1936.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 17 :-

Yu Yeu-jen, President of the Control Yuan.
Huang Shao-yung, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.
Chu Kia-hwa, former Minister of Communications.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.30 a.m. February 18 :-

Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan.
Tseng Yoong-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

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WCT/

FM. 3
G. 40M 9/35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. I.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date February 8, 1936.

Subject Local Tangpu objects to criticisms of Government appearing in the "Peoples Livelihood"

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible] S.1

It is learned that the local Tangpu has submitted a report to the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang stating that the "People's Livelihood," a weekly periodical with offices in the Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, is publishing criticisms which are unfavourable to the present government. The report concludes by suggesting that this periodical should be deprived of postal facilities. Up to the present no reply has been sent by the C.E.C.

It is noteworthy that the sale of this periodical in the French Concession has been prohibited since January 18 by the French Authorities and that an order instructing the office of this periodical to remove from the French Concession has also been verbally conveyed to Tseu Tao-feng (鄒韜奮), the principal editor.

The above information was obtained by Agent 40.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S5,
For comment please.
TSS
8 FEB. 1936

D.7094

January 23, 1936. Afternoon translation.

Iron News (鉄報) :-

"PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD" BANNED BY PEIPING AUTHORITIES

The people in Peiping cannot obtain a single copy of the "People's Livelihood" (大衆生活) which is published by Tseu Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), for this magazine has been banned by the Peiping Authorities because a certain issue contained articles on the students movement at Peiping, which have aroused the displeasure of the Authorities.

January 17, 1936. Afternoon translation.

Social Daily News (社會日報) a mosquito paper, published the following report on January 16.

CHOW TAO FEN INTENDS TO SUSPEND THE PUBLICATION OF "THE PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD

It is reported t at Chow Tao Fen (鄒韜奮), publisher of "The People's Livelihood" (大衆生活), will suspend the publication of this magazine.

It is said that this intention is due to the following reasons:-

1) Loss of money.

2) Unfavourable extends to publish a daily newspaper to

3) Chow Tao Fen intends to publish a daily newspaper to be known as "The Sun Ver Jih Pao" (生活日報)

In order to secure readers, "the People's Livelihood" used to contain strong articles, However, it will be difficult for the magazine to save itself from the fate of the "Life Weekly" (生活週刊) if it continues to publish strong articles. Therefore, Chow Tao Fen intends to publish a daily newspapers.



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT January 20,1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 19 :-

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Ma Tsao-tsing, Mayor of Nanking.

Li Tsao, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.45 p.m. January 18 :-

Hsu Sz-ying, Chairman of the Famine Relief Committee.

Arrived at 7 a.m. January 19 :-

Chu Bei-teh, Director of the Administrative Office of the Military Affairs Committee.

Tsai Yuan-pei, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. January 20 :-

Chen Tiao-yuan, Chairman of the Military Advisory Council.

Dr. C.T. Wang, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Sale of magazine "People's Livelihood" prohibited in French Concession

On January 18, the French Police prohibited the sale in the French Concession of the weekly magazine "People's Livelihood" on the ground that it contains articles of an inflammatory nature. This periodical, of which ten issues have already been published, is edited by Tseu Tao-feng (鄒韜奮), who has an office in Room 414, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord.

LDL

FM. 2 G. 40 6.35

File No. REGISTRY D. 7096

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 9, 1936.

Subject Doo Zoong-yuen writes anti-Japanese articles while in prison for the People's Livelihood.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang. Forwarded by [signature]

A. 5513

The People's Livelihood (大衆生活) edited by Tseu Tao-feng (鄒韜奮) with an office at Room 414, Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, made its first appearance on November 16, 1935. It is a weekly magazine and up to the present eight issues have been published.

The contents of this weekly are chiefly comments and criticisms contributed by Chinese writers among whom Doo Zoong-yuen (杜重遠), the Chinese writer concerned in the "Lese Majeste" case of the defunct "Livelihood," may also be mentioned. The following is a list of the articles published in this weekly in Doo Zoong-yuen's name :-

No.of Issue	Title of the Article
Issue No.1	"What I felt after reading the article lamenting the death of Mr.Koo Kung-tseng" (Koo being a well-known Chinese journalist)
Issue No.2	"Whose harmony movement?"
Issue No.3	"Whose country do you love?"
Issue No.4	"Persons on the Pyramid."
Issue No.5	"A stupid incident."
Issue No.6	"The Receiver in Prison."
Issue No.8	"The patriotic indignation of youth."

In the Issue No.7, an article entitled "My experience and understanding in the defence of aggression" appeared in the name of General Ma Chan-san, one of the generals so well known for his resistance to the Japanese invasion in Manchuria in 1931 and 1932.

Discreet enquiries made at the office of this magazine reveal that these articles written in Doo Zoong-yuen's name were actually written by him. According to the staff of the

FM. 2
6. 40M -35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

-2-

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

editorial office of this magazine, Doo Zoong-yuen who is serving a sentence of imprisonment for a "Special" political offence, has more liberty in the prison than other prisoners and is therefore permitted to write articles for magazines.

Tseu Tao-feng, editor of the "People's Livelihood" is believed to be a close friend of Doo Zoong-yuen, and they have been working together in literary matters. This fact was borne out by the fact that after the "Livelihood," a magazine edited by Tseu Tao-feng was suppressed by the National Government in December, 1933, for having published an anti-Chiang Kai-shek article, Doo Zoong-yuen started the publication of the "New Livelihood" (新生) in February 10, 1934. When Doo was sentenced in 1935 to 14 months' imprisonment and the "New Livelihood" was suppressed, Tseu resumed his activities and started on November 16, 1935 the publication of the "People's Livelihood."

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Acty. Comms.

Sir

Information. The matter has been brought to notice of Chinese Authorities who promised investigation & will notify us of results.

Thos Robertson
A.C.P.

9.1.36.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE * SHANGHAI * 14 JAN 1936

January 8, 1936. Morning Translation.

NIPPO

DOO ZONG YUEN WRITES ANTI-JAPANESE ARTICLES IN PRISON.

It has been ascertained that Doo Zong Yuen, the editor of "New Life Weekly" who is now serving a sentence in prison, is writing anti-Japanese articles for a ten-day periodical known as "The People's Livelihood" published in Shanghai. This periodical publishes anti-Japanese articles and photographs.

The following articles written by Doo Zong Yuen have appeared in the periodical:-

"Whose country do you love?"(in the third issue of Volume I).

"Persons on the Pyramid" (in the fourth issue of Volume I).

"A strange incident"(in the fifth issue of Volume I)

"Receiver in Prison"(in the Sixth issue of Volume I).

"The righteous indignation of youths"(in the Eighth issue of Volume I).

In the seventhissue of the same periodical an article bearing the headline "Our experience and knowledge in defence of humiliation" written by Kah Chen San was printed. The price of the "People's Livelihood" is 4 cents per copy, but it is being sold at 2 cents each. It is reported that about 10,000 copies are distributed among students free of charge. This is a political publication financed by persons belonging to the North-East Clique. It is difficult to understand how such anti-Japanese publications can be published in view of the government order to the people to maintain friendly relations with foreign countries.

It is to be hoped that the Chinese authorities and the Special Political Office of the S.L.C. will suppress the such publications.

EUROPEANS ASSAULT KOREAN DANCING PARTNERS AT VENUS CAFE

At 1.30 a.m. January 7 three Europeans named Fritz, Kart, and Clive, employees of the Europe-Asia Air Service Company, visited the Venus Dancing Hall on Jukong Road and assaulted several Korean dancing partners,including Lee Cho Za, age 18, and Shung Shul Za, age 18, for no reason whatever. As a result of the assault, 27 Korean dancing partners of the hall have presented three demands to the hall management-(1) that a Korean manager of dancing partners be engaged, (2) that better treatment be given them, and (3) that the management guarantee that assaulting of dancing partners by customers will not occur again.

The dancing partners held a meeting at the Korean Residents Society at 5 p.m. yesterday and decided to file a charge against a man named Clive.

S. B. R.
No S. B. D. 7094
10 / 36

"NEW LIFE" EDITOR AGAIN ACCUSED

Japanese Paper Says He Is Unfriendly Writer In Local Magazine

Mr. Tu Chung-yuan, Editor of the "New Life Magazine," who is now in gaol serving a sentence of 14 months' imprisonment for publishing an article regarded as offensive by the Japanese authorities, was accused yesterday by the Shanghai "Nippo" of having contributed a series of anti-Japanese articles to the "Life of the Masses," a local Chinese periodical.

The magazine, the "Nippo" said, is enjoying wide circulation, being offered for sale at two instead of the fixed price of four cents. It is distributed free to students throughout the country.

The seventh issue of the "Life of the Masses" is, the paper said, subsidized by a former leader in China's north-east, and carried an article written by General Ma Chan-shan, who gained notoricty in Manchuria following the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931.

FILE 3HR

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

No. S. B. D. 7094

Special Branch S/75 Station, 35

REPORT

Date Nov. 19, 1935

Subject (in full) "Dah Tsung Sung Veh" (People's Livelihood), a new weekly magazine.

Made by C.A. Loh Sih Kya *Forwarded by* Gilmore K.P.F.

Sir,

The first issue of the "Dah Tsung Sung Veh"大众生活 (People's Livelihood), a new weekly magazine, appeared on November 16, 1935.

The attached abridged translation of an editorial written by Tseu Tao Feng,邹韬奋 publisher and editor, discloses the policy of this magazine.

The office of this magazine is located in the premises of the Sung Veh生活 (Livelihood) Book Company, No. 4, Lane 384, Foochow Road.

For the first issue 20,000 copies were printed. The printing was done by the Science Press科学印刷所 No. 649 Avenue Foch.

Application for registration of this magazine has been forwarded to Nanking through the Shanghai City Government.

Tseu Tao Feng, who was at one time Chief Secretary to the "China Times", a Chinese daily newspaper in Shanghai, is the publisher of the defunct "Sung Veh"生活 (Livelihood) Weekly Magazine, the publication of which was prohibited by the National Government in December, 1933 for having published articles against General Chiang Kai Shek. In consequence of this, Tseu Tao Feng left China for Europe.

D.5513.

As the "Sung Veh" (Livelihood) Weekly Magazine was much favoured by Chinese students, Doo Zoong Yuen杜重远 started the publication of the "Sin Sung"新生 (New Life) Weekly Magazine on February 10, 1934 to take the place of the "Sung Veh" (Livelihood) Weekly Magazine.

D.5513.

After Doo Zoong Yuen was sentenced in July this year

FM. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

(2)

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

to fourteen months' imprisonment for having published an article insulting to the Japanese Emperor, Tseu Tao Feng returned to Shanghai from Europe and started to publish the "Dah Tsung Sung Veh" (People's Livelihood) Weekly Magazine.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Copy sent to S.F.O.
MG.

File
W.S.

"Dah Tsung Sung Veh" (People's Livelihood), a weekly, published the following opening editorial in its first issue dated November 16:-

THE OBJECT OF PUBLISHING THIS WEEKLY

How the livelihood of the Chinese people in general has been reduced to its present state and how it can be improved can be discussed only after we have had a clear understanding of its causes, because then we will not miss our point. Who are our worst enemies? They are of two classes; on the one hand we have imperialists and on the other the militarists, corrupt officials, local bullies and bad gentry. The imperialists have been from time to time rendering assistance to one militarist to oppose another militarist thus causing incessant civil strifes in China and so frustrating the unification of our country. By so doing, the imperialists aims at gaining control over the finance of China.

The only way to relieve the Chinese people from this peril is to struggle for the liberation of the Chinese nation from our conquerors and oppressors.

Should the oppressed nations rise and struggle against the imperialists troubling the latter all the time, they will in the long run do away with the system of "men being extorted by men". The downfall of this system will benefit all the people throughout the world. We are under an obligation to work for our nation as well as for the world in general.

To attain our aim the individualism, which obstructs people from uniting into one consolidated body, must be done away with. A consolidated body of people will engender a strong power. With this power in hand the oppressed will be confident in their struggles with the oppressors.

The liberation of the nation, the annihilation of the imperialists and militarists, and the suppression of individualism are the chief missions of the whole of the Chinese people. This weekly will do its part in pushing forward this movement from the cultural side.

D-7096

&

D-7100

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.B.

REPORT

File No. S. B. REGIST... D. D. 7096

Date December 23, 1935

Subject Arrest in the International Settlement of a Chinese Communist Suspect.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* D.C.

With reference to the attached French Police report dated November 19, 1935 dealing with the arrest of KOO YIH MING (顧一明) alias CHEN LIH MING (陳立明), I have to state that this individual was arrested on November 18th by Settlement Police on the corner of Wehaiwei Road and Yates Road at the request of an agent of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, who declared that the man was a communist. (vide File D.7096 - attached).

As it transpired that the French Police were already in possession of a warrant for the arrest of KOO YIH MING, Chengtu Road Station handed him over to a representative of French Police Headquarters at 2 a.m. on November 19th. It will thus be seen that the information in the attached report by the French Police, giving the time, date and place of arrest as 11.45 a.m. November 19th, on the premises of the French Political Section, is incorrect.

A search conducted by the French Police at No. 29 Ki Gnie Li, Route Frelupt, the domicile of the accused, failed to bring to light anything which would support the allegation that he was an active communist. His record, however, shows that in the year 1928 he was sentenced by the Military Tribunal of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment on a charge of communism.

On December 12, 1935 KOO YIH MING was handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau by order of the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court.

C. H. Jones

D.C. Special Branch D.S.

P 42A

CONCESSION FRANÇAISE DE CHANGHAI
Services de Police
Service Politique

Changhai, le 19 Novembre 1935
à 11 *heures* 45

POURSUITES INTENTÉES PAR LA POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE

Pour (Infraction contre l'ordre public
(Article 154 du Code Pénal Chinois
(Art. 1/3, II et VI de la Loi de Sûreté

Affaire No. 8VIII Arrestation No. 131 Bulletin de dépôt No. 3090/C M/c 30360

Contre

Nom KOU YIH MING (顧一民)
Alias CHEN LIH MING (陳立明)
Nationalité chinoise
Occupations sans
Domicile 29, cité Ki Gnie Li, Route Prelupt

Durée de sa résidence à Changhai 3 ans 8 mois
" " " " dans la C. Fr. 3 ans 8 mois
Adresse permanente Chengtu
Lieu de naissance Chengtu (Szechuen)
Agé de 37 ans. Marié ~~célibataire~~
Sexe masculin

Plaignants

Noms: 1 Police Administrative; 2; 3
Adresses: 1; 2; 3

Témoins

Noms: 1; 2; 3
Adresses: 1; 2; 3

Autorité qui a ordonné l'arrestation POLICE ADMINISTRATIVE Mandat No.
Par qui elle a été opérée Sergent P. GELIN, Sergent-Détective 308
Date, lieu et circonstances le 19 Novembre 1935, à 11 heures 45, dans les locaux du Service Politique

Exposé des motifs:

L'inculpé est l'objet d'une demande d'extradition émanant de l'Autorité chinoise (Art. 7 de l'accord Franco-Chinois du 28 Juillet 1931).

Suivant ses déclarations, demeurerait dans la Concession Française depuis le mois de Février 1931. Auparavant se trouvait, dit-il, à Soochow, où il terminait une peine de 2 ans et 10 mois de prison (infligée pour infraction contre l'ordre public).

Est formellement accusé par l'autorité chinoise d'avoir eu des activités communistes, bien qu'aucune preuve ne soit apportée pour étayer cette accusation.

A été condamné en 1928 à 2 ans et 6 mois de prison par le tribunal militaire de la Garnison Woosung-Shanghai, pour infraction contre l'ordre public (communisme).

Interrogé prétend ignorer les raisons pour lesquelles il fut arrêté en 1928. Nie son affiliation au parti communiste chinois.

Est sans occupations dans notre ville et rien de compromettant n'a été trouvé à son domicile.

SERVICES DE POLICE

SERVICE POLITIQUE

PROCÈS-VERBAL DES DECLARATIONS

Affaire No. CVIII

Arrestation No131

faites le vingt-deux Novembre mil neufneuf cent trente cinq
à quatorze heures trente
par l'inculpé KOU YIH MING (顧一明)

Par devant Nous Pierre GELIN, Sergent attaché au Service Politique de la Police de la Concession Française.

Agissant en vertu des articles 94 et autres du Code de procédure criminelle de la République de Chine.

Et conformément aux dispositions de l'accord Franco-Chinois du 28 Juillet 1931.

A comparu l'inculpé sus-mentionné

qui nous a fait ses déclarations suivantes, par l'organe de l'Interprète de langue chinoise Joseph TSIANG attaché à notre service:

D. Quels sont vos noms, âge, lieu de naissance, occupations et domicile?

R. Je me nomme KOU YIH MING(顧一明), alias CHEN LI MING (陳立明), 37 ans, natif de Chengtu, Szechuen. Je suis sans occupations et je demeure au N°29 cité Ki Gnie Li (吉業里) Route Prelupt.

D. Depuis quand êtes-vous à Shanghai et depuis quelle date demeurez-vous dans la Concession Française?

R. Je suis venu à Shanghai en 1931 venant de Soochow. Je demeure dans la Concession Française ~~xxxxx~~ 29 cité Ki Gnie Li depuis le mois de Février 1931.
Mes parents sont morts. Mon père était professeur. J'ai fait mes études primaires et secondaires à Chengtu de l'âge de 13 ans à l'âge de 19 ans. En quittant l'école j'ai professé dans une école primaire de ma ville natale, jusqu'en 1921. Ensuite je me suis rendu à Nankin où j'ai suivi les cours de l'Université Centrale, jusqu'en 1923. En quittant Nankin, je suis retourné à Chengtu où je suis resté jusqu'en 1928 où je n'ai pu trouver du travail. Je suis resté ces trois ans dans ma famille. Je suis venu à Shanghai au mois de Février 1928, dans l'intention de chercher du travail. N'ayant pu obtenir un place, je me suis rendu dans la province

Affaire CVIII
Arrestation 1°1

du Hupeh, puis je suis allé à Chung King. J'ai quitté Chung King au mois de Février1931 pour revenir à Shanghai. En arrivant ici, j'ai fondé l'école primaire "Ki Gnie" au N°37 cité King Gnie Li (景仁) Route Frelupt. J'ai exploité cette école jusqu'au mois de Juin 1933. Depuis cette époque je suis sans occupations. J'ai loué une maison et je sous-loue des chambres. Je réalise environ 10 dollars de bénéfice par mois qui ne suffisent pour vivre.

D. Où vous trouviez-vous le 18 Février 1928?

R. (L'inculpé hésite environ 2 minutes, puis il fait la réponse suivante). Je me trouvais à Hankow.

D. Si vous vous trouviez à Hankow ce jour-là, comment pouvez-vous expliquer que le 18 Février 1928, vous avez été extradé à l'Autorité Militaire Chinoise par la Cour Mixte du Settlement?

R. J'ai menti. Il est exact que le 18 Février 1928, j'ai été extradé par la Cour Mixte du Settlement à l'Autorité Militaire Chinoise.

D. Pour quelles raisons aviez-vous été mis en état d'arrestation?

R. J'ai rendu visite à l'un de mes amis qui demeurait Chengta Road. J'ai été mis en état d'arrestation pour un motif que j'ignore, à son domicile où une perquisition avait été opérée par la police.

D. A quelle peine avez-vous été condamné?

R. J'ai été condamné à 2 ans et 10 mois de prison par le tribunal militaire de la Garnison Woosung Shanghai. J'ai subi ma condamnation à Tao Wu Ching (陶吳井).

D. Qu'avez-vous fait depuis votre libération?

R. J'ai été libéré au mois de Février 1931. Depuis j'ai fondé l'école "Ki Gnie" et depuis qu'elle a été fermée, je suis sans occupations.

D. Pourquoi avez-vous prétendu ne pas avoir été arrêté dans le passé?

R. J'ai été arrêté pour des raisons que j'ignore et je ne pensais pas que la police pouvait savoir que j'avais déjà été arrêté.

D. Vous avez été arrêté au mois de Février 1928 pour activités communistes. Vous avez été arrêté le 18 Novembre 1935 à la demande de l'Autorité Chinoise qui vous accuse d'activités communistes. Qu'avez-vous à dire?

R. Je ne suis pas communiste et j'ignore tout de ce parti.

Affaire CVIII
Arrestation 131

D. Après avoir purgé votre peine avez-vous été envoyé à la prison spéciale de rééducation des communistes repentis à Soochow?
R. J'ai été détenu pendant 8 mois dans une prison militaire à Soochow.
D. L'école que vous avez fondée était-elle enregistrée auprès des autorités locales?
R. Mon école était enregistrée au Bureau Local de l'Education et à la Municipalité Française.
D. Quel nom aviez-vous donné pour faire enregistrer cette école?
R. Cette école était enregistrée au nom de ma femme KOU SING (顧馨).
D. Pourquoi avez-vous fermé votre école?
R. Je n'avais pas assez d'élèves et j'ai dû fermer faute de fonds.
D. Le 18 Novembre 1935, n'avez-vous pas été averti qu'une descente de police devait être effectuée à votre domicile?
R. Non.
D. Où vous rendiez-vous au moment de votre arrestation?
R. Je venais de la Gare du Nord où j'avais accompagné mon ami CHEN PAI CHING (陳培慶) qui se rendait à Nankin. Il était de passage dans notre ville.
D. Votre maison sert-elle de lieu de réunion pour les agents du parti communiste chinois?
R. Non, je ne suis en relations avec aucun agent du parti communiste chinois.
D. Si vous n'êtes pas affilié au parti communiste chinois et si vous n'êtes pas en relations avec des agents de ce parti, comment expliquez-vous que l'autorité chinoise ait demandé votre arrestation sous l'inculpation d'activités communistes?
R. J'ignore pourquoi l'on m'accuse d'activités communistes.
D. Si vous n'êtes plus communiste, quand avez-vous rompu vos relations avec ce parti?
R. Je n'ai jamais été affilié à ce parti.
D. Vous êtes l'objet d'une demande d'extradition émanant de l'Autorité Chinoise. Qu'avez-vous à dire?
R. Je demande à ne pas être remis à l'Autorité Chinoise. Je suis résident de la Concession Française et je demande à être jugé par la Cour de cette Concession.
D. Avez-vous autre chose à déclarer?
R. Non.

Affaire CVIII
Arrestation 131

Lecture en chinois du présent procès-verbal est donnée à l'inculpé qui persiste dans ses déclarations et signe avec nous et l'interprète.

F.22.F
10M-8-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY D. 7096 21-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Chengtu Road Police Station.
Nov. 21st, 19 35.

CRIME REGISTER No:-- Misc. 171/35.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

With reference to the attached miscellaneous report Mr. J.T. Koo (Koo Tien Zung) attended Chengtu Road Station at 6.30p.m. 19-11-35 and upon being interviewed by the undersigned desired to express his regret at having told a wilful lie upon the evening previous on the occasion of the arrest and detention of his son upon a charge of suspected Communism. At that time he stated that he was not aware of the identity of the accused, Koo Yih Ming, already in custody upon a charge preferred against him by the P.S.B. of being a communist. Now Mr. Koo desires to retract this statement as the accused has for the past three months been employed as a tutor to his (Mr. Koo's) son.

Det. Inspt. Ross (Sp. Branch) was informed of the above on 20-11-35 and upon instructions received a statement was then taken from Mr. Koo and is attached herewith for information.

S2, Please arrange to have a statement taken from Koo Yih Ming in detail, and to give him every chance to defend himself. JJL Lazelle D.S.

Sen. Det. 1/c. DC SB 22 NOV 1935

D.D.O. "A". Sen. Sgt. Colin, French Police has promised to forward a copy of Koo Yih Ming's statement to this office. DDR 25/11.

Officer i/c Sp. Branch.

File JJL 25 NOV. 1935

Koo Tien Zung (顧天鏡), age 36.

Shanghai
Ch.Rd. Stn.

xx self.

20-11-35.

F.C. Pan

I am employed as a manager at the Yue Hwa Motor Car Agency situated at Tsang Ka Zah off Avenue Road. I reside at house 26, Lane 550 off Weihaiwei Road. On 3-7-35, a relative of mine named Lieu Sing Dien (劉幸甸) who resides at No. 28, Yoong Tsing Li off Moulmein Road introduced to me one named Koo Yih Ming (顧一明) to be tutor for my son, Kya Chi (家驥), during the summer vacation. I learned that the relation between Lieu Sing Dien and Koo Yih Ming formerly were teacher and student, therefore I did not ask for further details regarding Koo's personality. The salary paid to Koo Yih Ming was $30.00 per month, the studying hours being from 9a.m. to 11a.m. daily. About one month later, leave was requested by Koo Yih Ming to enable him to attend to family affairs at his native place Honan, but he returned to Shanghai on the 5-9-35, and continued to teach lessons to my son from 5p.m. to 7 p.m. each evening owing to the fact that my son attended St. Francis Xaviers' College during the day time. In the evening of 18-11-35 I instructed my son, Kya Chi to buy chestnuts, but the latter was arrested by detectives on his way and brought to the Chengtu Road Station. Upon receiving the information of my son's arrest, I proceeded to the Chengtu Road Station where Koo Yih Ming had already been detained on suspicion of being a communist. When I was asked by detectives if I recognized Koo Yih Ming, I was exceedingly nervous at that time and replied in the negative for the purpose of obtaining the release of my son. After my house having been searched upon authority of an S.S.D. Court Search Warrant and nothing of incriminating nature could be found on premises, my son was then released by the Police. I trust that it is not yet too late to repent of the lie I told therefore I hereby make this true statement.

Signed by Koo Tien Zung.

C O P Y

Serial No.1192. Station No.9017.

IDENTIFICATION RECORD

Sinza Station

February 17, 1928.

Name: Zung Lih Ming (鍾立明)

Age: 30. Height 5'3" Trade or calling: S/Unemployed.

Country or Province: Szechuen

Last Known Address: N.F.A.

Arrested by: D.S.I.Henry & C.D.S. 1 Tuh Foo.

Where Arrested: Chengtu Road.

Date Arrested: 17/2/28

Charge when arrested: Disturbing Public Peace and Order with Violence.

Complainant's name: Representative of Garrison Commander. Captain Wang Dau (王大).

Full particulars of charge to be added after sentence:

For that he between the 16th and 19th day of January 1928 at Fengking did incite certain persons to disturb Public Peace and Order with violence.

Sentence: Handed over to the Chinese Military Authorities.

Date of Sentence: 18/2/28.

C-44

Vide File I.O. 8887

Acting on the authority of a despatch issued by the Woosung and Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters, premises No.742B Kwei Shing Li (桂星里) Weihsiwei Road, were raided by the Municipal Police between 1 and 2 p.m. on February 17, 1928 when a meeting was reported to be in progress to discuss the staging of a riot. DZUNG LI MING (宗立明), age 30, native of Chengtu, Szechuen, student, was arrested together with four others who, on February 18, were, by order of Judge Liang Lone, handed over from the Provisional Court to the Chinese Military Authorities.

F. 2 E

D. REGISTRY
D. 7091
20-11-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. Misc. No.171 '35.

"A" Division
Chengtu Road Police Station.
November 18th, 35. 19

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	Koo Yih Ming (顧一民), 37, Szechuen, M'unemployed, residing at No.29 Ching Nyih Li, Route Ghisi.
Arrested by	C.P.C.1044.
Date and place where arrest took place.	Weihaiwei Road 18/11/35.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)	Assistance to Bureau of Public Safety and French Police.

At 6.55pm on the 18/11/35, C.P.C.1044 brought to the Station from Weihaiwei Road and Yates Road corner one named Koo Yih Ming (顧一民), 37 years, Szechuen, M'unemployed, residing at No.29 Ching Nyih Li (靜業里) Route Ghisi which he had arrested at the instigation of an agent of the Public Safety Bureau named Tsoong Yoh Sam (鍾月春) who alleged that the above named Chinese was a known Communist and for whose arrest a warrant had been issued today, said warrant is being now on file at the Political Branch of the Mixed Police Authorities, Tungwei Station.

On the way to the Station the accused man attempted to dispose of a black leather wallet but his action was frustrated by the C.P.C. who recovered same from the ground as the accused dropped it.

Questioned at the Station the accused man denied ever having been in possession of the described wallet. Upon examination the wallet was found to contain one

Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

F. 22 f.
S. 50M-8 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Chengtu Rod Police Station.
November 18th, 1935.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc.No.171/35.

Diary Number:— (Sheet 2) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

small notebook with meagre details comprising part names and addresses and a few scraps of paper from which nothing definite could be ascertained and also seven "Par Avion" letter labels, and 19 two cents stamps.

The accused states that he has been unemployed for more than two years having previously earned his living as a teacher at the Koong S Middle School situated in the French Concession, in which territory he has resided for several years. The school has now closed down therefore the accused states that he has derived his living by writing stories.

Upon being searched the sum of $100 in $10 notes was found on his person and this he explains as having been borrowed from a friend named Tsang Hai Ching (張海方) who departed for Szechuen by train at an earlier hour this evening.

The Political Branch were communicated with and D.S. Benson and D.S.MacKay attended together with Insp't. Dong Pao and other members of the Public Safety Bureau who questioned the accused and, upon learning from him that he resided at the aforementioned address realised that a warrant issued in respect of these premises would be executed to-night by members of the French Police at the instance of the Public Safety Bureau. Mr. Gelin attached to the Political Dept., French Police was communicated with and he, being fully conversant with

F. 22 f
50 W 8-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:—Misc.No.171/35.

"A" Division.
Chengtu Road Police Station.
November 18th, 1935.

Diary Number:— (Sheet 3)

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

this case instructed Det. Sergt. Connot to attend Chengtu Road Station, therefore the accused was accordingly handed over to his custody at 2 a.m. on the 19/11/35 with the consent of the D.D.O."A" Division.

Copy to Special Branch

D.S./59.

Gen.Det.I/c.
19/11

D.D.O."A"

S2,
Please report how French Police dispose of case.

Noted - Accused again (Koo Yih Ming) has been remanded sine die.
DBR.
29/11

C.K.Y. (c) File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2, Special Branch, Station

REPORT

Date November 19, 1935.

Subject Execution of First Special District Court Search Warrant No.8531.

Made by D.S. Sansom. Forwarded by D.C. (S.B.)

Warrant returned to Court 20/11/35 ABC

Acting on the authority of Search Warrant No.8531, issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Chengtu Road Station and by representatives of the said Bureau, at 9.20 p.m. on November 18, 1935, raided premises at 26 Dzong Tuh Li, Weihaiwei Road, in search of supversive literature. The search failed of success, however, and the warrant is accordingly returned herewith for cancellation.

The following persons were present during the raid:

Special Branch: D.S. Sansom, D.P.S. MacKay, D.S.I. Shih Ssu Chien, Clerk Zung Zoong Oen, C.D.C. 107.

Chengtu Road Station: D.S. Gazeley, C.D.S. 139.

Public Safety Bureau: D.I. Daung Pao (潘豹).

A Sansom.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

江蘇上海第一特區地方法院

District Court For The First Special Area In Shanghai.

送To S. B.

期日 Date November 18, 1935.

Nature of Document 容內件文

Search warrant No. 8531 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Address:- Room above kitchen and upstairs front room of house No. 26 Dzong Tuh Li, Weihaiwei Road.

To search for and seize certain communistic literature on the above mentioned premises, if any seized, the responsible person or persons to be arrested. This warrant may be executed at night in accordance with the article 146 section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

警員處予

November 18, 1938.

Search warrant No.8681 issued by Judge Feng at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau

Address:- Room above kitchen and upstairs front room of house No.26 Dzong Tuh Li ( ), Weihsiwei Rd.

To search for and seize certain communistic literature on the above mentioned premises, if any seized, the responsible person or persons to be arrested. This warrant may be executed at night in accordance with the article 146 Section 1 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Copy for C.I.B. Special Branch

IMPERIAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7100
21-11-35

"A" Central

Misc. No. 556/35.

Nov. 20, 35.

1

Suspected Suicide of S.M. Goncharoff

At 12.45 p.m., 20-11-35, a telephone message was received from the Metropole Hotel, reporting that a man was shot in that Hotel.

D.I. Warurop, D.S. Logan and C.D.C. 44 attended and on arrival were taken to Room 614 situated on the 6th floor of the East side of the hotel, overlooking a waste piece of ground.

Examination of the room revealed deceased dressed in his shoes, trousers, a sweater, shirt, collar and tie, lying on his left side, with his legs outstretched, the right resting on top of the left and both bent forward from the hips at an angle of nearly 45°. Deceased's hands were both extended forward and downward over his stomach. Deceased's head was lying in a pool of blood which extended approximately 3'6" in diameter. A bullet wound was apparent to the top of his right temple and on the left side of his head could be seen a wound which had the appearance of having been caused by the exit of the bullet. A .45 Cal. Colt Auto pistol, 1911 U.S. Army model N: 434277 was lying on the floor, beside the back of deceased's knees, with the butt pointing towards deceased's trunk and the muzzle pointing towards his feet. The pistol which showed evidence of having been recently fired was empty. A spent cartridge shell .45

SJ,
Please see and pass to Registry to file. I presume there is no reason to suspect that deceased was mixed up in politics.
JMC
21 Nov 1935

Reg/Passed Logan — Deceased is not known to have been connected with any political activity
22/11.

Cal. was however found lying on the floor 6" from the bathroom door in the North-East corner, distant from the body about 8 feet, and on top of the dressing table in the room, a magazine containing 6 rounds of .45 Cal. ammunition was found. The magazine fitted the pistol aforesaid. Both pistol and magazine was examined by D.S.I. Dickson but no finger prints were found. Photographs of scene were taken by P.P.B. Immediately above the chest of drawers, about 4'6" from the floor on the West side of the room, could be seen a hole where the bullet entered the wall after passing through deceased's head. The direction of the hole indicated that deceased either sat or knelt on the floor of the room immediately in front of the dressing table mirror and in that positio fired the fatal shot. The bullet was extracted from the wall by D.S.I. Tilton and together with the pistol, spen cartridge shell, magazine, and 43 rounds of loose ammunition found in deceased's suitcase in the room, was forwarded to the Arms Identification Section for examina tion. (Further enquiries concerning the pistol will be made at the U.S.A. Military Authorities).

Dr. W.R. Johnston of the P.H.D. examined the body at 2.25 p.m. same date, and estimated that death had taken place several hours previously, also that the pistol which discharged the fatal shot had been fired

at very close range to deceased's head. A search of the room failed to reveal any document or thing left by deceased that would indicate the reason for his death. There is no suspicion of foul play. Enquiries revealed that deceased, Serge M. Goncharoff (Russian), age 27, residing with his father and several brothers at 302 Route Cardinal Mercier, where the former operates a small chocolate factory, engaged Room 614 of the Metropole Hotel, on the afternoon of 18-11-35. As far as can be ascertained deceased was visited in the hotel only by a Russian named A. Bragin at about 10.30 a.m. 19-11-35, and by his brother Mick Goncharoff on the afternoon of 19-11-35. Bragin, who was located by P.S. Beloshenko stated that he visited deceased on 19-11-35, in the Metropole Hotel at the latter's request when deceased told him that he was going to the interior to push sales on his father's products but did not give any indication of his intention to commit suicide.

At 7.05 p.m. 19-11-35, deceased ordered the Room Boy No. 12 Huang Woo Li (黃鶴連) 16 Pah Loh Fong, Broadway, to fetch him some tea and sandwiches. This the Boy did. At 8.30 p.m. 19-11-35, coolie No. 66 Wong Ah Tsai (王阿財) 277 Tsing Yang Li, East Yohang Road, entered the room to remove the tea tray but was told by deceased not to do so and not to come back till the

following morning. The coolie thereupon left the room. At that time deceased appeared normal. Deceased was not again seen to leave the hotel.

At 10.30 a.m. 20-11-36, Nick Goncharoff, deceased's brother, telephoned to the deceased's room but got no reply. At noon he telephoned again as he was surprized that deceased did not come home for tiffin as he had promised to do and on failing to get a reply went to the Metropole Hotel where on failing to get a reply to his knock on the door, he then called the hotel reception clerk Mr. N.G. Athanasiano (Greek) who unlocked the door of Room 614 with the master key (it should be explained that the lock, Gibbons, was double locked and that this can only be done from the inside, so that as it is impossible to leave the room except by the door, it must have been double locked by deceased before he committed suicide) whereupon deceased was found as described above, and Central Police Station informed.

Deceased's brother Mr. Nick Goncharoff, when questioned by the undersigned stated that as far as he knew, deceased had no motive for committing suicide, he was not known to have any love or financial troubles. It was learned however that deceased told his brother on 18-11-36, that he intended to fly to Chengtu on 22-11-36, with a friend whom deceased's brother believed to be one

Hirsch (German), member of S.M.P. (Specials). The nature of the business which was taking him to Chengtu was not communicated to him by deceased, who stated that he preferred not to divulge particulars of same. Deceased's brother stated that he believed Hirsch was employed at Isaacs Motors, 368 Wei Hai Wei Road.

While detectives were enquiring into this case in Room 614 aforesaid, one who gave his name as Gottlieb, Tel. No. 43932(Willie's Theatre) telephoned asking for deceased.

D.D. Beloshenko who interviewed deceased's parents at 302 R. Cardinal Mercier ascertained that prior to 1930 deceased was employed by Hall & Holtz in Shanghai. In 1930 he was transferred to Tientsin (Hall & Holtz) where he remained till 1934 (August) when he joined his family in Japan where he remained till when he went to Harbin in charge of his father's shop there. In April 1935, he joined his family in Tsingtao where they had removed from Japan. Deceased remained in Tsingtao till Oct. 1st 1935, when he came to Shanghai after which he lived with his family. He was always quiet in his habits and was not known to be mixed in any shady or political dealings. His family were not able to throw any light on the origin of the pistol but opined that he probably acquired it from some U.S. Naval or Military people with whom he was

acquainted in Tsingtao (identity unknown). When leaving home on 13-11-35, he stated that he was going to the interior with Mr. Max Hirsch, but Mr. Hirsch when interviewed by V. V. Beloshenko stated that he was on very friendly terms with deceased but had never discussed with the latter any plans for a journey to the interior, and expressed the opinion that deceased, knowing that his family were aware of his friendship with the latter, used his name in order to persuade them to allow him to leave home. Mr. Hirsch produced a letter bearing Shanghai post mark dated 19-11-35, written by deceased on Metropole Hotel notepaper, copy as follows:-

"Dear Max,

I am very sory, that I could not get in touch with you by Telegram. This explains why I am writing to you these few lines. I am leaving this town for some time. Before ~~living~~ leaving I have a big request to you, that is, I would be very, very much obliged to you if you would do everything for my brother. I can fully assure you that he is absolutely honest & dependable man. I am sure that I will not cause you any trouble by my sudden departure. With best regards & wishes.

Sincerely yours

Sergi "

The following is a list of the effects belonging to deceased found in Room C14, viz:-

One suitcase containing change of clothing, one overcoat, one hat, catalogue of Japanese goods, one bag of Overland patent bottle stoppers, 1 cigarette case, one wallet containing $11.0c in notes, one empty wallet, one note book with the names C.A. Long, Chengtu 10-11 and W.L. Loo 12-1, 15th written therein and particulars of price of tickets for journey to Chengtu, Hotel expenses, etc. Slip of paper bearing name of China Travel Service with certain particulars of times and departures Chengtu-Chungking-Hankow. One Japanese Certificate of Identity No. 127 issued 14-3-1931 bearing a German visa dated 14-3-31. One cheque book on The Bank of Chosen and one cheque book on the Nederlandsch Indische Handelsbank N.V.

While there is nothing to suggest that deceased was connected with any political party, a copy of this report has been forwarded to O. i/c Special Branch, and all seized documents shown to D.S. Charemshansky.

At 6.30 p.m. 20-11-35, Mr. W. Gottlieb, 10 Larton Terrace, P.C. was interviewed in this Station by D.S. Beloshenko, when he stated that he knew deceased a period of 3 years. Mr. Gottlieb who is connected with China Sound News recently asked deceased if he knew of any one who might be willing to invest money in his

business. Deceased stated that he knew of someone but refused to divulge his name. On the forenoon of 19-11-35, Gottlieb called on deceased in the Metropole Hotel by appointment when they discussed the matter of the loan but did not arrive at any definite agreement on the matter. Deceased explained the reason for his living in the hotel by saying that he had quarrelled with his parents. It should be mentioned that on 16-11-35, deceased borrowed £50.00 from his father ostensibly to cover part of the expenses for his proposed trip. The body of deceased has been removed to the Public Mortuary pending inquest. Deceased's brother will identify and claim the body.

Enquiries in the Metropole Hotel failed to locate any person who heard the report of the pistol being fired.

W Logan
D.S. 265.
D.S. Belosmenko.
C.P.C. 44.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D. D. O. "A"

O. i/c Special Branch.

D-7107

Ref: No:.....

Date July 28th, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Inspection Report

7107
1 8 41

Name: Foh Sing Cigarette Factory
Nature of Business:
Address: 521 Macao Road
Submitted by: P. Y. Koo

Application No:
Cad. Lot:
District: Western
Read by:

Industrial Dispute

The strike which was declared by the male and female workers in the employ of Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, has been concluded.

A collective agreement was drawn up and signed by the representatives of both parties concerned in the office of the Industrial & Social Division on July 23rd, 1941.

On July 24th, some 200 female workers wished to resign in order to get a discharging allowance of $100 each, but this was refused by the management who declared that no discharging allowance could be granted for any worker resigned of her own accord.

Upon the request of the management and workers, the Industrial Relations Officer proceeded to the factory at 3 p.m. July 25th. There were some 250 female workers gathered outside of the factory gate. They stated that they would all resign from work and claim their discharging allowance, since the management has dismissed four representatives. After persuasion, they agreed to resume work on condition that four representatives be re-instated. Mr. Ting Hao Ching, general manager, at first refused to re-instate the four female representatives, but finally agreed to reinstate two. However, the workers were still not satisfied and refused to resume work. The workers' representatives were instructed to persuade the others female workers to resume work and reconsider their attitude.

At 11 a.m. July 26th, the Industrial Relations Officer proceeded again to the factory. Further negotiations between the representatives of the management and the workers took place at the general manager's office. The following arrangements were made to the satisfaction of the both parties:-

(1) That four female workers' representatives be dismissed together with other 94 female workers who were on the list announced by the management and be paid a discharging allowance of $100 each in accordance with the Collective Agreement.

(2) That four new representatives be appointed by the female workers, namely Kao Siu Tsen (高秀珍), Chang So Tsen (張素珍), Wu Ching Ying (吳星英) and Chen Chiao Yuin (陳妙雲), to take palce of the ones who have been dismissed.

Action arising:

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ... BRANCH

(3) that those who were not on the list for dismissal should register their names and number of their brass badges, so that could resume work on next Monday morning.

(4) That those who be dismissed should signed their names and badge number on the receipts of discharging allowance, but without guarantor. Payment to be made from 9 a.m. Sunday, July 27th.

At 1:30p.m. the same day, some 150 female workers started to register their names for work quietly. The Industrial Relations officer left the factory at 2 p.m.

At 10 a.m. July 27th, the dismissed workers were all paid off quietly. The remaining 300 workers resumed work on this morning, July 28th. The factory is operating normally now.

EXTRA COPY TO Special Branch

7107
28 7 41

"B"

Wire. 169/41 Macao Road

28th July, 41.

11

28 - 7 - 41 521 Macao Road.

Unrest among factory workers at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road

The strike at this factory has now ended.

On 27/7/41 98 of the 350 families were paid $100.00 and one tenth of a picul of rice.

On the morning of 28/7/41 the remaining 252 workers of the 350 resumed work at 8 a.m.

No untoward incident occurred.

Copies to

Sp. Br. (Direct)
Miss Winder.

D. S. I.

D.A.D.O."B"

28/7

Ref: No: ... Date: July 24th, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Inspection Report

Name: Foh Sing Cigarette Factory
Nature of Business:
Address: 521 Macao Road
Submitted by: P. Y. Koo

Application No:
Cad. Lot:
District: Western
Read by:

Industrial Dispute

In connection with the strike declared by some 600 female workers of the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road on July 1st, 1941 and joined by 200 male workers on July 14th, meetings of mediation were held in the office of the Industrial & Social Division at 3:30 p.m. July 18th, 21st, and 22nd, 1941. Messrs. Ting Hao Ching and Ting Shiao Chen and four female workers' representatives and two male representatives were present. After lengthy negotiations, the following terms of settlement have been agreed upon by both parties:-

(1) That the management may dismiss some 60 female workers in the Tin-Packing Department due to slackness in business and shall pay a discharging allowance of $100 each. The management agreed to give preference of re-employment for the dismissed workers when business resumed normally.

(2) That the management agreed to pay an allowance of 50 cents per day each in addition to the cheap rice during suspension due to lack of materials as from the date of signing this agreement. That one tenth of a picul of rice be given to all workers during the period of strike, but no allowance be paid.

(3) That the management agreed to consider an increase in wages to all male workers after work is resumed.

(4) That all temporary workers who have been worked in the factory for three years shall become permanent workers.

(5) That the management shall dismiss no workers without just cause.

(6) That the management shall submit the factory rules to the Industrial & Social Division for approval.

A collective agreement was deawn up and signed by the representatives of both parties concerned in the presence of the Industrial & Social Division representative at 7 p.m. July 23rd, 1941.

Action arising:

SPECIAL BRANCH

Not settled
24/7

Some 200 male workers resumed work on the morning of July 21st, and it is expected that the female workers will resume on July 26th. Payment shall be made to the dismissed workers at the factory premises on July 24th to 26th.

The dispute, therefore, is settled.

Misc. 169/41 "B" Pootoo Road
25th July, 41

10

25 - 7 - 41. 521 Macao Road.

As a result of mediation by Mr. Koo of the S.H.C. Industrial Section, the following terms were agreed upon:-

(1) That the services of 60 workers be dispensed with in consequence of business depression. Each dismissed worker shall be granted a retiring gratuity of $100.00 and in addition be given one tenth of a picul of rice for the period of suspension. If and when the factory business improves, preference shall be given to the dismissed workers for re-employment.

(2) That each worker be granted an allowance of 50 cents instead of 20 cents a day as hitherto granted, when the factory suspends operation due to shortage of raw material.

(3) That the management consider the granting of an increase of wages to the male workers when they resume operations.

(4) That those casual workers who complete three years services be engaged on permanent basis.

(5) That no workers be discharged without just cause.

However, when the 350 workers learned of the fact that 90 workers who were to be dismissed would receive $100 and one tenth of a picul of rice but would receive preferential treatment in the event of the company wishing

to engage more workers they are of the opinion that they can receive the bonus and then seek re-engagement as a result of which none of the 98 females have applied for the gratuity and all 350 are still out.

On the morning 26/7/41 none of the 350 strikers resumed work.

Copies to

Sp. Br.(Direct)
Miss Minder.

D. S. I.

D.D.O."B"

Ref: No:..... Date: July 18, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Inspection Report

Name: Messrs. Foh Sing Cigarette Factory.
Nature of Business:
Address: 521 Macao Road.
Submitted by: P. Y. Koo.

Application No:
Cad. Lot:
District: Western.
Read by:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE.

Some 600 female workers employed by the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road, declared a strike on July 1, 1941 in order to enforce a demand for an increase in allowance to 50 cents per day during the period of suspension, instead of the usual 20 cents per day. The management refused to accede to the demand, and gave the female workers the option of returning to work at the old rate of pay, or of being dismissed. The management also issued a notice on July 2 to the effect that all the workers were suspended and must re-register. The management would then select those workers considered desirable, the others being dismissed.

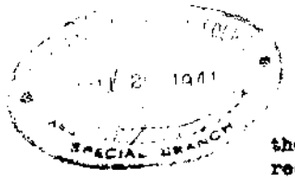
On July 3, four representatives of the female workers, namely Yao Tai Myi (姚[illegible]), Fu Ya Chu (傅[illegible]), Wu Yu Ying (吳[illegible]) and Suah Ru-Ying (蘇[illegible]), requested mediation, submitting to the Division a petition with the following demands:

(1) That all the workers be reinstated.

(2) That an allowance of 50 cents per day be paid during the five days' suspension period.

(3) That after work is resumed, all workers receive equal treatment.

(4) That no worker be dismissed without just cause.



On July 7, 1941, some 100 female workers came to the Council compound to see the Chief of the Division, and to request mediation in the dispute. Miss Hinder instructed the workers to go back home and appoint four representatives, to negotiate with the Management.

Action arising:

On July 8, Mr. Ting Heo Ching (丁孝敬), General Manager, and Mr. Ting Shiao Chen (丁 [illegible]), Factory Manager, were interviewed by the Chief of the Division. They stated that they wished to dismiss 200 workers, including the agitators and unsatisfactory workers. They said they had asked the workers to register in accordance with conditions laid down by the Management. They also stated that no new workers had been employed, and that all other departments were working normally. Miss Hinder said that she considered the dismissal of 200 workers too many, and requested the two representatives to pick out a few who had been more responsible for agitation and violation of the rules and regulations, the rest to be re-employed.

Negotiations between representatives of the Management and of the workers took place on July 10, 11, and 12; but no settlement was reached. The Management insisted on the re-registration of the workers, who in turn insisted on total re-employment. Thus a deadlock occurred.

At 9 a.m. July 14, some 200 male workers of the same Factory declared a strike in sympathy with the female workers. Some 100 workers came to the Compound of the Administration Building to request mediation. They presented the following demands:

(1) That all the female workers be re-instated.

(2) That an increase of 20 cents per day in allowance be granted, making a total of 40 cents.

(3) That an increase be granted in the amount of cheap rice sold each month, from 2/10 - 3/10 of a picul per month, at the rate of $37 per picul.

(4) That during suspension, a minimum allowance equivalent to 8 hours' earnings be paid.

(5) That all temporary workers be made permanent workers.

The workers were told to appoint four representatives, and not to create any disturbance but go back home. Negotiations continued at 3.30 p.m. the same day between the representatives of the Management and of the workers. The Management still insisted on the registration of the workers, and tried to persuade the male workers to go back to work unconditionally. The representatives of the workers refused to comply, however. Further negotiations were held on July 15, but still no settlement was attained.

The representative of the Industrial Relations Section of the Division proceeded to the factory at 9 a.m. on the morning of the 16th. On Monday the workers had been persuaded to await the result of our negotiations on July 16.

They were informed that negotiations were still continuing, and they were to await our reply. At the same time, negotiations were being carried on between the Management and the workers in the Management's office.

The Management held to their demand that the female workers be registered, but promised the male workers 20 cents increase in allowance, refusing to consider the other demands. However, the male workers rejected this concession.

On July 17 at 11 a.m., Mr. Ting Heo Ching, General Manager, was again interviewed by Miss Hinder. She persuaded him to take all the workers back, agreeing that only 20 workers, the worst offenders, should be dismissed. Mr. Ting was requested to select the names of these, and present the list with the particulars of their offences. Miss Hinder also persuaded him to re-open the factory on the following Monday, in order to minimize the seriousness of the dispute; but negotiations would continue.

Mr. Ting agreed to list the names of those whom he desired to dismiss, for the sake of discipline: the list was to be presented on the following Saturday morning. The workers were informed of the situation, and the representatives requested to come to the Division office on July 19 at 10 a.m. for further mediation.

At 10 a.m. July 18, ten male and female workers' representatives called in the office of this Division to make a report. They stated that at four o'clock on July 17, the Management, represented by Mr. Ting Shiao Chen and Mr. Ying Yung Kwei, had taken a room, No. 216, in the Tien Zen Hotel, 66 Chefoo Road, for the purpose of holding a secret meeting. Four workers' representatives were present, namely Tsai Keh Kai (蔡克凱), Li Lien Ching (李蓮清), Chang Yang Pao (張楊寶) and Cheng Ai Pao (陳阿寶). The Management had asked the representatives to persuade the other male workers to resume work on the morning of July 18, promising to pay them $360 as a reward. The Management had also agreed to permit all the temporary workers to become permanent workers. Demands covering wages and allowances would be considered after the female workers had returned to work. These negotiations became known to the rest of the workers, who refused to resume work this morning.

EXTRA COPY TO S/A Branch

"B"

Pol. c. 169/41 Pootoo Road
21st Jul/, 41.

9

21 - 7 - 41 Bel Macao Road.

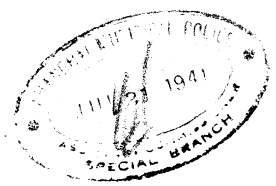
[illegible] and 350 female workers resumed work at 3 [illegible] 21/7/41.

Negotiation re the Industrial Section is still proceeding.

Copy to
Sr. Br. (Dirct)
Miss Windel.

D.S. I.

D.S. "B"



EXTRA COPY TO Sp Br

Misc. 169/41

"B"
Pootoo Road
15th July, 41.

S

14/7/41 and 15/7/41

Foh Sing Tobacco Mill
521 Macao Road.

Work has ceased at the above Mill although 120 loyal female workers are still living on the premises.

Negotiation with the Industrial Section is still proceeding.

Copies to

Sp.Br.(Direct)
Industrial Sect.

D.S.I.

D.D.C."B"

7107
15 7 41

Central

Misc.
585/41.

14.7.1941.

Disturbance in Administration Building compound by strikers of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, Macao Road. 14.7.41.

Sir,

At 10.30.a.m. on 14.7.1941 a report was received to the effect that strikers were creating a disturbance in the compound of the Administration Building. D.I. Barton and a police party immediately responded and it was found that about 100 male workers of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, Macao Road, had arrived at the Compound to ask Mr.Koo Ping Yuen (顧炳元) of the S.M.C. Industrial section, to mediate in the strike now in progress. The party dispersed quietly and without incident after arranging with Mr.Koo to select 3 respresenatives to attend a meeting on the afternoon of 14.7.1941 at the offices of the Industrial Section.

D.S.I.Guess later interviewed Mr.Koo and learned that on 25.6.1941 the magagement of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory suspended operations owing primarily to weather conditions. They agreed to pay the workers 20 cents per day and their rice supply. This was not satisfactory but as Mr.Koo was absent from office they agreed to await his return to negotiate for better terms. On 1.7.1941 the plant re-started work but the female staff declared a strike as the matter of payment for the period of suspension had not been settled. After several conversations it was arranged that the workers' respresentatives visit Mr.Koo on 7.7.1941 but instead of only three females arriving for the meeting the majority of the female staff arrived at the Adminstration Building and were dis-

persed with difficulty after it had been arranged that their demands would be made know to the managements and a basis for mediation decided upon. These negotiations were continuing and a meeting was arranged for 3.30.p.m. on 14.7.1941 but on the morning of the 14.7.1941 about 100 male workers of the factory arrived at the Industrial Section stating that in sympathy with the female workers they had declared a total strike and wished Mr.Koo to present their demands and arrange a settlement. They were likewise advised to select four representatives to attend the meeting at 3.30.p.m. even date but as they appeared to have no intention of leaving the Municipal Compound the Police were informed.

On the afternoon of 14.7.1941 the male and females workers' representives arrived at the Industrial Section to meet the manager or his representatives butas letter was received from the management of the factory reporting the new developement and making no reference to the already arranged meeting. When Mr.Koo was interviewed at 4.30.p.m. no representatives of the managements had arrived.

No untoward incident occurred at the meeting on the morning of 14.7.1941 and, although the workers representatives were present, no business could be contracted in the afternoon.

D.S.I.

Sen.Det.I/c.

D.D.O."A" Division.

D?C. Special Branch.

EXTRA COPY TO Special Branch 9/10/7

12 7 41

"B"
Misc. 169/41 Pootoo Road
12th July, 41.

7

9/7/41 to 12/7/41 S.S.J. Court
521 Macao Road,
Detective Office.

The condition at the above factory is as follows.

There are 492 persons working in the factory.

122 females in the picking department.

200 females in the leaf department.

170 male workers in the other departments of the factory.

The 122 females in the picking department are now permanently residing in the factory.

Mr. Koo of the Industrial Section S.M.C. has been endeavouring to mediate in the dispute but no decision has, as yet, been arrived at.

The four females mentioned in diary No. 6 were sentenced to 10 days or a fine of $20.00 on 8/7/41.

Copies to

Sp. Br. (Direct)
Miss Hinder.

D. S. I.

D.D.O."B"

12/7/7

S. I.

14/7

SPECIAL BRANCH

INDEXED BY
(S.B. REGISTRY)
DATE 12/7/41

Ypo

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGIS
B. D. 7107
9 7 41

S.1. Special Branch. File No. Date July 8, 1941.

SUBJECT: Foh Sing Tobacco Factory - strike

The Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, which suspended work on July 2, as a result of strike of the casual female workers, reopened on the morning of July 7 with a complement of some 300 hands. The majority of the 500 casual female workers employed in the Packing Department are still out.

During the forenoon of July 5, six females claiming to represent their colleagues in the employ of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory called at Special Branch and verbally requested the Police assistance in bringing about a settlement of the existing dispute. They stated that during normal operations, the casual workers in the Packing Department are paid daily wages of $0.30 to $0.80 and a high-cost-of-living allowance of $0.20 each. In addition, they are granted purchase of two tenths of a picul of rice per month on payment of $5.40. However, no wages are issued when the factory is closed. In view of the present high standard of living, the workers suggested that they be granted an increase of $0.20 in the daily high-cost-of-living allowance, and in case the factory suspends work due to inclement weather or other reasons, an additional subsidy of $0.50 each a day.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE JUL 8 1941 SPECIAL BRANCH

FILE

The management was informed of the workers' request and during the same morning, Messrs. Ting Shiao Zung (丁孝鏞), Kuh Yung Foo (萬雄夫) and Zia Sing Yuin (謝心雲) attended Police Headquarters. They stated that the Management refused to consider any workers' demands and has decided to effect regis-

Form 2.
G. 650-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

Station. *File No.* *Date*

SUBJECT:

tration of those workers who are desirous of continuing employment with the factory. The workers' representatives were notified of the management's attitude and both parties departed.

On the morning of July 7, about 200 female workers gathered outside the factory. They were dispersed by the Police and three of them were taken into custody for being agitators. Another female worker was later arrested by the Police.

At about 12 noon, July 7th a number of female workers appealed to the Industrial Section of the S.M.C. for assistance. On being told that negotiations would be held with the management, the workers dispersed.

lg. 8/7

Col Liew Kong.
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch)

9 7 ...

EXTRA COPY TO Special Branch

7107
8/7/41

"B"

Misc. 169/41 Pootoo Road
7th July, 41

6/1

7th July, 1941. 52 Macao Road.

At 10 p.m., 6-7-41 P.C. 162 Sheremitieff when occupied at signing the factory watchman's book, was suddenly attacked by a large number of female workers, whom threw several stones at him, owing to the large number involved, he was unable to see the actual persons responsible therefore he was unable to make any arrests.

At 8.20 a.m., 7-7-41 a message was received reporting that about 150 female workers were causing trouble outside the factory gate.



A party of police under officer i/c, attended when it was ascertained that the female workers were attempting to stop the male workers from entering the factory. S. I. Chang Wen Ching and C.P.S. 1159 when attempting to disperse the female workers were stoned and ordure was thrown at C.P.S. 1159 striking him on the body.

Four female workers named 1. Loh Siau Mei (陸小妹), 2. Yue Yah Ming (俞霞明), 3. Chu Shiu Tsung (瞿秀貞), and 4. Woo Ning Mei (吳銀妹) were arrested and charged ve F.I.R. No. 458/41.

At 11 a.m., 7-7-41 the fourth described arrested female carrying a banner appealing for public support and leading a procession of about 100 females on Gordon Road near Connaught were arrested and the procession broken by party of Police under Officer i/c., Gordon Road

Misc. 169/41 Pootoo Road

3/2

It has been learned that about 150 females have returned to work and are at present residing within the factory, they having complied with the company's request for registration.

It is expected that more workers will turn up for registration on 8/7/41.

Copies to

Sp.Br.(Direct)
Miss Hinder.

D. S. I.

D.D.O."B"

8 7/41

EXTRA COPY Special Branch

7107

Misc. 169/41. "B"
Pooton Road
5th July, 41.

5

5th July, 1941. 52 Macao Road.

On the 4-7-41 no trouble was evident amongst the female workers standing outside the factory gates.

The female workers numbered approximately 150.

On the morning of the 5-7-41, about 70 workers stood outside the factory gates but created no trouble.

A slogan written on paper was posted on the factory gate by one of the female workers, when translated reads as follows:

"Dear Fellows:-

Look. The Proprietors have now unreasonably dismissed our female workers. We want them to give us a reason. We worked since the opening of the Factory which was considerably small and now it becomes quite large. During the outbreak of the Local Hostilities, August 13th, the aeroplanes and shells were roaring above our heads, however they did not allow any one of our workers to stop work. Now they are rich, and we want to know where they have obtained the money. No doubt, it is due to our faithful hard work. Now they have money, so they disregard us. We should struggle, and we should not leave the place until we receive a reply from them.

(The remaining part being torn)."

A further slogon was found posted on a wall near Ichang Road near the U.B. Brewery, when translated reads:

"Dear Sisters,

The Proprietors unreasonably suspended operation, accused us of creating disturbance, and telephoned the Police Station to turn out Policemen to disperse our peaceful sisters.

We worked hard for the Proprietors who gained tremendous amount of money, however they treated us as slaves, insulting and dismissing us at their pleasure.

Dear Sisters. Though the Proprietors

now announce that they desire to dismiss us, yet they have to employ workers as they want to gain money and they must start the work. They allege that several tens of workers have registered their names, but it is a lie, a trick, and a kind of weapon to split our strength in order to materialize their object of dimissing us. Sisters. You should realize that if you resume work unconditionally you mean you are allowing the Proprietors to cut off your hearts and lungs. You should treat this strike as important as your hearts and lungs.

People without hearts and livers must die.

Should we not struggle, we must fail.

Sisters. Use all our strength to fight to the end until we reach the goal.

Signed: Workers of the Packing Department "

No decision has yet been reached between the management and workers.

Slogans attached herewith.

Special Branch informed.

D. S. 5

Copies to

Sp.Br.(Direct)
Miss Hinder.

Sen. Det. i/c

D. D. O. "B"

EXTRA COPY TO Special Branch

"B"

Misc. 169/41. Pootoo Road
3rd July, 41

3rd July, 1941. 52 Macao Road.

At 9.30 a.m., 2-7-41, the 600 female workers approached this station and stood on the pavement outside the gate.

The female representative Ts lau ( ) previously absent from work as reported in Diary 3, entered this station, when it was learned that the re reason for her absence was due to the fact that she had gone to Pootung to visit her relatives.

It was further learned that the 600 female workers wanted to have a 50 cents increase per day during the period of suspension instead of a usual 20 cents a day.

However, the management refused the demand, but gave the female workers the option of returning to work at the previous rate of pay or to be dismissed.

It appears that the management intend to cease work until a settlement can be reached.

At 8 a.m., 3-7-41, a coolie carrying vegetables intended to enter the factory, but was prevented from doing so by the female workers, whereupon he came to this station and was escorted into the factory by the Police.

No decision has yet been reached between the management and workers

D.S. 5

Sen. Det. 1/600

D.D.O."B"

Copies to

Sp.Br.(Direct)
Miss Hinder

INFORMATION TO Special Branch

7107

2-7-41

"E"

Misc. 169/41 Pootoo Road

1st July, 41.

3

9.30 a.m. to 12 a.m. 521 Macao Road

1-7-41. Detective Office.

At 9.30 a.m. 1-7-41, it was reported by telephone that the 1000 female workers were again causing trouble with the management.

Enquiries ascertained that the female workers had resumed work at 8 a.m. and at 9.30 a.m. because one of the female representatives named Ts Pau (曹) had not appeared for work they stopped working.

It appears that Ts Pau (曹) had been elected as the chief representative and after having interviewed the management on the morning 25-6-41, she left the factory and failed to return to work.



D.S. W.O. Broad

The management stated that they were unable to explain the reason of her absence, they added she was not dismissed.

Sen. Det. 1/7/41

The above was explained to the female workers but they failed to pay heed, they insisted that she had either been dismissed or bribed to leave.

D.D.O."E"

However it was decided that the workers should leave the factory if they did not wish to continue work. At 11.30 a.m., even date, the workers left the premises.

Copies to

Sp.Br. (Direct)
Insp. Hinder.

It has been decided by the management that work will be suspended till the 3-7-41, in the meanwhile a notice will be posted at the factory gates to the effect that if any worker should wish to continue working she would be re-register her name. If they did not wish to work they would be dismissed.

2-7-41.

EXTRA COPY TO Special Branch

7107

"B"

Misc. 169/41 Pootoo Road

1st July, 41.

2

7 a.m. to 8 a.m. 521 Macao Road,

1 - 7 - 41 Detective Office.

The 1000 female workers of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, resumed work at 8 a.m. 1/7/41 after a suspension of operation of 5 days.

Copies to

Sp. Br. (Direct)
Miss Hinder.

D. S. I.

D.D.O."B"

EXTRA COPY TO [illegible]

MACAO MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. REGISTRY
No. S. D. 1107
Date 30 6 41

"B"

Ref. 109/41. Section No 4
June 30, 41.

1

Unrest among factory workers at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road.

At 1.10 p.m. 20/6/41 Mr. Ting Mau Ching (丁茂清) Manager of the above factory telephoned this Station and reported that trouble had started between the female workers and the management.

Subsequent enquiries revealed that the said company employs 1,000 female workers, and that 600 females employed in the packing department refused to leave the building after work had been suspended.

It appears that the management had decided to suspend work for 5 days, the reason being due to the inclement weather, otherwise to continue working meant to spoil the raw tobacco through dampness.

During the period of suspension the management decided to let the girls continue having a rice allowance, besides 20 cents extra per day. the rice allowance allowed is two tenth of a picul per month.

However, the girls did not agree to 20 cents a day but wanted $1.00 a day, and to insist on their demand they refused to leave the factory.

Through the mediation of the Police, the undernamed

"B"

No. 1369/41. Sheet 2nd
June 29, 41.

1/2

four representatives were appointed. (1) Wong Su Puo (王秀宝), (2) Woo Ju Ying (吴玉英), (3) Chiang Ho Fun (蒋和凤), (4) Ong Lin Tsang (王林珍). The manager then explained to them that although the work was suspended from 25/6/41 till 1/7/41 that is 5 days, there were two holidays included, that is 29 and 30 respectively, therefore three days could be counted as the actual suspended period.

The management added that the workers could restart work on the 1/7/41, but if a further suspension was necessary in the future, he would consider their demands.

At 4.20 p.m. even date the female workers left the factor, satisfied with the manager's decision.

Son. Det. I/c [signature] D. S. S.

D. D. C. "B"

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) BRANCH
DATE 30/6/41

EXTRA COPY TO [illegible]

Misc.
154/41

Pootno Road

2nd 13th June, 7107/41

Suspension of business of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road.

D.S.I. Black.

Sir,

C.D.C. 517, Mill Duty, reports that the above factory resumed work at 8 a.m. 13/6/41.

Copies to

Sp.Br.(Direct)
Miss Hinder.

D. S. I.

D.D. "B"

13/6

13/6

13/6

EXTRA COPY TO Special Branch

Misc. 154/41

Pootoo Road

7th June, 7/6/41

Suspension of business of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road.

D.S.I. Black,

Sir,

C.D.C., 317 Mill, Duty reports that the management of the above factory will suspend work for 4 days and resume again on 10/6/41.

This action is being taken owing to the effect the recent weather has on the tobacco leaf.

No trouble anticipated.

Copies to

Sp.Br. (Direct)
Miss Hinder.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."B"

9 6 41

S. C. 2.

Ref: No:..... Date.... May 1, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date
Application No:
Cad. Loc.

Inspection Report

Name: Foh Sing Cigarette Factory.
Nature of Business:
Address: 521 Macao Road.
Submitted by: P. Y. Koo.

District: Western.
Read by:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE.

Some 1,000 workers employed by the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road, declared a strike on April 1, 1941 to enforce the following demands for better working conditions:

(1) That no workers be dismissed without just cause.

(2) That wages and rice allowance be paid during the period of the strike, and during suspension.

(3) That wages for monthly pay workers be increased by:-

80 per cent. - wages under $30
60 per cent. - " " $40
40 per cent. - " " $50
30 per cent. - " above $50

Wages for female workers in the Tin Packing Department to be increased by 60 per cent.

(4) That an increase of 20 cents per day in H.C.L. allowance be granted to all workers, making a total of 80 cents per day.

(5) That an increase of 2"tou" (斗 or 1/10 of a "zar") of rice, making a total of 4 "tou" (斗) per month each, be sold to all workers by the management at $2 per "tou" (斗).

(6) That the management recognise the Labour Union organised by the workers.

(7) That all temporary workers, who have completed three months' service, be treated as permanent workers.

Four workers' representatives, namely Shwan Ping Tsong (商炳忠), Chang Yang Pao (張楊宝), Chen Ling Mei (陳林梅) and Yu San Pao (俞三宝), called in the office of the Industrial and Social

Action arising:

SPECIAL BRANCH

Social/
Division at 10 a.m. April 9, and submitted a petition requesting mediation. They were told by the Chief of the Division that this office could not negotiate with the management for the recognition of any labour union not registered with the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police; however, the Division was prepared to discuss the economic issue concerning livelihood of the workers.

At 3 p.m. April 10, the same w rkers' representatives called again in the office and insisted on their demand for recognition of the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory Labour Union. They were then told that the Division would not mediate in the dispute.

Direct negotiations between the management and the representatives of the Labour Union proceeded in the factory.

The 1,000 workers resumed work at 7 a.m. on the morning of May 1, 1941, upon the following concessions being granted by the management:

(1) The factory shall operate 8 hours daily, and 20 cents per day each shall be paid to the workers during suspension of work, holidays excepted.

(2) An allowance of $11.30 and one "tou" (斗) of rice shall be granted to each worker for the period of the strike.

(3) An increase of $2 per month each for male workers, and of 20 per cent. in piece work rates for female workers in the Tin Packing Department shall be granted.

(4) No workers shall be dismissed without just cause.

The strike, therefore, was brought to a satisfactory conclusion.

TM. 2
6. 650-1-41

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

7107
31 3 41

S.1, Special Branch. File No. Date March 31, 1941.

SUBJECT:
Foh Sing Tobacco Factory - Unrest among workers.

On March 27, one SIAO TUNG CHIA (蕭登甲) claiming to be one of the eight representatives of the workers employed by the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, called at Special Branch and submitted a petition requesting the Municipal Police to mediate in a dispute over treatment. Contact was made with the management who stated that a 10% increase in wages has been granted to the workers, and that no trouble is expected.

On the morning of March 30, the workers' delegate again called at Special Branch and stated that despite negotiations conducted by workers with the management, no satisfaction could be obtained. He added that a strike may be declared by workers on April 1 in order to enforce their demands and reiterated the request for Police mediation.

This factory employs a total of some 1,000 workers.

Loh Wei Kang
D. S. I.

A.C.(Special Branch).

31 3 41

F. F. 2. Registry

Ref: No: File in c

Date: January 11, 1941.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

Inspection Report

7107
6 2 41

Name: Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.
Nature of Business:
Address: 521 Macao Road.
Submitted by: P. Y. Koo.

Application No:
Cad. Lot:
District:
Read by:

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE.

Some 650 female workers employed by the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, submitted to their Management on December 25, 1940, the following demands:

(1) That an annual bonus of $50 be granted to each female worker at Chinese New Year.

(2) That each worker be allowed to purchase 70 lbs. of rice from the management at Chinese New Year at the cheap price of $14.80.

Direct negotiations between the representatives of the management and workers' representatives had taken place, but no satisfactory result was attained.

Four female workers' representatives, namely Yao Tai Kyi (姚[illegible]), Wei Mai Fung (魏[illegible]), Chang Pao Tsen (張[illegible]) and Yang Shui Ying (楊[illegible]), called in the office of the Industrial and Social Division at 2 p.m. January 5, 1941 and requested mediation.

The Industrial and Social Division representative proceeded to the factory for investigation at 11 a.m., January 6, and called on Messrs. Ting Hao Ching (丁[illegible]) and Wang Chung Kong (王[illegible]), general manager and factory manager respectively. The management had decided to grant an annual bonus of $10 each to all the female workers for this year, which amount was twice as much as last year's allowance. The workers claimed that the factory had promised the male workers an annual bonus of more than two months' wages, and a purchase allowance of 70 lbs. of cheap rice at $14.80, and therefore the female workers had requested the above mentioned demands.

Negotiations between the management and the workers' representatives again took place in the manager's office at 11 a.m. January 8. Through the efforts of the Division representative, the management promised to increase the annual bonus to $15 for each worker, while the workers agreed to reduce their demand to $25 each. The latter insisted that should an immediate settlement not be reached, they would declare a strike in protest. The female workers were persuaded by the Division representative to continue negotiations once more with the management before taking action. The

Action arising:

The/
Division representative left the factory premises at 1 p.m.

A meeting of mediation was convened at the office of the Industrial and Social Division at 10 a.m. January 10. Mr. Wang Chang Kong represented the management, and four female representatives attended for the workers. After negotiation, the following terms of settlement were reached to the satisfaction of both parties:-

(1) That each female worker be granted an annual bonus of $18 at the end of the Chinese Lunar Year.

(2) That each female worker be allowed to purchase 70 lbs. of rice at $14.80, half this sum to be paid by the workers after the Chinese New Year.

The dispute, therefore, was settled without the occurrence of a strike.

Misc. 405/40.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. 9 B. Brd 7107
Date Jan 11, 1941.

Further

Workers of the Foh Ching Tobacco Factory, 551 Macao Road made requests to the management.

D.C.I. A.G. Tilton. Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

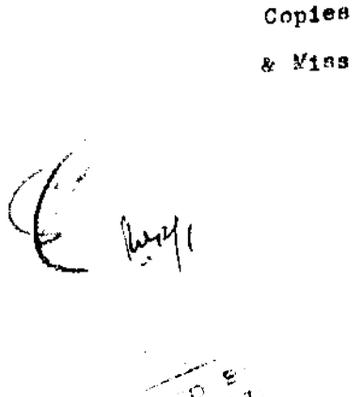
At 2 p.m. 10.1.41, Mr. Wong Chung Kong, Manager of the Foh Ching Tobacco Factory, 551 Macao Road and four female representatives of the female workers, reached an amicable settlement at the Industrial Section Office, C.I.D., through the mediation of Mr. Koo Ping Yuen, when the following conditions were accepted.

(1) That each female worker be issued a gratuity of $18.00 at the Chinese New Year.

(2) That each female worker be allowed the purchase of 70 lbs of rice, half of the money to be paid by owners at the Chinese New Year.

A.G. Tilton
D.C.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.
Copies to Spl. BR.
& Miss Minder.



Misc. [illegible] MUNICIPAL/40/-
S. B. REGIS
Pootoo Road D, [illegible]

Further No. 2. Jan. 5, 41.

Workers of the Poh Ling Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road made requests to the management.

D.S.I. Tilton. Officer i/c.

Sir,

Further enquiries at the Poh Ling Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, disclosed that the management had revised the following conditions to meet the demands of the workers.

(1) That a gratuity equivalent to 2 months wages be granted to each male worker at the Chinese New Year.

(2) That each male worker be granted the purchase of 70 lbs of rice from the management at the Chinese New Year at the cheap price of $10.80.

(3) That a gratuity of $8.00 be granted to each female worker at the Chinese New Year.

It was learned that all the male workers are satisfied with the above conditions while the majority of the female workers are discontented owing to the fact that they are not allowed to have the same privilege as male workers in buying the cheap rice. The new representatives of the female workers requested the Management to reconsider the conditions and issue them the sum of $30.00 rice allowance, otherwise the female workers will strike in protest.

D.S.I.
C.I.D. 145.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

Copies to Spl. Br.
& Miss Hinder.

Misc. 405/40.

Pootung Road, [illegible]

Dec. 27, D. 7197.

Workers of the Yoh Ling Tobacco Factory, 241 Macao Road, 28.12.40

made requests to the Management.

D.S.I. Tilton. Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 2 p.m. 25.12.40., a foreman named Zau Moong Meu (周孟文) and three female workers, Yao Tai Nyi (姚泰妮), Wei Zai Ying (魏仔英) and Tsang Pau Tsung (曾寶珠), representing all the workers of the Yoh Ling Tobacco Factory, interviewed Mr. Wong Chun Kong (王振剛), the Manager, and made the following requests:-

1. That a gratuity equivalent to 3 months' wages be issued to the male workers at the end of the year.

2. That a gratuity of $10.00 be granted to each female worker at the end of the year.

3. That every male and female worker be granted a purchase of 70lbs. of cheap rice from the management at $14.80.

The Manager promised to consider these demands and give them a reply in the near future.

A.S. Tilton
D.S.I.

Included in I.R. g 28/12

D.S.O. "H" Div.

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch).

" " Industrial Section.

[illegible]

[illegible]

DATE 28/12/40

F.F.2.

Ref: No: .....

Date September 28, 1940.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

S. B. D. 7107

Date 17 10 40

Inspection Report

Name: Foh Sing Tobacco Factory
Nature of Business:
Address: 521 Macao Road
Submitted by: P. Y. Koo

Application No:
Cad. Lot:
District: Western
Read by:

Industrial Dispute

Some 650 female workers employed in the Packing Department of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, declared a strike at 8 a.m. September 24, 1940 to enforce the following demands:

(1) That an increase of 40% on present wages be granted.
(2) That a rice allowance of 40 cents per day be issued.
(3) That five dismissed workers, Zau Shui Tseng (鄒秀英) and etc., be reinstated.
(4) That no workers be dismissed without just cause.

Four workers' representatives, namely Yao Tai Ni (姚妲妮), Chang Pao Tsen (張宝珍), Yang Shui Ying (楊秀英) and Wei Zai Fung (魏瑞芬), accompanied by some 50 female workers, called at the office of the Industrial Section at 4.30 p.m. September 24th and requested mediation.

Negotiations between the management, represented by Messrs. Wang Chung Kong (王鈞康) and Sie Sing Yin (謝心堂), and the four workers' representatives were held at 2.00 p.m. September 25th and 26th in the office of the Industrial Section. The management claimed that Zau Shui Tseng and four other workers were dismissed for agitating other workers to go on strike. But the workers insisted that unless the five dismissed workers be reinstated, they would not resume work. After mediation, Mr. Wang agreed to reinstate the five dismissed workers but gave each of them a black mark on their Record Cards as warning. The management requested that an investigation be made of wages in the other Chinese tobacco factories before an increase would be considered.

A final meeting was held at 2.00 p.m. September 27th in the office of the Industrial Section with discussions on the questions of wages and better treatment. After negotiations, the following terms of settlement were mutually agreed to by both parties:

(1) That the company grant an increase of 10% on the present wage rates for the Tin-Packing Department as from September 28th. If the wage rates for the tin-packing in other plants are higher than those of this company, a further adjustment will be considered.
(2) That the company continue to pay all female workers a rice allowance of 20 cents per day, provided they work half day.
(3) That the company sell cheap rice of 2 "Tou" (斗, 2/10 picul) each per month, at the price of $37.00 per picul.

NOTED BY

Action arising:

(4) That wages be paid twice a month, on the 7th and 22nd of every month.
(5) That the company will not dismiss workers without just cause except if the Rules and Regulations of the company be violated.
(6) That the Rules and Regulations of the Company be submitted to the Industrial Section,S. M..C. for approval.
(7) In the case of any dispute arising in connection with the terms of this agreement, mediation be invited from the Industrial Section, S. M..C. The workers shall not declare a strike, nor the management dismiss any worker.

A collective agreement was drawn up and signed by the representatives of the two parties concerned in the presence of the Industrial Section.Representative.

At 8.00 a.m. September 28th work was resumed with a full complement. The dispute is, therefore, settled.

"B"

Misc. 292/40. Pootoo Road
28.9.40.

1.

7 a.m. to 8 a.m. 521 Macao Road.
28.9.40.

Strike at the Poh Sing tobacco factory
No.521 Macao Road.

At 8 a.m. 28.9.40., the Poh Sing Tobacco Factory resumed work with a full complement under the following terms:-

1. A general increase of wages by 10%.

2. The five dismissed workers reinstated.

3. Rice allowance of 20 cents per day will be granted to workers when the factory remains closed due to lack of raw materials.

D.3.I.

D.D.O."B" Division.

Copies to D.C.(Spl. Branch) & Industrial Section.

29 9 40

-Z-
-10-33- Instituted 12-24

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT ON STRIKE

Misc. 292/40.

"B" Division

Pootoo Road. Station

September 24, 1940.

Time and date reported 10 a.m. 24.9.40. Time and date S.B. informed. 11.30 a.m.

Time and date strike commenced. 8 a.m. 24.9.40.

By whom reported Mr. Wong Chung Kong (王鈞康), Manager.

Trade or profession of strikers. Cigarette packers.

Number of strikers. 650 Male -- Female 650 Apprentices --

Employer's name, address and business. Ting Ho Ching (丁厚卿), proprietor of Foh Shing (福新) Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road.

Union to which strikers belong. None.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers. Demanding a 40% increase on present wages. The workers knew that the tobacco tax would be increased and took the opportunity in declaring a strike when the management wanted to work at capacity.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence. 8 a.m. 24.9.40. "Go-slow".

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike. None.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers. None.

Names and addresses of strike leaders. Dismissed leaders; (1) Zau Shui Tseng (鄒瑞清), residing No. 1188 Ferry Road (2) Han Soo Tseng (韓素清), 7, Sai Too Li (西頭里), Kiaochow Road. (3) Wei Zai Sung (魏治松), 113, Woo Loh Kong, (福祿弄) Napai Road. (4) Zau Ming Chuen (鄒明泉), 113, Woo Loh Kong, Napai Road.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration. --

Meeting places of strikers. Straw hut in the Tsau Ah Pang.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike. 4 suspects cautioned but released.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike. None.

Name and address of printer of such circulars. --

Precautions taken by Police. Police patrol posted.

Investigating Officer.

U.S. & C.D.C. 145.

Subsequent reports on the same strike should be submitted on the Report Forms for general use.

MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division. Pootoo Road. Police Station. 5.3.40. 19

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 83/40.

Diary Number:— 2 (page 1) Nature of Offence: -

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day
5.3.40.	521 Macao Road. Det. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Unrest of a number of workers at the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

(Further report).

At 12 noon 5.3.40. the management of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road, dismissed five workers namely Doi Foo Ling (譚富林), Tsang Ching Fah (曾青華), Tung Tsang Yoong (董增榮), Ting Yao Yoong (丁耀榮) and Wong Lien Zung (王連中).

The reason for their dismissal is due to the fact that the first four named persons who acted as the striker's representatives in negotiating with the management concerning their demands, were responsible for assaulting a factory foreman named Sz Pau Loong (施寶龍) at 7.30 a.m. even date. The latter named person was dismissed for failing to adhere to the rules and regulations of the factory.

S Craig.
D.S. 325.

Sen. Det. I/c.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

DATE

Copy to Spl. Br. and S.M.C. Industrial Section.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B
No. 5 D.
Date

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.
CRIME REGISTER No: Misc. 83/40. Pootoo Road Police Station.
March 4, 1940.

Diary Number:— 1 (page 1) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	3.15 p.m. to 6 p.m. 4.3.40.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, No.501 Macao Road. Office.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Unrest of a number of Workers at the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, No.501 Macao Road.

At 3 p.m. 4.3.40., a letter was received from the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, No.501 Macao Road, requesting the services of police for a number of the workers had declared a sit-down strike in the plant.

A party of police under Inspector Williamson, officer i/c. District, immediately attended and from enquiries made, it was ascertained that 600 female workers from the packing Department and 90 male workers from the Cigarette Rolling Department had declared a sit-down strike at 1 p.m. even date and that the representatives of both the departments had submitted the following demands to the management for an increase in their wages and insurance of rice allowance:-

A. The Packing Department.

(1) That a flat raise of $.007 be granted to every unit of 1000 cigarettes of different brands packed, with the exception of the "Flag-ship" cigarettes which will be charged at a minimum of $.09 to every unit, (originally paid at $.07 to every unit).

(2) That a rice allowance of $15.00 be issued monthly to each worker.

Form 12 F.
S. 1081 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.
CRIME REGISTER No:-- Misc. 83/40. Pootoo Road Police Station.
March 4, 1940.

Diary Number:-- 1 (page 2) Nature of Offence:--

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

B. Cigarette Rolling Department

(1) That an increase in wages according to the following scale be granted:-

From $10.00 to $20.00 - An increase of 60%.
" $20.00 to $30.00 - " " 50%.
" $30.00 to $40.00 - " " 40%.
" $40.00 and over. - " " 30%.

(2) That a rice allowance of $15.00 be issued monthly to each worker.

(3) That wages be paid to workers according to scale during official holidays and that wages be reduced only when workers absent from work of their own accord.

(4) That the yearly bonus for the previous year be issued to workers in March.

The demands of the workers were carefully considered by the management in the presence of the police and the following resolutions were passed:-

A. Packing Department.

(1) That the increase demanded in the packing of different brands of cigarettes is granted.

(2) That a rice allowance of 20 cents a day be issued to each worker in lieu of the 18 cents which had been previously issued.

B. Cigarette Rolling Department

(1) That wages below $30.00 be increased by 20% and those over $30.00 be increased by 15%.

(2) That a rice allowance of 20 cents be issued to each worker.

Form 92 F.
G. 170M 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 83/40. "B" Division. Pootoo Road Police Station.

March 4, 1940.

Diary Number: 1 (page 3) Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The increase is to be taken into effect as from March 1, 1940.

The resolutions passed by the management were accepted by the representatives of the workers and the strikers resumed work at 5.30 p.m. 4.3.40. without any untoward incident.

The factory employs a complement of 1,072 workers, comprising of 900 females and 172 males.

D.S.I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O."B" Division.

Copies to Special Branch & Miss. Hinder, Industrial Section.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M.-V.

Misc. File No. 35/40.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. Station,

REPORT

Date 30.1.40. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Poh ing Tobacco Factory, 821 Macao Road.
(Further Report).

Made by D.S. 325 Craig Forwarded by [signature] Det. i/c.

Sir,

As a result of negotiations between representatives of the strikers and the management, it was agreed that each of the strikers receive a bonus of $5.00 per head. All strikers resumed work at 3 p.m. 30.1.40.

S. Craig
D.S. 325.

Det. i/c.

P. .C. "B" Division.

INDEX

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M.1-39

Misc. File No. 232/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 10.9.39. 1939

Subject (in full) Foh Sing (福興) Tobacco Factory, No.521 Macao Road, suspended operations from September 10, 1939.

Made by D.S.I. Tilton. Forwarded by A.B. Baker for Officer i/c.

Sir,

The Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No.521 Macao Road, suspended operations as from 6 a.m. today, 10.9.39., due to trade depression. The closing of this factory will affect 1,000 workers comprising 800 females and 200 males.

It was learned that work would be resumed on September 22nd, 1939.

D.S.I.

D.D.O."B" Division.

FORM No. 2
G. ADV. 38

Misc. File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. Station 7/10/7

REPORT

Date 16.7.38. 16/7/38

Subject (in full) End of Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by [illegible] Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, which has been closed since the 1.7.38 due to strike resumed operations as from 6 a.m. this inst. with a complement of 1,010 workers, comprising 160 males and 850 females.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

16/7

FORM NO. 3
40M

Misc. *File No.* 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. *Station,*

REPORT

Date 15.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. *Forwarded by* J McFarlane Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road, remains unchanged.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "E" Division.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

Misc. *File No.* 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. *Station,*

REPORT

Date 12.7.38. *19*

Subject Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. *Forwarded by* Insp. i/c.

Sir,

At 10 a.m. on the 11.7.38., Mr. Yuen Li Tung (袁理棠) former member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce accompanied by two former members of the Shanghai General Labour Union namely (1) Yui Tung Sung (余東昇) and (2) Fong Sz Sung (方仕昇), 3 representatives of the male workers namely (1) Zung Shing Yuin (陳星堯), (2) Chu Yah Vung (朱雅文) and (3) Yuan Ah Sai, 袁阿二 and 6 representatives of the female workers namely (1) Voong Ping (汪娉) (2) Chu Chuh Vung (朱竹文) (3) Sung Yuin Fong (沈芸芳), (4) Zau Siu Tseng (邵秀珍), (5) Loh Chui Tseng (陸翠珍) and (6) Tsang Sih Fong (張雪芳) opened negotiations with Ting Au Ching (丁厚卿) Proprietor and Manager of the factory, in the latter's residence in the factory premises and the following measures were discussed and adopted.

(1) That employees work at least 26 days per month, if less, each male worker be given 30 cents per day, each female 25 cents per day and elderly female and child 20 cents for each over day stopped.

(2) That hereafter no worker be dismissed without just cause.

(3) That the factory produce at least 50 large cases of cigarettes per day.

(4) That injured workers should receive compensation for medical expenses from the factory.

(5) That two foremen namely, (1) Tsang Sz Fah (張仕發) and (2) Chao Kyung Ching (趙鏡清) be dismissed, and the management will make direct negotiations with them regarding gratuities to be issued to them following their dismissal.

(6) That 79 temporary workers consisting of 63 fema and 16 males be dismissed and given a gratuity of $10.00 by

FM. 2
C. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

.... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject 2

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

the factory management.

(7) That 5 permanent workers consisting of three males and 2 females namely:- (1) Zung Ah Hua (陳阿華) (2) Chu Yah Ving (朱雅文), (3) Wong Sai Doo (王世度), (4) Zung Tsui Tseng (陳翠珍) and (5) Tsuh Siu Ying (徐秀英) be dismissed and instead of receiving a gratuity equivalent to 3½ months wages from the factory, a sum of $300.00 will be given by Mr. Yuen Li Tung to be equally divided amongst them.

At 6 p.m. as the meeting closed, it was decided the factory resume operations on the 16.7.38.

During the afternoon of same date, some 102 workers were paid wages due to them prior to the strike. No untoward incident occurred.

Necessary precautions are still being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 82/38.

Police Report Division,

REPORT

Date 10.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. ~~521~~ Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by J McFarlane Officer i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains unchanged.

Between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. on the 10.7.38., 310 workers were paid, wages due to them prior to the strike, no untoward incident occurred.

The Management have contacted Mr. Yuan Lee Tung (袁履登) through whom negotiations will be opened in near future.

Necessary precautions are still being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

11/7

11/7

DR 11/7/38

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M '36

Misc. File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date 8.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by [illegible] Officer i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains unchanged.

The worke s' representatives will meet the management at 2 p.m. even date to discuss the demands submi ted by them.

Necessary or cautions are still being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

FORM NO. 3.
G. 40 "H" 15b

Misc File No. 82.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

7107

Pootoo Road. Station,

REPORT

Date 14.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by J.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by J. McFarlane Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road, remains unchanged.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 5/15

Misc. *File No.* 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road *Station,*

REPORT

Date 13.7.38. *19*

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. *Forwarded by* J.McFarlane Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains quiet.

Some 650 of the strikers were paid wages due to them prior to strike on the 12.7.38.

200 females and 75 males casual workers have been dismissed and received compensation of $10.00 each.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. " " Division.

FM. 2
G. 55M.-1-38

File No. [illegible] POLICE REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Section 1, Special Branch, C.I.D. Division,

REPORT

Date July 10th 1938.

Subject Foh Sing Tobacco Factory - labour unrest.

Made by Inspector Shih Ssu-chien Forwarded by C. Gaspard C.I.

Further to Special Branch report of July 5th regarding the above subject, information has been received that Messrs. Yue Tong Sung and Fong Zu Sung, whom the strikers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory had requested to mediate in the present dispute have in turn solicited the assistance of Messrs. Kyung Ding Sung (金廷蓀), a well known figure in French Concession and Yuen Lu-dung (袁履登), former councillor of the Shanghai Municipal Council, in an endeavour to bring the present dispute to an end.

After several parleys with the management, Messrs. Kyung and Yuen handed the following terms to the strikers, on behalf of the management, as a reply to the demands previously presented by the workers:-

1/. That the service of some 200 casual workers, both male and female, be dispensed with.

2/. That the daily product of the factory is limited to 50 cases of cigarettes each day.

3/. That a repatriation fee of $5 be issued to workers whose service have been dispensed with.

4/. That in the event of the factory closing on days beside the ones set aside for the usual holidays, an allowance of 30 cents be issued to every male worker and 25 cents to every female worker every day.

5/. That a suitable sum for medical expenses be awarded to the injured workers by the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 11 JULY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

FM. 2
G. 55M. 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

-8-

Date..... .19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

manager in a private capacity.

6/. That an assurance be given by the management that representatives of the strikers will not be dismissed.

7/. That a letter of apology be tendered to the management by the striking workers.

The above terms are at present under consideration by representatives of the strikers.

Inspector

Copies to D.C. B
Nodes 2.

D.C.(Special Branch).

D.C.(Sp Br.)

FORM NO. 3
G. 4CM 18

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc. File No. 82/38.

Pootoo Road Station, [illegible]

REPORT

Date 10.7.35. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by [illegible] Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains unchanged.

No negotiations have yet been opened between the workers' representatives and the management. It is understood however that the workers' representatives have approached one Yuen Lee Tung (袁履登) Former member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to arbitrate for them but up to the present he has not approached the management.

Necessary precautions ar still being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

FORM NO. 3
C. 406 M. 38

Misc. File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. Station.

REPORT

Date 9.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521, Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. *Forwarded by* Insp. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains unchanged.

No negotiations have yet been opened between the management and the workers, but may possibly be opened at 2 p.m. even date.

Necessary precautions are still being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

S.I. 9/7

C.S.I. 9/7

8/9/7

FORM NO. 3
C. AOM 78

Misc. File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 7.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Poh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 511 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Morton. Forwarded by [illegible] Insp. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Poh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 511 Macao Road remains unchanged.

At 2 p.m. on the 6.7.38., the 3 males and 2 females, as mentioned in this file of 6.7.38., proceeded to the factory when they met the proprietor's son Ting Yue Chion (丁裕全) who arranged with them to be at the factory on the 8.7.38 when the management would discuss with them the demands submitted.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "S" Division.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-3

Misc. File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Rd. Station,

REPORT

Date 6.7.38. 19

Subject Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521, Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by [illegible] Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains unchanged.

At 10.30 a.m. on the 5.7.38., one male and two female strikers namely Lee Ah Mai (李阿美), Zau Shui Tsung (周水松) and Zung Tsuh (宗珠) who have been appointed by the strikers to act as representatives, accompanied by 2 male Chinese known as Yue (余) and Fong (方) ex-members of the Shanghai Labour Union, proceeded to the factory to submit demands, however, there was no one of authority in the factory as they handed in a piece of paper on which were 5 demands and requested the proprietor to meet them on the 6.7.38. The demands are as follows:-

1. That no worker be dismissed without just cause.
2. That male workers have at least 8 hours work per day, if less than 8 hours to be paid for 8 hours.
3. That female workers have at least 6 hours work per day.
4. If the factory closes for more than 4 days, each worker to be paid 40¢ for each over day.
5. The injured workers to receive compensation from the management.

Necessary precautions are still being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1 37

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 5th 1936.

Subject Foh Sing Tobacco Factory - labour dispute.

Made by D.S.I. Shih Ssu-chien *Forwarded by* W Logan xcsi

With reference to the dispute existing between the management and workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, enquiries elicited the information that the strikers had approached Messrs. Yue Tong Sung (余東生) and Fong Zu Sung(方柏生), former staff member and secretary of the defunct local General Labour Union, respectively, requesting them to mediate with the management in the present dispute and to urge the management to accept the demands forwarded by the workers (vide Intelligence Report dated July 1-2). Several attempts to interview the factory manager were made by the above two persons, but without successful result.

Between 6.30 p.m. and 7.30 p.m., some twenty male strikers held a meeting in the An Hsing Tea Shop, 4451 Robison Road, presided over by one Tsang Zai Ling, (曾才林), when the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1/. That all medical expenses incurred by the injured workers should be borne by the management and that workers under medical treatment should be paid their wages.

2/. That all strikers should contribute a sum of twenty cents each for the injured workers.

3/. That a request be made to Mr. Yuan Lu-tung, former Councillor of Shanghai Municipal Council, asking him to mediate in the dispute.

4/. That during the period of the strike, the

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G. 55M-I 36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

-2-

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

management should pay the workers their usual wages.

Of the striking workers, the following named persons are reported to be most active and have been elected as representatives of the strikers:-

1/. Lee Choh-liang (李咏梁), female residing 1354 Robison Road.

2/. Feng Ping (馮 [illegible]), female, residing 1188 Ferry Road.

3/. Yang Chuh Ying (楊菊英), female, address not available.

4/. Zau Zung An (趙仁安), male, address not available.

5/. Ah Hwa (阿華), male, address not available.

S.S.I.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Copies to D.C. 'B' and Industrial Section, etc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
5 JULY 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FORM NO. 3
G. ADM. 1/39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 82/38.

Pootoo Road, Station,

REPORT

Date 5.7.38. 19

POLICE INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521, Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by J.W. Farlane. Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

The situation of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road remains unchanged.

Some 20 of the strikers held a meeting at the Hoh Shing (合成) Teashop, No. 4451 Robison Road at 7 p.m. on the 4.7.38., one Tsang Zoi Ling (曾子林) also a striker acted as chairman and the following resolutions were proposed and carried:-

(1) That the injured workers receive compensation and wages from the Factory management during the strike.

(2) That all workers be paid full wages during the strike.

(3) That each worker subscribe 10 cents to assist workers injured.

(4) That one named Yuen Li Tung (袁理堂) a former member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce be approached and requested to arbitrate on behalf of the workers with view to settling the strike.

The meeting closed at 7.40 p.m.

Necessary precautions are still being maintained.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

D.S.I.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1-38

Misc. 82/38.
File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. *Station,*

REPORT

Date 3.7.38. *19*

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521, Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. *Forwarded by* [signature] Insp't. i/c.

Sir,

The situation at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road, remains unchanged, the factory still being closed.

Necessary precautions are still being maintained.

The damage done by the workers on the 2.7.38 is estimated at $2,000.00.

The factory is insured but only against fire.

[signature]
D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

[signature]

Rec'd 4/7

FM. 2
G. 55M-1

Misc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. D. 710

Pootoo Road Station,

Date

REPORT

Date 2.7.38. 19

Subject Further to Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No.521 Macao Road.

Made by D. S. I. Burton. Forwarded by [signature] Officer i/c.

Sir,

At 9:30 a.m. on the 2.7.38., the Management of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory called upon the strikers to send their representatives to the Manager's Office, where they would try to come to some arrangement and terms, which would settle the strike, however, the workers had no representatives, therefore the Management told the foreman Chao Hung Loh (趙鴻魯) to inform the workers, that should the workers produce 30 large cases of cigarettes, they would receive an allowance of 20 cents extra each and if they produced 40 large cases they would receive an allowance of 10 cents extra each, over 40 cases being produced no allowance in view of the fact that each worker would make good money, the workers, however, would not accept these terms.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 3 JULY 1938 SPECIAL BRANCH

At 10:15 a.m. information was received at the station that the workers were preventing motor trucks loaded with hogsheads of tobacco from leaving the factory, accordingly the Officer i/c, Sub-Inspector Collison, D.S. Crossley, the undersigned and a small party of police attended and found that the workers had blocked the compound and road leading to the main gate with hogsheads of tobacco in order to prevent the motor trucks from leaving and were watching to see that the hogsheads were not removed. The Management stated that these hogsheads, which they wanted to remove, were native products and this tobacco not being treated like American tobacco, spoilt very quickly, and due to the fact that they were not working, wished to transport the tobacco to return it to the hong, Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, from which they had purchased it, however, the workers suspected that it was being taken to the Great East Cigarette Factory, No.17 Ching Dong Tseng Li, Route de

D.C. Sp Branch

C.D.I. Sub

FM. 2
G. 55M 1

Misc. File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date July 2nd, 19 38.

(page 2)

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Zikawei, where the Management are having a certain amount of cigarettes made. This is done by the Management to save paying tax of $100.00 per case to the Kiangsu Chekiang Anhwei Revenue Bureau, whereas the French Municipality only charge $20.00 per case, this being a great saving to the Management and more favourable. The cigarettes being manufactured in French Concession on behalf of the Foh Shing is part of the present trouble at the factory.

The Officer i/c spoke to the workers for about 15 minutes warning them against preventing goods from being taken out or brought into the factory, and also against interfering with personnel and advised them to remain quiet and remove the hogsheads to allow the motor trucks free passage, they were given ten minutes in which to remove the hogsheads, but refused. Reinforcements were brought from the station and the police attempted to remove the hogsheads, whereupon both male and female workers charged the police to prevent the hogsheads from being removed, at the same time workers on the upper floors started throwing spanners, large bolt keys and cigarette boxes, resulting in several of the workers being struck, the police then forced the workers back towards the factory which they entered, and further missiles were thrown, resulting in the Officer i/c receiving three minor injuries on the left hand, right elbow and back, S.I. Collison two lacerations of the right shoulder, and D.S. Crossley a laceration of the right leg near the groin, each time any police officer attempted to walk along the compound further missiles were thrown, which were parts of machinery, and the workers were in a state of mind, which demanded action , accordingly the Officer i/c informed

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G. 55M 1-

...ISC. File No. 68/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

...ooloo Road Station,

REPORT

Date July 2nd, 19 38.

Subject (page 3)

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Mr. Baker, D.C."B", with a result that at 11:07 a.m. the Reserve Unit was called out and on arrival the workers were told that they had 10 minutes in which to leave the premises, failing which they would be ejected, they ignored this warning and for her activities was thrown from the roof to the floor, it was then decided to eject the workers, this was done by the Reserve Unit assisted by the personnel of Pootoo Road Station, resulting in the factory being cleared by 11:40 a.m. Seven workers were seen to be suffering from slight injuries, but as afor mentioned, most were received from friends known by co-workers at the start of the trouble, and these people were amongst the first to leave the factory when the Reserve Unit entered and none were so serious in nature as to warrant hospital treatment. Whilst the workers were in the factory they damaged several machines and broke a quantity of glass windows, amount of damage not yet known, but will be obtained and forwarded in due course.

At 12:10 p.m. one male worker named Woo Ah Fong (吳阿芳) was brought to the station on account of his activities on 1.7.38. He apparently being one inciting the strikers, but was not seen to be active this a.m., he was accordingly cautioned with reference to his activities on the 1.7.38. and then released.

Mr. Baker, D.C. "B", Mr. Fairbairn, A.C.A.& T.R. and Supt. Broach, D.D.C."B" attended.

The factory is now closed and police posted around it to prevent any possible disturbance by the ejected workers.

D.S.I.

D.D.C."B" Division.

FORM NO. 3
C 40 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 2.7.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Haeno Road.

Made by J. S. Burton. Forwarded by [illegible] Dept. i/c.

Sir,

The strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Haeno Road continued this day.

Necessary precautions are being maintained.

J.S.I.

D.D.C. "S" Division.

S E
C I

R 7.38

F. 19 Instituted 12-24

Misc. No. 85/38. P.R.

7107 2.7.38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road. Station 1.7.38. 193

Time and date reported 10.45 am 1.7.38. Time and date I.O. informed 11 a.m.

By whom reported Mill Management.

Trade or professsion of strikers All Departments of the Cigarette Factory.

Number of strikers 1,600 Male 200 Female 1,400. Apprentices

Employer's name, address and business Ying Er Ching (王二清), Poh Shing (寶星) Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Union to which strikers belong None.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers 10 hours work per day or at least 8 hours per day, if factory stops more than 4 days per month, 50 cents per head to be paid to each woiker for every day over the 4 days.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 17.6.38.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike None.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers None.

Names and addresses of strike leaders None.

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers None.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike None.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike None.

Name and address of printer of such circulars ---

Precautions taken by Police Police posted outside factory gate.

L.R. 2-7-38

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. C.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

June 21, 1938.

Industrial Dispute - Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, Macao Road.

4. Five workers' representatives, two of whom were women called.

Messrs Wong and Ting of the management also called, and a conference was held on the present industrial dispute.

5. It was agreed that:-

a) The workers resume work to-day.

b) The management posts a notice stating clearly that there will be not more than four holidays a month, and a minimum of six hours work a day provided, while the present slump exists.

c) The management will pay hospital expenses of the injured worker.

d) The management will refund the dollar deposit on Factory badges and permit workers to hold the badge.

6. A notice was sent to this office at 14.00 hrs. for perusal. It did not contain the provisions agreed upon.

7. A call was made at the Factory at 18.00 hrs. It was found that the management had apparently changed its mind, and that the agreement made no longer held.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
22 JUNE 1938
SPECIAL BRANCH

FORM NO. 3
C. 40 - 38

Misc File No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road. Station,

REPORT

Date 21.6.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, ~~No.~~ 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by J.McFarlane Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

During the morning of 20.6.38., the management of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road opened negotiations with the 800 female strikers and eventually came to an agreement whereby these females would be given 26 working day per months. The workers were satisfied with this decision and left the factory at 11.45 a.m. 20.6.38.

The factory resumed operations at 6 a.m. this instant with their usual complement of 1,600 workers.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "S" Division.

Copy to Spl. Br.

FORM NO. 3
6 and 7-38

Misc File No. 84/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date 21.6.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by J. McFarlane Insp. i/c.

Sir,

During the morning of 20.6.38., the management of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road opened negotiations with the 800 female strikers and eventually came to an agreement whereby these females would be given 26 working day per months. The workers were satisfied with this decision and left the factory at 11.45 a.m. 20.6.38.

The factory resumed operations at 6 a.m. this instant with their usual complement of 1,600 workers.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

J.R. 21/6/38

FORM NO. 3
G. S. W. 4R

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. Misc File No. 82/38.

Pootoo Road. Station,

REPORT

Date 20.6.38. 19

Subject (in full) Strike at Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by J. McFarlane. Insp. i/c.

Sir,

The strike of the 800 female packers at the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road continued this a.m.

The management have decided not to operate until the strike is ended therefore a further 800 workers male and female in other departments are affected.

Necessary precautions are being maintained.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

F. 19 Instituted 12-24

Misc. No. 82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station June 19, 1938.

Time and date reported 2.45 p.m. 19.6.38. Time and date I.O. informed

By whom reported Special Branch, H/Q.

Trade or professsion of strikers Cigarette packers.

Number of strikers 800 Male -- Female 800 Apprentices --

Employer's name, address and business Ting Er Ching (丁二卿), Poh Shing Tobacco Factory, No. 521 Macao Road.

Union to which strikers belong None.

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers At least 6 working hours per day, when stood off to be paid 40 cents per day and that the management sign an agreement sanctioning these demands.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 17.6.38.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike None.

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers None.

Names and addresses of strike leaders

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No.

Meeting places of strikers None.

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike None.

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike None.

Name and address of printer of such circulars ---

Precautions taken by Police Police posted outside factory gate.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. C.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

F. 19 Instituted 12-24

Misc. File No.82/38.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT.

REPORT ON STRIKE

Pootoo Road Station June 18, 1938.

Time and date reported 12:20 P.M. 18/6/38. Time and date I.O. informed 2 p.m.

By whom reported Mill Management.

Trade or professsion of strikers Cigarette packers.

Number of strikers 800 Male --- Female 800 Apprentices ---

Employer's name, address and business Ying Yr Ching (英商), Foh Shing (福星)

Tobacco Factory, No.520 Moseo Road.

Union to which strikers belong None

Cause of strike and demands made by strikers More working days per month in order that packers may receive living scale wages.

When did discontent amongst strikers first commence 17.6.38.

What action (if any) did employers take to remedy cause of discontent prior to commencement of strike None

What action (if any) have the employers taken to meet the demands of the strikers Agreed to strikers' demands, with result that work will be resumed on 19.6.38.

Names and addresses of strike leaders ---

Has the strike or its cause any political inspiration No

Meeting places of strikers None

Number of persons arrested for offences arising out of strike None

Particulars of literature (if any) circulated relative to strike None

Name and address of printer of such circulars ---

Precautions taken by Police Police posted outside factory gate during time Strike was in progress.

SENIOR DET. I/C.	INSPECTOR I/C.	D. C. I.	I. C.

NOTE. "Further" reports should be submitted on the usual Report form.

Recent Factory Strikes Said Reflection Of New State Of Labour Unrest

Workers Here Reported To Be Bargaining For Wage Of Forty Cents Per Day; Employers In Position Of Advantage Locally

STANDING OF CITY AS INDUSTRIAL CENTRE MAY BE BADLY AFFECTED

Current developments on the local labour front were being viewed with great seriousness here yesterday by local experts on labour and employment. It was pointed out that the three important tobacco factory strikes which have occurred in the last few days are merely a surface indication of a very far-reaching feeling of unrest.

It was pointed out that prior to the outbreak of the hostilities there were about 600,000 employed factory workers in Shanghai, as against 200,000 at the present time. A very modest estimate of the number of unemployed workers in the city now would be 100,000, it is stated.

The present labour trouble is said to be partly attributable to the fact that many employers are taking advantage of the glutted labour market and have put wages down well below the barest living standards.

In this connection it was pointed out that in one tobacco factory strike here labourers have actually been bargaining for a wage of 40 cents a day, as compared with the $1.40 they were getting prior to the outbreak of the hostilities.

Another aspect of the trouble, it is pointed out, is that workers are "striking" for work and are even willing to work exorbitantly long hours provided they can obtain a bare sustenance wage.

Policy Said Wrong

This situation is contrasted to that prevailing prior to the outbreak of the hostilities, when workers were making an effort to get something a little better in the way of working conditions.

The opinion among those who have studied the situation is that employers are taking a very short-sighted view of the matter in attempting to force wages down to a point where a wave of very general discontent will be in the making. It is pointed out that a number of the larger foreign firms have maintained their wage scales at levels comparable to those prevailing prior to the outbreak of trouble.

The present tendency on the part of many employers to press their factory workers, it is also pointed out, is apt to jeopardize the future of Shanghai as an industrial centre. It is estimated that in the neighbourhood of 300,000 workers have already left for the interior, where in certain sections there is at least the promise of better treatment.

Migration Of Workers

A considerable number of these workers, it is said, are skilled in some particular trade and cannot be easily replaced. On the other hand, it is admitted that the present difficulty in obtaining employment has been an equally important factor in driving skilled workers away from Shanghai. Those who remain, however, will be influenced to migrate to places where living is cheaper if they can obtain nothing better than starvation wages in Shanghai.

It is therefore concluded that although labour troubles during the months to come will be different in character from those prevailing prior to the outbreak of the hostilities there are indications that the seeds for serious discontent are being sown at the present time.

Strikers Bring Bedding, Food To Local Plant

200 Women Continue Walk - Out For Fourth Day

Some 200 women workers of the Great Eastern Tobacco Works, 956 Wuting Road, continued their "stay-in" strike for the fourth day yesterday as negotiations for settling the labor trouble remained deadlocked.

Starting on Saturday morning when their employers announced that the factory would be closed for two weeks because of the dearth in demand, the workers have since remained inside the plant, refusing to leave despite the repeated attempts on the part of the Settlement police to persuade the women to vacate the premises.

Want Compensation

The strikers, among whom only a handful are men, are asking for a "maintenance fee" during the period of the closedown. This demand has so far been rejected by the employers who claimed that cigarette trade has been so bad since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war that they are not in a position to appropriate a "maintenance fee" even for the investors.

The "stay-in" strike, however, has not prevented workers from leaving and entering the factory as they desire. During the day, small groups of laborers departed for their home to fetch food and then returned to plant to continue their struggle. Members of the workers' families also went to the factory to visit the strikers, bringing food, clothes and other things for the comfort of the workers.

Situation Quiet

Despite the length of the strike and the deadlock in negotiations, temper remained at an even keel. Both the employers and their adversaries, the strikers, have been good natured and friendly. One policeman stood watch outside the factory, but he has not been called upon to quell disturbances which are usually connected with labor troubles.

An official of the tobacco works told THE CHINA PRESS yesterday that he saw little possibility for an early settlement. Neither the strikers, nor the employers, he said, are likely to budge from their stand.

Prepare For Long Stay

The strikers, he said, have all brought in blankets and beddings to prepare for a prolonged stay. These have been laid out alongside the machines in the plant. The big bedroom in the main room of the factory has all the appearance of a huge refugee camp, he said.

Meantime, workers of the Foo Shing Tobacco Company, 520 Macao Road, who also started their strike Saturday, resumed work yesterday morning. Some 800 workers were involved in this labor squabble, in which a compromise was reached following protracted negotiations.

Labour

Far Eastern Saw Mill - strike

On April 13, the management of the Far Eastern Saw Mill, 2 Zung Ka Doo, Chow Ka Jao, Chapei, dispensed with the services of some 110 out of 500 workers on account of business depression. As a result, the remaining workers declared a strike to enforce a demand for the payment of retiring gratuities equivalent to three months' wages to the dismissed hands. The dispute has been brought to the notice of the Bureau of Social Affairs by the workers.

3rd District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union

The office of the 3rd District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Lane 1243, No.152 Gordon Road, closed down on April 16, and all documents of the body were removed to the General Labour Union, Nantao, where it is reported a communication office is temporarily established.

This union was promoted by the ex-workers of the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road. It was inaugurated in January, 1936 and recently suspended activities owing to the fact that a large number of employees of the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory had withdrawn from membership (Vide I.R. 9/4/36).

Kiousin Dock - strike situation

The 121 workers of the Kiousin Dock, Chi Chang Ka, Nantao, are still on strike this morning, April 17.

FM. 2
G. 40M 7 5

Misc. File No. 57/36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date April 9, 1936.

Subject Further Report: Dispute between female union members of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory and the leaders of the 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union re return of the females applications for membership.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by [illegible]

Sir,

Enquiries have been continued in connection with the return of the union applications to the workers who were members of the Union and the following has been ascertained:-

All application forms with the exception of 40 female and 100 male have been returned to the employees. The Chairman of the 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union Tsoong Kyi Sung ( ) was willing that the workers receive their application forms but 2 members of the Committee named Mau Ah Doo ( ) and Sung Nyi Foh ( ) were unwilling that the applications be returned and have absconded taking with them the 140 application forms. The chairman of the Union has addressed a letter to the "Tangpu" reporting the trouble and suggesting that the Union be closed. No further disturbance has taken place and the employees are working satisfactorily.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B"

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch).

FM 2
C. 40M 6

File No. 11756
REC

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road D Station,

REPORT Date April 8, 19 36.

Subject Dispute between female union members of the Foh Sin Tobacco Factory and the leaders of the 3rd. District Cigarette workers Union re return of the females applications for membership.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton Forwarded by

Sir,

At 2.10 p.m. on the 5.4.36, C.P.C. 1351 brought to the Station about 100 female workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road accompanied by 2 male Chinese named Tsoong Yue Sung, chairman of the 3rd. district cigarette Factory Union, and Dong Zung Fah, a member of the Committee. From enquiries made by the undersigned it was ascertained from the females that they had signed application forms to become members of the Union, but as the Management did not recognise the Union, they decided to withdraw their names. On visiting the Union premises at 152 Tsah Ah Pang on several occassions to obtain the return of their applications, they found the premises closed. On visiting the Union premises at 1.50 p.m. 5.4.36, the 2 male Chinese were found. The females then requested the return of their application forms but were refused, and they therefore brought the 2 men to the Station. It would appear that pressure is being brought to bear on the female members of the Union by the Management and if they do not obtain their applications from the Union, they are threatened with dismissal from the Factory. The 2 male Chinese were questioned and stated that the females could accompany them to the Union premises and their application forms would be returned.

I am, Sir,
Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

D.B.O. "B" Div.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Labour

3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union - dissension among members

A number of workers in the employ of the Foh Sing Cigarette Factory, 521 Macao Road, intend to withdraw from membership of the 3rd District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union, Lane 1243, No.152 Gordon Road, because of the inability of the organization to deal with labour disputes. In the afternoon of April 2, about 100 female workers of the factory called at the union office and demanded that their application forms for joining the union be returned. A committee member of the Union told them to return the following day which they did, but failed to obtain the forms. It is reported that these female workers will pay a further visit to the union this morning, April 4.

Col-Colta Glazing Company - Strike

The seventy-five workers of the Col-Colta Glazing Company, situated at No.2 Edinburgh Road, O.C.L. an American registered firm owned by a Netherlands subject, have suspended work since March 20 in order to enforce a demand for the payment of wages due to them. Twenty-two of them employed in the Glazing Department resumed work on April 2, but again ceased on the following day. The management promised to pay them on April 10, but the workers insist that a guarantee for the payment be furnished.

A few of the workers are remaining on the premises of the company to await a satisfactory reply and to see that no property is removed by the owner.

Form No. 3
G. 10000-9-33

Misc. File No. 9/36.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wootoo Road Station,

REPORT Date 18.1.36. 19

(sheet 3)

Subject (in full).

Made by. Forwarded by.

Chinese Criminal Code.

D.S. 326.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.C."B" Division.

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Misc. File No. 156/35 P.R.
S.B. File No. D7107.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date December 29, 35.

Subject Meeting held by workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory headed by Tsong Kyi Sung (汪子義) re Union.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by. Inspr Ewalsen 30/12.

Sir,

At 7 a.m. 29.12.35, 670 employees of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory failed to report for work. The complement of the factory is as follows:-

	Employed	Failed to turn up for work.	Returned to work as usual
Male	160	120	40
Female	850	550	300
	1,010	670	340

A notice was posted on the door of house No.152, Lane 1243 Gordon Road formerly used as the headquarters of the Shanghai Municipality 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union. The notice states that a meeting will be held at an address at the corner of Kwangchao Road and Hwa Kong Road, Chapei. From enquiries made by C.D.C. 145, it was ascertained that the meeting was called by order of Tsong Kyi Sung (汪子義), a former worker of the cigarette factory, to announce the opening of the Union.

A former notification from Headquarters dated 13th December 1935 stated that Superintendent Tan had been interviewed by Chu Hsueh Fan ( ), Chief of the local Labour Union who was accompanied by Loh Nyoeh Fee ( ) and they informed Mr. Tan that the Tangpu would cancel the permit authorising the organisation of the union and take steps to acquaint the workers that if they were desirous of forming a union, permission would only be granted if the organizers were actual workers. These people have apparently taken no action as Tsong Kyi Sung was one of the leaders who was mentioned in P.R. Misc. 156/35 and attached to file S.B. D.7107.

C.D.C. 145 was informed to keep in touch with the

Misc. File No. 156/35 P.R.
S.B. File No. D.7207.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date December 29th, 35.

Subject (sheet 2)

Made by Forwarded by

party holding the meeting and it was later ascertained that the meeting place was a primary school. As a large number of people were seen to enter the school, the Peace Preservation Corp entered and questioned Tsong Kyi Sung regarding the meeting. On being informed of the cause of the meeting the Peace Preservation Corp officer inquiried if any representative was present from the Tangpu or Social Bureau and on being informed that no representative was present he arrested Tsong Kyi Sung and two others and broke the meeting up.

D.I. Everest was kept informed of the facts.

D.S.I.

D.D.C. "B" Division.

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch).

December 30, 1935.

Labour

Poh Sing Cigarette Factory - agitation among workers

On the morning of Dec. 29, a number of workers of the Poh Sing ( ) Cigarette Factory, 104 Macao Road, appeared outside the factory and attempted to induce their colleagues to attend the inaugural meeting of the 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union, Lane 124?, 152 Gordon Road. As a result of the efforts of these agitators, only 440 out of 1,500 workers entered the factory. The Municipal Police arrived later and the agitators dispersed.

About 600 workers later attempted to hold a meeting in the Bei Poh Primary School ( ), 132 Hwa Kong Road ( ), Chapei, but were frustrated in their intention by the Public Safety Bureau who prohibited the meeting on the ground that permission to hold it had not been obtained from the Chinese Authorities.

The management closed the Poh Sing Cigarette Factory this morning, December 30, in order to avoid further trouble. However, it is anticipated that operations will be resumed after the New Year holidays.

Lih Foong Silk Weaving Factory - posters issued by workers

Copies of eight kinds of posters purporting to have been issued by the workers of the Lih Foong Silk Weaving Factory, No.606 Hochien Road, were found posted on a wall at Pingliang and Yhashing Roads corner on December 29. These handbills oppose the closing down of the factory and request the public to assist the workers.

FM. 2 1/
G. 40M 9-35

File No. 7L 7

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch *Station,*

REPORT

Date December 13, 1935.

Subject Shanghai Municipality 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union - Local Tangpu requested to suppress activities of present committee.

Made by and *Forwarded by* C.D.I. Grubb

In accordance with the instructions of the D. C. (Sp.Br.) regarding the Shanghai Municipality 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union at Lane 1243, No. 152 Gordon Road, Loh Nyoeh-fu(陸元虎), executive member of the local Tangpu, was informed of the manner in which the Union is being organized and that the motive of the persons responsible is to prey on the workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.

On December 11 Chu Hsueh-fan(朱學範), Chief of the local Labour Union, accompanied by Loh Nyoeh-fu, called on Supt. Tan at Police Headquarters and reported that the Tangpu would cancel the permit authorizing the organization of the Union and take steps to acquaint the workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory that should they desire to form a Union permission to do so would only be granted if the organizers were actual workers.

Copies sent to "D.C.B" re Police Lane

C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Re. (Crime) Information.

SI Please put up again after the holidays.

H. 2
G. 40.000.1.35

S.B. File No. D7107
P.M. Misc. No. 156/35.
REGIS...
Pootoo Road Station D

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

Date December 3, 19 35.

Subject. The Union being formed by Ex-Workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. *Forwarded by* Chapoo Road Station

Sir,

At 10 a.m. 3.12.35, the undersigned accompanied by D.S.I. Chao Ping Kun visited the offices of the Shanghai Municipality 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union situated at Lane 1243, House No.152 Gordon Road. This visit was made in accordance with the translation of a letter addressed to the Special Branch, S.I.P. on 30.11.35, requesting protection.

As this is the union which was reported on in S.B. file No.D7107 and further reported on by this Station on 28.11.35, a visit was made first to the tobacco shop belonging to Li Hai Sai (呂海西) at 1158 Tsau Ah Pang, but it was ascertained that he left the shop on the 28.11.35 and up to the present has failed to return. Li Hai Loong (呂海龍), his brother, elected Vice-President, was found in the shop and accompanied the undersigned to house 152, the premises of the union. In the alleyway near the house 3 male Chinese of the loafer type were standing speaking together. On being questioned one named Wung Kwang Ling (馮廣林) stated he lived in house 154 but as his name was mentioned as a dismissed worker of the "Foh Sing Cigarette Factory" and a leader of the union, he was asked to accompany detectives to 154 for the purpose of identification, the other two men were permitted to go. On going to house 154 Wung Kwang Ling stated it was house 152, he was therefore taken next door to the house occupied by the union. On the outside door was posted a notice informing the workers of the "Foh Sing Factory" that they must register their names as members of the union. On entering the premises a male Chinese named Tsong Kyi Sung (鍾祀生), a former worker of the Foh Sing Factory and who was dismissed for leaving the factory without permission was found

in an upstairs room. He came downstairs and he was found to be the person who was collecting 40 cents from the workers. He was questioned regarding the letter sent to the Special Branch and the protection wanted and the authority to open a union. He then produced books in which accounts were shown and receipts for money received from the workers. The money received was being used for ricsha fares and food etc. for the men who visited the premises. A letter was also shown from the "Tangpu" stating that they could refer any disputes to their office(dated 27.11.35) In one of the books was found a copy of a letter addressed to the Bureau of Social Affairs requesting that their union be recognised and enclosed a letter received from the "Tangpu". As the man appeared to have no authority to post a notice setting that the workers must register as members of the union and he denied knowing Li Hai Loong but admitted that Vung Kwang Ling was connected with the factory, all 3 were requested to attend the station. On passing the tobacco shop, the 2 men who had already been warned not to loiter in the alleyway were found in the shop along with one other, all 3 were asked for their names and it was found that they were also ex-employees of the Foh Sing Factory named Yuen Kyung Pau (袁金寶), Wong Ah Nyen (王阿元) and Tsu Oo Zaung (朱五尚). They were also requested to attend the station. At the Station the 5 ex-employees of the factory named:-

(1) Vung Kwang Ling (馮廣林).
(2) Tsong Kyi Sung (鍾祈生).
(3) Yuen Kyung Pau (袁金寶).
(4) Wong Ah Nyen (王阿元).
(5) Tsu Oo Zaung (朱五尚).

REPORT

Station,

Date. 19

Subject (page 3)

Made by Forwarded by

were dismissed from the factory for the following reasons:- (1) petty larceny not charged by the factory, (2) leaving the factory without first obtaining permission, (3) dismissed for petty larcenies but not charged, (4) larceny sentenced to 50 days' detention, suspended for two years, 11.11.35, (5) larceny sentenced to 30 days' detention, suspended for two years, 11.11.35. F.I.R. 452/35 P.R.

Enquiries were continued at the station and Tsong Kyi Sung stated that he had collected about $54.00 and had spent the money with the exception of few dollars on food, transportation and house rent. Receipts issued 182. As the money is almost finished he was questioned how he would carry on the union but he stated he would apply to the "Tangpu" for advice failing which he would have to close the premises. His idea when carrying on this business was to get enough power to enforce the factory master to re-engage himself and his assistants.

A visit was made to the factory but no worker was willing to lodge a complaint of being intimidated into paying the 40 cents.

D.I. Everest attached to Special Branch was informed and D.S. McKay and D.I. Sih Tse Liang were instructed to visit Pootoo Road Station.

D.I. Sih Tse Liang was questioned on the points necessary before a union can be organised and it appears that any person can approach the "Tangpu" and get permission to organise a union whether he has a good character or bad, or whether the workers wish to have same or not. As will be seen by the character of the men brought to the station they are all of the lowest type and were dismissed for larceny. If such people are permitted

FM. 2
G 40.000-1/35

S.B. File No. 27107
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. P.R. Misc. 156/35.

Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject (page 4)

Made by Forwarded by

to organise unions in the settlement trouble is certain to commence as the leaders only think of how to be called in to settle between master and workers and obtain money for doing same.

As no charge could be preferred, the men were cautioned and released. The house and used by the union will be kept under observation and a further report submitted.

D.S.I.

D.D.C."B" Division.

Copy to D.C.(Special Branch).

C. D. I. Grubb

Please take up this matter with the Tangpu through Supt. Tan with a view to having the Union either placed on a definitely responsible basis or closed down. Please keep station concerned informed of the action being taken.

J.G.

...POL POLICE
... REGISTRY
D. ...

Translation of letter received from the Shanghai Municipality 3rd District Cigarette Workers' Union.

November 30,1935.

To the Special Branch, S.M.P.

This Union has been duly registered with the local Tangpu and has opened offices at No.152 Lane 1243, Gordon Road. This letter is forwarded for purposes of record and necessary protection from your department. It is requested that you will kindly inform Pootoo Road Police Station regarding our offices.

Shanghai Municipality 3rd District
Cigarette Workers' Union.

YYZ.

SI, for necessary action.

Copy passed to Deptd. of Pootoo Road station 1/12/35

D.I. Li. Please write a round card

Done accordingly.
2/12/35

File

S.B. File No. D7107.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date. November 28, 1935.

Subject. Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by [signature]

Sir,

With reference to the attached file S.B. D7107, I beg to report that enquiries have been made in connection with this proposed union and the following facts have been ascertained.

The Foh Sing Tobacco Factory is owned by Ding Ru Ching (丁如卿) residing at 524 Macao Road, who when employing workers promised to pay a bonus at the end of each year of employment. This he has failed to do having failed to pay any bonuses since the end of 1934. The bonus promised was for each worker who completed one year $10.00. For each worker who completed 2 years and upwards one month's salary. For the heads of departments bonus was to be paid according to profit. The manager named Wong Chun Kong (王春康) was also to receive his bonus according to profit made. He has now a large sum lying out in bonus and when he approached the propreitor for full payment he was refused and the proprietor in order to subdue him substituted his own son as manager while Wong Chun Kong whose services are indispensable as he knows the cigarette business so well was made chief saleman. Wong Chun Kong who engaged the workers when the factory opened then had them commence an agitation in the factory by demanding that their bonus be paid. The factory was closed down on 23.9.35 and re-opened on 25.9.35. (P.R. Misc. Report 122/35).

During the closed period Wong Chun Kong and several heads of the Departments asked a man named Li Hai Sai (李海山) residing in the Tsau Ah Pang off Robison Road, to obtain assistance from two French Concession loafers named Mo Tsang Soo (毛[illegible]) formerly a detective-sergeant attached

S.B. File No. 47107.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Pootoo Road Station,

Date November 28, 1935.

Subject Poh Sing Tobacco Factory.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by

(page 2)

to Central Station and Tsung Jeu Sz (曾九士), an ex detective inspector of the French Police, to intercede for them with the proprietor. A meeting was arranged and an agreement was made. The proprietor having arranged with one named Mr. Yuen Nyeu Tung (袁履登) a Chinese member of the S.M.C. to get Wong Kyung Koong (黃金榮), a French Concession loafer, to get his two satellites to withdraw their opposition. As work was resumed on 25.9.35 the workers were under the impression that Li Hai Sai had a great power over the proprietor and many of the male workers are therefore under his control.

Li Hai Sai was formerly employed by the mills in Pootoo Road district as a private detective but for several years he has not been employed in this capacity. He is well known in the district and is often called in by mill managers when a dispute occurs between the management and the workers. This has given him a great hold over the workers who are employed in this district. When he was engaged in settleing the dispute between the parties in the cigaret.e factory he was paid money by Wong, therefore he evidently m kes a living from such arrangements and when short of money he can therefore make disputes to suit himself, and then be called in to act as go-between.

Li Hai Sai's wife has a small cigarette shop at 1158 Tsau Ah Pang, off Robison Road and has also a few country houses in the Tsau Ah Pang which her husband looks after. The shop is always in the charge of his wife and his brother Li Hai Loong (呂海龍).

Wong Chun Kong has recently been given his

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date November 28, 1935.

Subject Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by

position of factory manager back and been advanced a sum of money for the building of a new house in the Tsau Ah Pang near to the property of Li Hai Sai, this has brought the proprietor and manager closer together but he has lost control of the workers who are no longer influenced by him and have now come under the power of Li Hai Sai who is using them to his own ends by informing them that if they have no union they will not be able to get their bonus. His objective undoubtedly being to extend his influence over the management with a view to obtaining sums of money from the management to keep the workers under control.

On 3.10.35, about a week after the trouble in the factory the proprietor received a threatening letter demanding a sum of $60,000.00 this in all probability was written by some of the loafers who he associates with in the carrying on of his business. No arrest was made in the case and only one letter was received.

It is also notable that Li Hai Sai approached the proprietor of the factory after he settled the trouble and pointed out that it would be in the interests of the factory if he was employed by them in any capacity. His offer was turned down. He has never been employed by the factory and his brother Li Hai Loong who was proposed as vice-president of the proposed union has also never at any time been employed.

Li Hai Sai is not collecting the 40 cents from the workers, but one named Tsang Kyi Kong (張紀康), an ex-worker, who was dismissed about 2 months ago for always leaving the factory without permission, is meeting the male

S.B. File No. 07107.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Pootoo Road Station,

Date November 28, 19 35.

Subject Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by

(page 4)

workers outside and trying to obtain 40 cents from each. It is estimated that over 100 of the 250 males employed have paid the subscription. The female workers numbering about 750, of these it is estimated that about 50 have promised to give their names in favour of the union. The female taking part in collecting the names for the union is employed in the factory and is the wife of an ex-worker Vung Kwang Ling (馮廣林) who was dismissed about 2 months ago for petty larcenies. The following men mentioned are still employed:-

(1) Hsu Chang-fah (徐長發).
(2) Wei Ah-sai (魏阿三).
(3) Chen Lan-chow (陳蘭舟).
(4) Mao Ah-dau (毛阿杜).
(5) Wong Tsoo-pao (王楚寶).

Enquiries made regarding the meeting on 23.11.35 prove that the promotion of the proposed union Li Hai Sai was appointed Chairman by about 50 workers who attended. This number is greatly in the minority as the factory employs 1,000 male and female workers. Li Hai Sai is apparently forming the union with a view to embarrassing the management as they refused to give him work in the factory. If the union is formed and operated by Li Hai Sai it will be a source of trouble owing to the fact that he is a loafer and will no doubt extort money from the manager to keep the workers quiet.

No evidence can be obtained against Li Hai Sai as he does not take part in minor extortions and waits until he is called in by some factory or mill to act as go-between. His following is very large. Detectives have been informed to try

S.B. File No. D7107

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Pootoo Road Station,

REPORT

Date November 28. 1935.

Subject Foh Sing Tobacco Factory.

Made by D.S.I. Hutton. Forwarded by.

(page 5)

and connect this man with some offence committed in the district with a view to taking away his power or have him leave the district.

Another meeting is planned for 30.11.35 at 1053 Tung Yih Li (同益里) off Robison Road.

D.S.I.

D.D.O. "B" Division.

noted BBB 29/11/35

SI.

Please let me know if you have any information to add regarding Li Han Sun and his activities. Has he come to notice before?

H.G.

D.C. (CI.)

The Station report is based on a report made by this Section on Nov. 25, a copy of which was sent to the Station.

D.C.(CI.) noted BBB 11/12/35

SI. Please watch the activities of Li Han Sun and report again after a couple of weeks.

H.G. 29 NOV 1935

29/11

D.C. 30/11/35 noted BBB.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9/35

File No. 4[illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date November 25, 1935.

Subject Foh Sing Tobacco Factory - workers to form union

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

About 50 male workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, 521 Macao Road, held a meeting in a house at 152 Tsao Har Pang (草鞋浜), Gordon Road, between 10 p.m. and 11.30 p.m. November 23. Li Hai-sai (吕海山) presided and made a speech advocating the formation of a "Third District Cigarette Factory Workers' Union" to safeguard the interests of labourers. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1) That the local Kuomintang be requested to grant permission for the formation of a union.

2) That Hsu Chang-fah (徐長發), Wei An-sai (魏阿三), Chen Lai-chow (陳蘭舟), Mao Ah-dau (毛阿杜) and Wong Tsoo-pao (王楚寶), workers of the Foh Sing Tobacco Factory, be appointed to serve on the preparatory committee.

3) That Li Hai-sai (吕海山) and Li Hai-loong (吕海龍) be appointed as Chairman and Vice-chairman respectively.

4) That Li Hai-loong, a worker of the factory, be entrusted with the task of collecting 40 cents from each worker to meet the expenses incurred in the formation of the union.

Li Hai-sai, who is the promoter of the proposed union, is a loafer living at 1053 Tung Yih Li (統益里), Robison Road, and has many followers among the male workers of the factory. It is reported that his object in organizing the workers into a union is to embarrass the management and to use this weapon as a means to obtain employment as an inspector in the factory.

The Foh Sing Factory employs a complement of 1,000 workers.

The above information was obtained by Agent 36.

D.C.(Special Branch) Sih Tse-liang D.I.

D.C.B. This matter investigated confidentially by Sw. Det. 26/11

D.C. (Divns) Information and kindly pass to D.C. "B".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 7107

REPORT

Pootoo Road Station,

Date Sept. 23, 1935.

Subject Temporary closure of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 141 Macao Road.

Made by D.S.I. Rhind Forwarded by

Sir,

Following a dispute between the workers and the management of the Foh Shing Tobacco Factory, 141 Macao Road over its failure to pay them a bonus equal to ten per cent of the profits, this plant ceased working at 6a.m. on 23-9-35, and will remain closed for two days until 25-9-35, or probably longer if no settlement is reached.

The management posted a notice in the Factory on 22-9-35, intimating that the plant would not operate during the two days mentioned above so that negotiations might be entered into between representatives of the workers and the owners with a view to coming to some definite decision on the question of bonuses. It is reported that the output of late has been sub-normal owing to the fact that the workers have purposely slackened down in order to enforce the issuance of the bonuses which the owners of the factory had agreed to pay some time ago. The owners adopted the attitude that it would not be possible to start issuing bonuses until January of 1936.

About 1,000 workers are affected by the closure of the plant. 400 of these, however, are said to be temporary workers who are not participants in the dispute since they have no claim to the bonus.

The situation is quiet.

D.S.I. 23.9.35

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S.I.

FLASH NO. 1

D-7108



FM. 2
G. 90M-1-2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1108/17

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 1 1940.

Subject Seven Leftist leaders released during hostilities in 1937.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is correct that Shen Chun Ju(沈君儒), Chang Nai Chi(章乃器), Wong Tsao Shi(王造時), Li Kung Po(李公樸), Chow Tao Fen(鄒韜奮), Sha Chien Li(沙千里) and Shi Liang(史良),(female lawyer), who had caused much embarrassment to the authorities in Shanghai in anti-Japanese and pro-communistic activities, were released from the gaol at Soochow during the hostilities in 1937 and were given government posts later. However they did not receive much encouragement and have only been paid by Chungking to remain quiet.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

INDEXED BY (S.S.) REGISTRY DATE 2/4/40

EVENING ECHO

MAR 27 1946

"7 GENTLEMEN" GET POSITIONS IN CHUNGKING

Using the struggling plank of the "United front to resist the Japanese", the professionals known in Shanghai in pre-war days as the "Seven Gentlemen", have at last obtained suitable berths in the Chungking government, a new arrival stated this morning.

It is recalled that Shen Chun-ju, Chang Nai-chi, Wang Tsao-shi, Li Kung-po, Chow Tao-fen, Sha Chien-li and Shi Liang were thrown into gaol by order of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek when they launched a vigorous campaign calculated to exert pressure on the National Government to wage war on Japan.

Flirt With Communists

With a weekly mouthpiece called "Life", these leaders had flirted with the Communists and instigated disturbances among the students, shop-keepers and labourers.

When hostilities started, they were released from incarceration and given substantial government positions, it was gathered.

Chang Nai-chi is said to have been made director of the finance department of the Anhwei Provincial government, while the rest are reported to be in Chungking serving with several departments.

All seven, it was pointed out, are members of the People's Political Council.

However, nothing has so far been heard about the progress of their movement, the informant observed.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7165
Date 2.1 1

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Tientsin Telegram) :-

EASTERN HOPEI GOVERNMENT DISCHARGES EMPLOYEES

The recent action of the puppet government in Eastern Hopei in discharging many of the old members of its staff, coupled with the wide rumour that the government would soon be dissolved, have created a general fear of losing their positions among the remaining employees of the puppet government. It is learnt that a number of the senior employees of the government will join together to start a movement to overthrow the puppet government.

April 20, 1937.

MAINICHI

YING JU-KENG ISSUES STATEMENT REGARDING EAST HOPEI AUTONOMOUS GOVERNMENT

A special telegram from Peiping dated April 19 reports that Mr. Ying Ju-keng, head of the East Hopei Autonomous Government, issued the following statement regarding the impossibility of dissolution of his government:-

"The one party administrative policy adopted by the National Government works only for the private good of several leading officials of the Government, including General Chiang Kai-shek. The foreign policy of the Nanking Government is to oppose Japan and to rely upon European Powers. The three principles of the people are a copy of European ideas. The idea of the Kuomintang is to join hands with Soviet Russia and secure economic assistance from Great Britain, while neglecting adoption of a better local administration for the people. If the situation is left to take its own course, China will be throughly under the influence of Soviet Russia and Great Britain while there will be no hope for co-operation between Japan, Manchukuo and China. The fundamental reason for the establishment of the East Hopei Autonomous Government is to remove all such evils as the control of the East by European Powers and to oppose communism and the three principles of the people by promoting Confucius' teaching. The area under the East Hopei Autonomous Government is small and its population not more than 7,000,000 but it was formed in accordance with the wishes of the people. The National Government is reported to be demanding Japan's dissolution of the East Hopei Autonomous Government as the first step in promoting Sino-Japanese relations, and certain Japanese are considering the matter. It should not be imagined that if the East Hopei Autonomous Government dissolves Sino-Japanese relations will be improved. Relations between Japan and China were just as bad even before the establishment of the East Hopei Autonomous Government. Japan should not be asked for the dissolution of the East Hopei Government which was established in accordance with the wishes of the people there. It is ridiculous to say that the trade in East Hopei is to be called smuggling because the Government there has reduced its tariff for the benefit of both the Japanese people and the people of Hopei. For this reason, the Nanking Government should open negotiations direct with the East Hopei Government concerning such matters. The Nanking Government concerns itself too much with the using of the five-colour flag by the East Hopei Government but these are the real national colours of China, while the flag being used by the Nanking Government is the banner of the Kuomintang. There are a large number of Chinese who wish to use the five-coloured national flag. The East Hopei Autonomous Government is the base for forming an economic bloc including Japan, Manchukuo and China.

Japan cannot co-operate with the National Gov rnment as the latter is in the hands of Great Brita in and Soviet Russia. Certain Japanese are reported to be considering the sacrifice of the East Hopei Autonomous Government in exchange for economic co-operation, but the East Hopei Gov rnment will absolutely refuse to accept any agreement which may be concluded b tween Japan and China for its dissolution. "

NIP:O

KOREAN ASSAULTS JAPANESE

It is reported that a Korean named Kang Tai Yung, age 31, is now undergoing police examination because he assaulted a Japanese named Suenaga, age 43, the other day in Young Fu Lee alleyway off Woosung Road. The victim was a boarder in the Woosung Lodging House and he received an injury to the kidney during the assault.

Sir
This forms the subject of H Misc 250/37
File sent to D.C/c and S.P.O. yesterday.
ASC 23/4/37

S. M. MISSION.
No. D 200
Date 15/2/37

February 15, 1937.

MAINICHI

THE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

A special telegram from Nanking dated February 14 reports that during the past few days an anti-Japanese petition group of some twenty person representing the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association has arrived in Nanking. With the assistance of certain high officials, they will submit a petition to the Third Plenary Session to be held on February 15 suggesting the adoption of the proposals submitted by the anti-Japanese popular front.

The group, which is headed by Mr. Jen Sun Kao, Co, Principal of the Shanghai Lin Ching Primary School, consists of radical anti-Japanese members of various red organizations belonging to the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association. On January 20 the group proceeded to Soochow and submitted a petition to the Kiangsu High Court for the release of its seven leaders. On February 16 they will submit a petition to the Third Plenary Session, through General Feng Yu Hsiang and General Li Li Chun. Various anti-Japanese organizations in Shanghai are reported to be planning demonstrations in favour of the petition at various places in Shanghai.

The petition contains the following proposals:-

1) Let China unite and resist Japan.

Mobilize immediately to declare war against Japan, exterminate the puppets, recover lost territories, suspend diplomatic negotiations so long as the enemy continue to attack China, abolish all disgraceful treaties and exterminate the traitors and persons who are pro-Japanese.

2) Co-operation with Powers on friendly terms with China.

China should conclude mutual aid agreements with Soviet Russia, France, the United States and Great Britain which are on friendly terms with China and good will agreements should be concluded with those Powers which are maintaining a neutral attitude.

3) Democracy be enforced.

The sovereignty of China is in the hands of the Chinese people who enjoy suffrage. In times of national crisis the people and government must work as one body. For this reason, an extension of the suffrage should be demanded.

4) Political disputes to be settled in peaceful manner.

Armed forces should not be used in the settlement of internal political disputes. Conferences should be held between the Central Government and the local governments, the Government and the people to maintain peace and order.

5) Call a general meeting of all national salvaton associations in China.

In order to bring about resistance against Japan, settle all political disputes in a peaceful manner, practise democracy and effect the unification of

China, a general meeting of all national salvation associations in Shanghai should be convoked three months after the Third Plenary Session.

6) Freedom of speech, assembly and organization. The censorship of newspapers and magazines and the Peace Preservation Law and the Emergency Law which prohibit the assembly and organization of public bodies should be abolished.

7) Political prisoners should be released. All political prisoners, including the seven leaders of the national salvation association, should be immediately released.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108.
Date 27/1/37

January 27, 1937.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE SAILORS OF "TSUGA" AND "HASU" TO VISIT JAPANESE NAVAL CEMETERY

A batch of about 100 officers and sailors of the Japanese destroyers "Tsuga" and "Hasu" will pay a visit to the Japanese naval cemetery and the scene of the Shanghai hostilities on January 27.

JAPANESE MARINES TO HOLD SHAM FIGHT

The Japanese Special Naval Landing Party has made arrangements for a joint sham fight by the members of the Party and of the destroyers "Hasu" and "Tsuga" on the early morning of January 30 in the International Settlement and on the extension roads.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT

The Shanghai Mainichi publishes the following leading article:-

On November 23, 1936 seven leaders of the popular front movement were arrested and on December 12 , 1936 the Sian incident took place. The persons who are engaged in the popular front movement had hoped that the Sian incident would develop favourably. The secret promise made by General Chiang Kai Shek before his return to Nanking has not yet been carried out and the second incident which was created by General Yang Hu Chen and General Yu Hsueh Choong has left no hope for the popular front movement. The promoters of the popular front movement then attempted to further their cause by an anti-Japanese movement after Mr. Wang Ching Wei's return to China. Mr. Wang Ching Wei and a number of important officials have started a propaganda by using slogans based on nationalism to counter-act the cultural organizations of the popular front movement. Manifestoes have been issued by the China Cultural Construction Association and the Kiangsu Cultural and Arts Promotion Association, which are headed by Chen Li Fu.

The Students National Salvation Association, which is opposed to Mr. Wang Ching Wei, the Workers Welfare Association and the Patriotic Anti-Japanese Association, published a newspaper called "National Crisis News" on January 11 in the name of the All China Various Circles National Salvation Association. The paper is opposed to civil war, but supports the Sian incident on the ground that it was a patriotic movement. The paper suggests the conclusion of a mutual benefit agreement with Great Britain, America and Soviet Russia and the formation of a national defence government, it advocates the release of the seven arrested leaders.

What attitude will the national Government take towards this movement? The speeches delivered by Mr. Wang Ching Wei and General Wu Te-chen are somewhat anti-foreign in tone. Whether Nanking fails or succeeds to reach a compromise with the popular front, the anti-Japanese activities will become stronger. Mr. Wang Ching Wei was formerly called a person who had a good understanding with Japanese, but this is a matter of the past. In case Mr. Wang Ching Wei should become the chairman of the Executive Yuan he cannot oppose the anti-Japanese movement. Japan should have a clear understanding of the situation and be firmly determined to cope with it.

D.7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108
Date 27/1/37

January 27, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Iron News (鉄城) published the following article on Jan.26:

CHINA HARRASSED BY THE IMPERIALISTS

China has become the battle ground of the two devils, the Yellow and the Red Imperialists.

The Yellow Imperialists are making use of the remnants of the monarchists to establish a puppet state in the North-east known as "Manchukuo" and have introduced an "Anti-Red Policy" in East Hopei as part of its plans to annex China. The Red Imperialists are employing politicians and radical youths in the formation of a so-called "Chinese Soviet Government" which, under the direction of the Third International, is attempting to bring about China's collapse by means of the "Red Terror." Although the measures adopted by these two Imperialists are different, their obejct is the same; they wish to partition China. The instigation of an uprising among the bandit and "Manchukuo" forces in Charhar and the rebellion in Sian were due to these two intrigues.

The "Joint Anti-Communist Route" and the "Popular Front Route" are leading China to ruin. The only way out for China is to adopt her own measures of rejuvenation.

No. 7108.
Date 14/1/37

January 14, 1937.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE UNITED ARMY HEADQUARTERS PROPAGATES COMMUNISM

A special telegram from Nanking reports that on January 12 the headquarters of the anti-Japanese united army at Sian is engaged in communistic propaganda by broadcasting. It is urging all anti-Japanese organizations throughout China to support its movements and to suppress all who oppose the army.

It is reported that the vanguard of the Red Army led by Chu Teh and Mao Tse Tung has arrived at a place five miles from Sian. The main force of the Red Army is stationed in Sanyuan District, 30 miles from Sian. Sianfu has been turned into a communist Capital and all communications with the outside world are interrupted. The lives and property of the people in Sian are in danger.

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION CHANGES NAME INTO "ASSOCIATION TO AVERT NATIONAL RUIN"

Since the arrest of several leaders of the National Salvation Association, activities of the various national salvation associations have been closely watched by the Chinese authorities. As a result, the anti-Japanese popular front has become inactive. During the detention of General Chiang Kai Shek at Sian, the members of the national salvation associations attempted to effect the release of their arrested leaders. After General Chiang Kai Shek was liberated, these members organized an association of cultural circles to avert national ruin, a women's association to avert national ruin and a workers association to avert national ruin. All these associations are nothing but national salvation associations with a different name; their object is anti-Japanese. These new associations will publish monthly magazines to propagate anti-Japanese activities.

GENERAL MA CHAI SAN PLANS TO MAKE MONEY AT SIAN

General Ma Chai San, who left Shanghai because his misappropriation of a large sum of money subscribed by the people to assist the volunteer army was exposed to the public, is now in Sian. It is reported that he will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Cavalry Corps. He is also planning to make money by establishing a factory for the manufacture of gas masks.

INTERNATIONAL RED ROUTE COMPLETED

A Daito telegram from Tientsin reports that an international red route has been constructed between Kansu province, Sinkiang province and Soviet Russia by which arms and ammunition will be

710

December 29, 1936.

MAINICHI

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE MEETS GENERAL CHANG CHUN

A special telegram from Nanking reports that at 3 p.m. December 28 Ambassador Kawagoe called on General Chang Chun, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and offered his congratulations on the safe return of General Chiang Kai Shek. The Ambassador then informed the Foreign Minister that Japan would adopt certain measures should China adopt an anti-Japanese policy.

In reply, General Chang stated that General Chang Hsueh Liang, after reading General Chiang Kai Shek's diary, realized the sincerity of General Chiang Kai Shek, therefore he repented, voluntarilly withdrew his demands and surrendered himself to the Government. No proposals for an anti-Japanese policy had been received by the Nanking Government and China's policy towards Japan would remain unchanged.

Ambassador Kawagoe is returning to Shanghai on December 30.

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES MAY BECOME STRONGER

A special telegram from Nanking reports that after the Sian Coup General Chang Hsueh Liang demanded that the Central Government take military action against Japan and form a Chinese popular front.

Realizing that the number of politicians who are using the expression "Anti-Japanese" to secure popular support for their activities is increasing because of the Sian incident, the Nanking Government has decided to suppress them.

The pro-Soviet Party headed by General Feng Yu Hsiang has not yet recovered its lost influence. The anti-Japanese popular front has become weak owing to the suppression of the C. C. Corps; Chiang Nan Chi, leader of the anti-Japanese popular front, is still in prison and the fate of the Front is now uncertain; but the anti-Japanese feeling will become stronger. Though it is being suppressed by the Nanking Government, the Anti-Japanese Popular Front will continue its illegal activities to encourage national and class struggles.

THE KAYAU CASE: THE SENTENCES

At 3 p.m. December 28, the Shanghai District Court passed the following sentences on the accused in the Kayau murder case:-

Mau Yung Fu:	Death Sentence,
Wong Tseng Sung:	ditto,
King Tao Chuen:	13 years,
Chao Yuin Hung:	12 years,
Tsu Kwei Sun:	2 years,
Zung Ung Ming:	2 years,
Wong Vang Sz:	2 years,
Chang Ma Sz:	1 years.

All the accused gave notice of appeal.

7105

29/12/36

December 29, 1936.

MAINICHI

AMBASSADOR KAWAGOE MEETS GENERAL CHANG CHUN

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Chao Yuin Hung:	12 years,
Tsu Kwei Sun:	2 years,
Zung Ung Ming:	2 years,
Wong Wang Sz:	2 years,
Chang Ma Sz:	1 years.

All the accused gave notice of appeal.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, November 30, 1936

Police On Trail Of Woman Lawyer

Police officers throughout this part of the country are searching for Miss Sze Liang, one of the seven "wanted" leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, who jumped bail and disappeared from Shanghai to escape detention on charges of offenses against peace and order.

Her six colleagues, all lawyers, writers and educated persons, are now in the Bureau of Public Safety they were given special treatment. Whether they will be sent to Nanking or to the Shanghai District Court for indictment and trial could not be ascertained.

Miss Sze, a woman lawyer, is now reported to have fled to North China. This report, however, could not be confirmed.

1785'2

POLICE SEEK CHINESE WOMAN LAWYER

Miss Sze Liang, a lawyer in Shanghai, who has failed twice to appear before the Chinese tribunal in the French Concession, after being freed by that Court on security, has sent a letter to her lawyers, stating that she has fled. A warrant for her arrest has been issued by the Concession Court.

Miss Sze is wanted by the Public Safety Bureau as one of the leaders of the National Salvation Association, which is accused of being involved in anti-Government activities.

North China Daily News
Thursday August 13, 1936

JAPANESE WARNING TO MAYOR

Sunday's Demonstrations Must Not Recur

A warning against the recurrence of anti-Japanese demonstrations, similar to the one held in Chapei on Sunday morning, was served on Monday on Mr. O. K. Yui, Secretary-General of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, by Mr. Eisei Terazaki, Japanese Consul here, the local Japanese papers report.

The demonstrators, who were gathered to protest against smuggling in North China, shouted anti-Japanese slogans, sang anti-Japanese songs and distributed handbills assailing Japan.

15794

Students Write Slogans on Cars In Demonstration

An Innovation Shown by Trouble-Makers

RIOT VANS CALLED OUT TO CREEK BRIDGES

Demonstrators of the student type were active in the International Settlement, shortly before noon, yesterday, walking in groups from Chapei across the Soochow Creek bridges and attempting to cause trouble in the Sinza and Louza districts. They were quickly dispersed by the Police Reserve Unit, who made a fast turn-out from their barracks in Chemulpo Road, shortly before 12 o'clock. Police were standing by in both districts in the afternoon.

An innovation in tactics was shown by the demonstrators in that they chalked their slogans—anti-Government, anti-smuggling, and anti-Japanese—on rickshaws and motor-cars which they encountered in the streets. It is believed some of these slogans unwittingly were carried to far corners of the Settlement by these vehicles.

Quick action by the Police prevented the occurrence of actual trouble, but strict vigilance was maintained last night in all three Shanghai territories, lest new outbreaks take place. The demonstrations in the morning were the first of their kind to be experienced in the Settlement in many weeks.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL P...
S. B. REGIST...
No. B. D. 7108
Date 22/7/36

STUDENT MOVEMENT IN N. CHINA BANNED

PEIPING, July 20.—The Hopei-Chahar Political Council yesterday instructed the provincial authorities of Hopei and Chahar and the municipal authorities of Peiping and Tientsin to enforce a ban on the convocation of student meetings and the creation of new organizations.

The decree followed on the heels of a meeting of representatives of various universities here yesterday morning which decided to dispatch delegates to Nanking, Shanghai and other major cities to consolidate a nationwide anti-Japanese movement.—Domei.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7108
Date 15 7 36

The Dismissal Of Student Leaders

A special prerogative of the Chinese educational authorities which the public has never questioned, is that of eliminating from the register, at the start of the summer vacation, those students who failed to make good in the past academic year.

At the commencement of the present summer vacation, several schools in the Peiping and Tientsin area expelled a number of students. We learn that the majority of those dismissed were connected with the patriotic student movement of last winter. It is reported that one university in Peiping gave two grand demerits each to the leaders for their agitation against the annual examination and that as a result several of them were expelled.

If this report is true, we feel that the measures taken by the authorities call for reconsideration.

Education is a means of discovering the strong points of a person and developing those points so as to make him or her a useful member of society. One student may be very good in his studies but lacking in executive ability. Conversely another student may be quite backward in his studies but able to lead others.

The purpose of modern education is not to train all men to be scholars or scientists but to find out the talents of each one and develop them accordingly. That student leaders possess certain special qualifications goes without saying. They may not be very brilliant scholars but they certainly have gifts of leadership otherwise they would not have been elected to that position by their fellow students. We do not deny that the authorities have valid grounds for dismissing these leaders, for they violated certain regulations of their schools, but at the same time, it must be pointed out that if every student were law-abiding and made no mistakes education would lose its very justification and *raison detre*. We feel that in dismissing students for having assumed the leadership of the student patriotic movement, the educational authorities have defeated the noble purpose of education. They should take the motives of the student leaders into consideration and give them a fresh start. For this reason we urge the authorities to reconsider their decision.—Yi Shih Pao (Tientsin).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7108
Date 6 36

JAPANESE REPORTER MANHANDLED

Attacked by Mob During Sunday's Demonstration

The manhandling of a Japanese reporter by a Chinese mob in Chapei on Sunday afternoon, soon after he had taken some snapshots of the student demonstration near the North Station was reported yesterday by the "Shanghai Nichi-Nichi."

The victim, Mr. Takeshi Nagato, a member of the local office of the "Osaka Asahi Shimbun," a leading daily in Japan, was at the moment of the assault being escorted by Chinese police to the North Station branch of the Public Safety Bureau, "for protection," the journal added.

Immediately after Mr. Nagato photographed the demonstrators, the "Nichi-Nichi" said, he was approached by Chinese police and asked to come to the police station. Before he and his escort reached the station, however, they were set upon by a mob and the Japanese was given a severe beating.

Mr. Nagato's Leica camera, with the films undamaged and "apparently unexamined," was returned to him later in the day through the Japanese Consulate-General, the paper said.

The Chinese authorities, according to the "Nichi-Nichi," have informed the Japanese Consular Police that they had taken Mr. Nagato to the station for fear of assault by the mob.

The paper, however, remarked that "the attitude and the language used by the Chinese police" did not accord with the report made to the Japanese Police.

SPECIAL MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7108
Date 24 6 36

All Is Quiet On Shanghai Student Front

No News In Chinese Papers Of Demand For Train Rides

Everything was again quiet on Shanghai's student front yesterday after a flare-up Sunday when a large crowd of women attempted to commandeer trains at the North Station for a petition trip to Nanking.

Most of the local schools are out for the summer vacation and the remaining few in the midst of the final examinations. Inquiries yesterday at various sources could not reveal any immediate plans for another demonstration.

Shanghai's student demonstration has been smouldering ever since the gigantic parade and memorial meeting on May 30. Occasional reports of a city-wide strike to respond to the North China demonstration were heard, but nothing materialized until Sunday morning.

Local educational and police authorities have been constantly on the look-out for any trouble. Some time ago, when reports of a three-day strike were gaining currency, Mayor Wu Te-chen called a conference of school and university officials to ask that no strike be held at this time.

Most of the local Chinese newspaper-reading public was unaware yesterday that anything unusual took place at the North Station. Reports appearing in the vernacular press merely stated that several trains at the Station were held up. Nothing was mentioned about the demonstration.

Student Safety Measures Taken

Japanese Say Student Trouble Fostered By Reds

Chinese authorities in Shanghai today continued precautionary measures to prevent further demonstrations in echo of the South west's clamor for an "anti-Japanese" expedition.

To prevent recurrence of demonstrations such as that held at the North Station yesterday morning, large forces of police are stationed near the railway depot. Trains, however, have been running as usual since 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Crowds Gather

A crowd of more than 600 persons, including many students and women, demonstrated at the North Station and sought to commandeer trains to proceed to Nanking to appeal for a war with Japan. They displayed a banner identifying themselves as members of the "Shanghai All-Circle National Salvation Association," the same one which staged an anti-Japanese meeting at the Chamber of Commerce building on May 30, the anniversary of the "Nanking Road Incident."

They arrived at the North Station at 7.20, seeking to board the morning express for Nanking at 8. Halted by officers, they resorted to speech-making and slogan-shouting. They later left the station for Hsin Ming Road where they dispersed.

Nippo Sees Dirty Work

The hand of the Southwestern authorities, "anxious to foster unrest close to the capital, while Nanking is maneuvering to split the Kwangtung-Kwangsi alliance," was seen today by the Shanghai Nippo in yesterday's student demonstrations at the North Station.

Commenting on the "anti-Japanese and national salvation" appears voiced by the students, "apparently in accord with the Southwestern slogans," the Nippo termed the agitation "improper."

Agitators Said Active

"Behind the movement," said the paper, "stand professional anti-Japanese agitators and Communists, who are trying to create a rift between Nanking and Japan."

Simultaneously, the movement is utilized by the Southwest, which complements its military moves by political maneuvers, said the journal.

"Sincerity" Wanted

The Nippo expressed its concern over the use of anti-Nipponese slogans by the Chinese. "The Chinese authorities," it said, "should exhibit more sincerity and live up to their international obligations by controlling such demonstrations."

The Nippo thought the students to be incapable of diagnosing correctly the solution of the current tension between Nanking and the Southwest and the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

"The Chinese Government," the Nippo declared, "should take appropriate measures to prevent professional agitators from taking into their hands the control of the student movement."

Peiping Movement Ends

The Peiping Student trouble, which flared up last year following the autonomy movement in East Hopei, and again recently, as a result of the increase of Japanese troops in North China, came to a quiet end yesterday as all schools completed their final examinations. The majority of the students immediately left for their homes for the summer holidays.

15026

Students Launch Campaign To Improve Rural Life

Trial Will Be Made Of The Plan In Kiangsu And Chekiang This Year; Promotion Of Public Health In Villages Big Feature

NANKING, (by mail).—"Go to the rural districts"—this will be the watchword of college and high school students this summer.

Under the sponsorship of the New Life Movement Association in Nanking, a movement has been launched for students to utilize their summer vacation to improve rural life in various villages in Kiangsu and Chekiang in accordance with the new life principles laid down by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, who is the founder of the New Life Movement.

The programme of the movement will include the improvement of the living conditions of the farmers, heightening of their cultural level, promotion of public health in village life, and enforcement of the new life creed.

Students who are willing to undertake the rural improvement work are asked to register with the Association. They will be put under the control of teachers of their respective schools, who will in turn receive constant instructions from the Association.

Public Lectures

In the execution of the programme the students will take special pains to impress the importance of a sanitary and decent living on the farmers. They will give public lectures on public health, and sanitation, and the old Chinese virtues, "Li, Yi, Lien and Chih" or etiquette, justice, conscientiousness and integrity.

They will also visit barber shops, tea houses, inns and other public places to propagate the "New Life" ideas.

Girl students will approach the families of the peasants to talk to them on the same subjects.

This summer the student service movement will be confined to Kiangsu and Chekiang. If it proves successful, it will be extended to other provinces next year.—Central News.

15047

Agitators Using Students To Create Trouble Here

Japanese Newspaper Declares Communists And Anti-Nippon Agents Behind Demonstration At North Station Last Sunday

The hand of the South-Western authorities, "anxious to foster unrest close to the capital, while Nanking is manoeuvring to split the Kwangtung-Kwangsi alliance," was seen yesterday by the Shanghai "Nippo" in last Sunday's student demonstrations at the North Station.

Commenting on the "anti-Japanese and national salvation" appeals voiced by the students, "apparently in accord with the South-Western slogans," the "Nippo" termed the agitation "improper."

"Behind the movement," said the paper, "stand professional anti-Japanese agitators and Communists, who are trying to create a rift between Nanking and Japan."

Simultaneously, the movement is utilized by the South-West, which complements its military moves by political manoeuvres, said the journal.

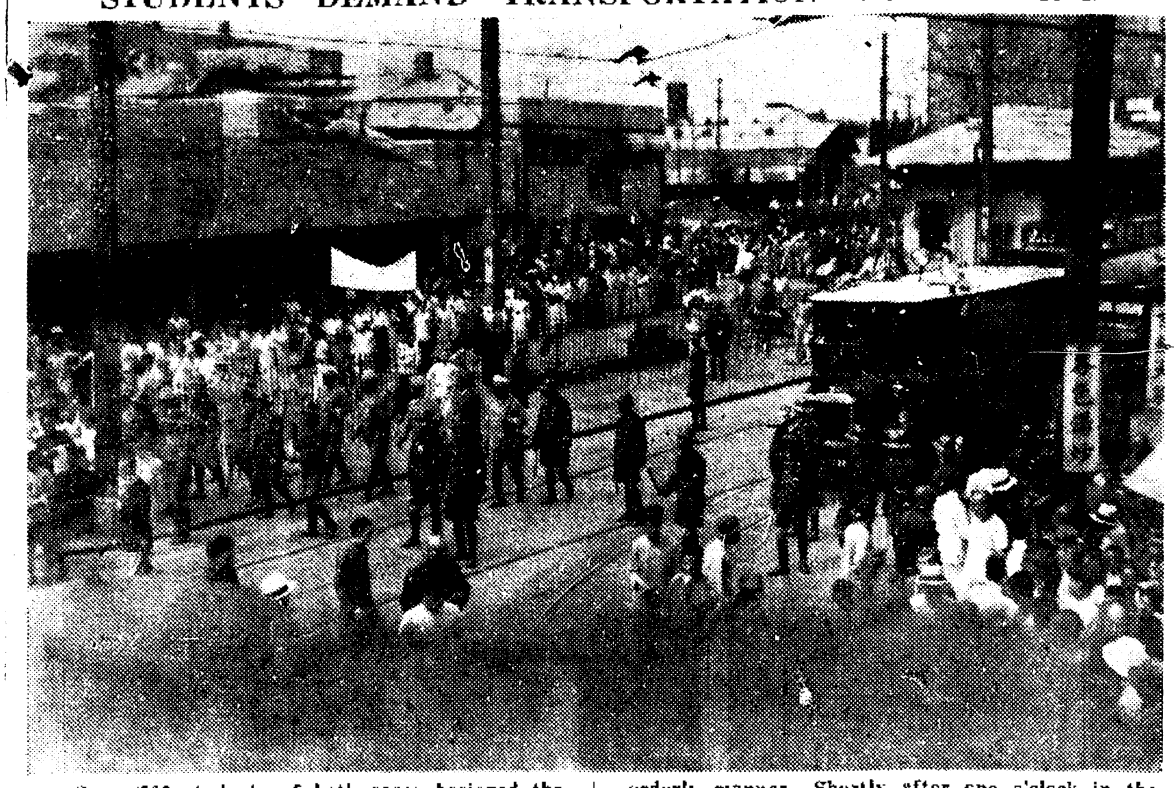
Sincerity Needed

The "Nippo" expressed its concern over the use of anti-Nippon-ese slogans by the Chinese. "The Chinese authorities," it said, "should exhibit more sincerity and live up to their international obligations by controlling such demonstrations."

The "Nippo" thought the students incapable of diagnosing correctly the solution of the current tension between Nanking and the South-West and the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

"The Chinese Government," the "Nippo" declared, "should take appropriate measures, to prevent professional agitators from taking into their hands the control of the student movement."

STUDENTS DEMAND TRANSPORTATION TO NANKING



Some 500 students of both sexes besieged the North Railway Station yesterday morning in an effort to obtain transportation to Nanking, where they wanted to petition the Government to declare war on Japan. Although in virtual control of the station for several hours, the students did not riot, and held a meeting and made speeches in a very orderly manner. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon, they decided to march away. Above, they are seen marching off in an orderly manner, carrying a banner. On the Settlement road, a detachment of the Reserve Unit, S.M.P., is seen keeping pace with the parade to see that it did not enter the Settlement. [*Ah Fong.*

North Station Besieged By Students Demanding Free Trip To Nanking

"People's Petition Group To Capital" Wanted To Proceed To Nanking To Press Government To Declare War Against Japan At Once

TWO TRAINS ARE HELD UP; CROWD DISPERSES, NO ARRESTS MADE

Traffic at the North Railway Station was disrupted yesterday morning and two trains were not permitted to leave as per schedule when some 500 students of both sexes, reinforced by other elements, besieged the station and demanded transportation to Nanking, where they wanted to petition the Government to "declare war on Japan at once." The group took almost complete control of the station from about eight o'clock, when they marched in en bloc, carrying a banner with characters inscribed, "People's Petition Group to the Capital." Completely outnumbering the station personnel and police on duty, the group remained at the station until about 1.30 p.m. when, following the arrival of large detachments of police, they marched off in an orderly fashion and later dispersed on Hsing Ming Road, Chapei.

The whole meeting, speech-making and even the efforts made to commandeer a train for Nanking as well as the stopping of two outgoing trains, was carried out in a very orderly manner. No arrests at all were made by the authorities.

While, for several hours, no real effort was made by Chinese authorities to disperse the crowd and no large detachments of police were sent to the scene, the Shanghai Municipal Police watched the situation very carefully and all precautions were taken to prevent the meeting from entering into the Settlement. The Reserve Unit, together with the Red Maria, stood by on the boundary throughout the better part of the day.

Salvation Association

Under the name of the "All-Shanghai National Salvation Association," a pamphlet was distributed at the meeting calling upon the government to declare war on Japan, to support the South-West Expedition against Japan and to grant freedom of speech, press and assembly. Series of resolutions of anti-Japanese and anti-imperialistic nature were also shouted out and sung by the gathering. There were 12 slogans in all as follows:

1.—To declare war against Japan.
2.—To discontinue civil war.
3.—Nanking to accept the South-West programme.
4.—To assist all anti-Japanese armies and organizations.
5.—To drive the Japanese out of North China.
6.—To recover the North-Eastern provinces.
7.—To stop smuggling by force.
8.—Support the new league, "All Shanghai National Salvation Association."
9.—Down with Japanese imperialism.
10.—Down with traitors.
11.—Long live the Republic.
12.—To grant the people freedom of speech, press and assembly.

Try To Seize Locomotives

Shortly after taking control of the railway station, the meeting attempted to seize two locomotives, However, the station authorities had taken good care to run the locomotives out of the station immediately after they understood what the gathering was after. With the station in control of the students, all trains from Nanking yesterday morning were stopped at the South Station. The students wanted to proceed to Nanking by the 9.30 a.m. train, but the railway authorities would not supply a locomotive. The Hangchow-bound train was held up by the mob for some time, before they learnt that it was not bound for Nanking and let it through.

Normal traffic at the station was not resumed until about 2.30 p.m. Between eight in the morning and noon, the students were in virtual control of the station. They kept very orderly, but could not be dispersed, as they greatly outnumbered the railway employees and guards.

From about noon, high railway and police officials commenced arriving and then truckloads of Bureau of Public Safety and Peace Preservation Corps men were brought to the scene. The officers were lined up in the station compound opposite the students, but no effort was made to move the students.

15042

Students Move

It is understood that following protracted negotiations between representatives of the students and the officials, the students decided to move off. They marched off on the Chapei side of the boundary in the western direction, followed by about 40 officers of the Peace Preservation Corps. On the Settlement side of the road, the riot squad of the Reserve Unit of the S.M.P. kept pace with them to prevent them from entering into the Settlement.

The procession passed both the Stone and Markham Road bridges and then disersed late in the afternoon on Hsing Ming Road, Chapei. It could not be gathered from what university the students came. It is believed that it was a mixed body, interspersed with many civilians.

Barbed Wire Netting

Barbed wire entanglements were rigged up in a short space of time in order to prevent more students and other elements from entering the station. These were kept up until the students had marched off. Late into the day and last night, precautionary measures were taken at all railway stations. Heavy police guards were on hand and passengers had to undergo a thorough search by the police.

The pamphlet, couched in the usual patriotic vein, stated that the All-Shanghai National Salvation Association had determined to make a last sacrifice and that they were going to petition the Government to declare war on Japan. The reasons for same was that the Japanese Imperialists had not only flooded the Chinese market with smuggled goods and thus dealt a death-blow to Chinese merchants, but had also increased their garrison in North China by more than 30,000 strong, making North Choina a second "North-West" (Manchoukuo).

"If we do not resist," the pamphlet went on to say, "the nation will be completely disintegrated and the people will not be able to rise up again." The pamphlet also stated that the military leaders in North China were ready to strike against the enemy and that the troops from the South-West had also launched a military expedition against the Japanese; the blood of the masses had reached boiling point.

"We hope that the Government will accept the appeal of the masses," the pamphlet quoted, "and lead the nation to fight against the enemy." A strong point then followed, "We petition the Government to give every aid to the troops of the South-West in their Anti-Japanese expedition and to lead them in a united front against the Japanese. We also petition the government to give freedom of speech, press and assembly so that the people can be organized to back up the Government."

The pamphlet then ended with the following, "We petition the Government to declare war on Japan at once."

15043

Want Train Ride To Nanking



Approximately 3,000 people, a majority of whom were women styling themselves as members of the National Salvation Association in Shanghai, gathered and waited at North Station between 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. yesterday, clamoring for a free train ride to Nanking to urge the government to fight Japan. Part of the gathering is shown in the above pictures.—International News photos.

WomenClamor For Free Train Ride To Capital

Mob Digs In At North Station For Over Six Hours

The North Station was again the scene of a near riot yesterday morning when a mob of self-styled members of the National Salvation Association in Shanghai laid siege to it, clamoring for a free train ride to Nanking to present a petition to the Central Government urging declaration of war against Japan.

A majority of the crowd were women of the laborer-student type, the total number being variously given. According to an official of the railway station, there were approximately 900 present, while witnesses estimated the total at somewhere around 5,000 or 6,000. The siege lasted from 8 a.m. until 2.30 p.m.

During demonstration they shouted anti-Japanese slogans and also wrote such sentiments with chalk on walls and cars that were parked along the tracks. However, no acts of violence were committed.

Railways officials refused the petition for the free train passage to Nanking on the grounds that no permission had been obtained from the Central Government, but despite the officials' persuasion the crowd refused to disperse.

A big squad of Peace Preservation men were summoned to the scene and finally succeeded in dispersing the crowd.

Several trains scheduled to leave Shanghai North Station for Hangchow or Nanking yesterday were held up. These included the one scheduled to leave the station at 9.35 a.m. for Hangchow and the one scheduled to leave for Nanking at 9.45 a.m. The first train was delayed for half an hour, while the train from Nanking arrived at North Station at 2.12 p.m., 15 minutes behind schedule.

Decamping from the North Station, the crowd went on parade, heading for Sinza Road in an apparent attempt to cross into the International Settlement but were held back by police who had kept vigilance on advance information.

The crowd is said to have been under the leadership of Miss Shih Liang, well-known lady lawyer in Shanghai and Messrs. Koo Chih-chung, member of the editorial department of the Sin Wan Pao, and Li Kung-pu, well-known local resident.

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Students Fail Unanimity In Strike Move

Three-Day Walkout Is Called But Response Is Poor

PERMISSION OF OFFICIALS REFUSED

Fuh Tan Group At Head Of Latest Unrest Here

Student unrest as an echo to that in Peiping and Tientsin is again feared in Shanghai following the issuance by the so-called Student National Salvation Association in Shanghai of a circular letter to all local colleges yesterday urging a three-day class strike.

The response to this circular letter, however, failed to attain any unanimity yesterday, the day on which the three-day class strike was to have begun.

Students of Fuh Tan University, who have always played a leading role in patriotic movements, asked the administration for permission to go on strike as decreed by the Student National Salvation Association, but their petition was turned down on the ground that instructions from Nanking prohibited any class strike or demonstration.

So the bells kept ringing as usual. But the students were divided, there being those who attended classes as usual and those who did not.

There are a number of local institutions which are reported to have begun their strike yesterday. These included the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, Medhurst College, and Cheng Chung Wen Hsueh Yuan.

In most of the schools, the school authorities were doing everything to prevent the students from going on strike as they had been advised to do in a meeting convened by Mayor Wu Te-chen last Friday who called their serious attention to repeated advices from Nanking.

In view of the stern measures which government authorities have promised to use in case of any student demonstrations, local students are following a hide-and-go-seek policy. In this way, they have dodged the police authorities. The police have been trying to locate the headquarters of the Student National Salvation Association in whose name the circular letter calling for a three-day strike was issued yesterday, but have not succeeded as yet. Nor do the authorities of the various schools know where the association is located.

The association, according to information from student circles, was inaugurated a couple of days before the May 30 anniversary, it being planned to start the three-day strike then.

According to another version, the three-day strike was urged yesterday as an expression on the part of Chinese students of their appreciation for the complimentary remarks about the student movement in China in general made by student groups in Paris.

The abstention from attending classes in some schools, it was pointed out, should not be interpreted as any strike because being close to the end of the semester, most of the students are now preparing for the final examinations. Such preparations may be made out of the classrooms.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, May 29, 1936

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Police Watching Chinese Students Following Riot

Tension Grows As Result Of Demonstration By Tientsinners

PRESS BAN STOPS REPORTS LOCALLY

Gatherings In Tientsin Prohibited; Police Fear Trouble

Fearing a renewal of the nation-wide student demonstration as an echo of the parade by 2000 students in Tientsin yesterday morning in protest against the Japanese increase of her garrison forces in North China, Chinese authorities in the principal cities throughout the country are today taking extra precautionary measures to avert trouble similar to that of last December.

With rigid press censorship in force, news of the student demonstration in Tientsin yesterday morning was suppressed by Chinese vernacular papers. The Chinese authorities evidently believe that the Tientsin dispatches, if revealed to the students, would cause an explosion in the already tense atmosphere existing in student bodies in Shanghai.

Meanwhile, China has lodged her second protest with Japan in connection with the increase of her garrison forces in North China. Not satisfied with the Japanese reply, in which Tokyo justified her action by citing the Peace Protocol of 1901, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador at Tokyo, yesterday presented to the Gaimusho another written document demanding that immediate action be taken to stop the increase of the Japanese garrison to avoid the growing irritation of Chinese public feeling.

In Tientsin, where fresh anti-Japanese demonstrations took place yesterday the Bureau of Public Safety, Peace Preservation Commander's Headquarters, the City Government and presidents of the various Chinese schools and universities called an emergency meeting in the afternoon. They decided that effective immediately, all meetings shall be banned on school campuses; that, without the permission of the presidents, no student is to be allowed to leave the campus; that the school authorities shall notify the Public Safety Bureau when the students defy the orders; that the students shall not parade and such parades must be forcibly dispersed; and that all schools shall take orders directly from the Public Safety and Social Affairs Bureau of the Tientsin City Government.

Student trouble is known to be brewing in Shanghai after a comparative lull during the last few weeks. The All-China Students' National Salvation Association, inaugurated recently, is known to be making preparations for a spontaneous demonstration in all principal cities, including Shanghai. Whether or not trouble will break out again on the "student front" depends on the tact of the Chinese authorities in the enforcement of their precautionary measures.

Southwest Protests

(Kuo Min News Agency)

CANTON, May 28. — A circular telegram voicing its opposition to the increase of Japanese troops in North China has been issued by the South-western Branch of the Central Executive Committee.

S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 2105

Student Strike Movement In North Spreads

17 Schools Join In Suspension Of Classes

TIENTSIN, April 25.—(Reuters).—The student strike and propaganda movement here have developed momentum with the participation of additional schools, of which 17 have so far suspended classes.

The majority are resuming after the week-end, but four are continuing the strike for another week.

Ten groups of students belonging to Nankai University are conducting a mission of propaganda in the surrounding villages. They are advocating national efforts at "salvation" and comparing the present situation in North China with former conditions in Manchuria.

Slogans used by the students urge the release of arrested students; the cessation of civil warfare; the preservation of the country's territorial integrity and sovereignty; freedom of speech, press and assembly; and non-recognition of all agreements based on the "Hirota principles."

2 Professors Freed

PEIPING, April 25.—(Kuomin).—Professor Liu Kan-chih of the Chungkuo University and Professor Chang Shun-fu of the National Tsinghua University and his wife, who were arrested last month by the local authorities allegedly on the charge of spreading subversive political theories, have been released.

They published a joint announcement in the newspapers yesterday, declaring that they have no political affiliations whatsoever and have not been engaged in any plot against the Government. They also affirm their conviction that Communistic or proletarian role is not suited for China.

To Be Stricter In Tientsin

TIENTSIN, April 25.—(Kuomin).—An order was issued yesterday by the Hopei Provincial Department of Education, instructing the school authorities in Tientsin to adopt strict measures against Communist activities among the students. Anyone suspected of being a Communist is liable to be taken for investigation.

Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, April 21, 1936

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China Students Move To Organize National Salvation Association

A movement, originated in Peiping and Tientsin, is spreading rapidly among principal cities of China for the organization of an "All China Students' National Salvation Union," it is learned from a reliable source this morning.

Student bodies in 16 principal cities of China have already joined the Union. They are those in Peiping, Tientsin, Tangshan, Kalgan, Shanghai, Tsinan, Hsuchow, Tsingtao, Taiyuan, Kaifeng, Hangchow, Nanking, Corfu, Wenchow, Amoy, and Foochow. Arrangements are being made to solicit participation by the student bodies in Wuhan area, Kiukiang, Canton and other districts.

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LORD MARLEY ON STUDENT RIOTS

His Information on Shanghai Queried in the Lords: Lord Stanhope's Promise

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Feb. 6.

Lord Marley asked a question in the House of Lords this week with regard to the International Settlement in Shanghai, and I quote below in full his question together with the answer and the discussion which ensued:

Lord Marley rose to ask His Majesty's Government whether they have any information regarding the alleged use of *force against unarmed* student demonstrators by the police (including British subjects) in the International Settlement in Shanghai in December, 1935; and to move for Papers.

The noble Lord said: My Lords, I make no apology for placing this Motion down at such very short notice, but I did give notice to the noble Earl who represents the Foreign Office. The object of the Motion is to suggest to him the information which it might be desirable for the Government to obtain, if they agree that it is desirable that we should know a little more about what is going on. During recent years there has been great activity in China on the part of the Japanese, which has aroused widespread opposition among patriotic Chinese, and this opposition has shown itself in a large number of demonstrations by Chinese students all over China. The reports from China show that these demonstrations have universally been entirely orderly. There has been no disorder. There has been no opposition by the police, and there has been no shooting or damage to life or limb. Reports from Canton, Tientsin, Szechuan, and Nanking all say the same thing. In particular, from present capital of China, the reports are that the discipline and self-control of the students and the police were admirable.

"North-China Herald" Quoted

When it comes to Shanghai we find that the earlier demonstrations by the students were entirely orderly. The students were received by the Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Wu Teh-chen, who promised them the support of the civic authorities in their complaints against Japanese depredations and their desire for the patriotic defence of their country. They were also supported by General Chiang Kai-shek, the Generalissimo, who sent them a telegram saying that he was entirely of their opinion that it was desirable to organize nationally against Japanese depredations. The civic authorities in Shanghai even went to the length of putting the autobus service of that City at the disposal of the students to enable them to get back to their various colleges.

The report in regard to their demonstrations in Peking (or Peiping as it now called) is that the action of the police in firing on students was entirely due to the police themselves. I read in the "North China Herald" a few days ago the report of the special correspondent, who was an eye witness, and who said that the case had been extremely badly managed by the authorities. His words were these:

"Almost from the very start the police attempted to break up by force entirely peaceable processions and in every case it was the police who started the attack on remarkably well disciplined and, if anything, rather nervous school children, who were completely unarmed."

Position in Shanghai

The average age of the demonstrators in Peking, he says, was well below eighteen, both boys and girls, and the police were firing ball cartridge on these young people.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs (Earl Stanhope): Can the noble Lord give me the date?

Lord Marley: The "North China Herald" of December 25, 1935. In Peking the Chinese police were under the control of the Japanese, and I suppose it is not unnatural that the Japanese should desire to repress what might be considered to be anti-Japanese demonstrations. But when it comes to Shanghai the matter is entirely different. The position in Shanghai was broadly this. Numbers of students from the Universities and schools assembled on December 24 at about nine o'clock in the morning in the Nanking Road. There have been a number of letters in the Press by eye-witnesses of what went on. They said that the foreign police in Shanghai were clearing the students, taking their banners from them, tearing them up, and trampling on them. There were indignant protests from foreigners who were watching what was going on, particularly because the demonstrators were mainly schoolboys and schoolgirls. One letter rather indicated the attitude of a certain few English people. The writer protested against these scholars parading in the International Settlement at all. If they wished to parade, he said, let them do so in the Chinese City. When you realize that Shanghai is a city of about 3½ million people, of whom only 9,000 are British, and the total number of foreigners is 50,000 or thereabouts, it indicates a most undesirable point of view on the part of British people living in other countries to claim that the Chinese have no right to demonstrate in their own City.

Extracts of Two Letters

I have a letter on this matter from two persons who themselves witnessed what went on. One is an American lady who is entirely trustworthy, and the other is a very eminent Chinese lady who is very well-known throughout the world and whose evidence cannot be but reliable. I venture to read extracts from this letter, because I think it is desirable that the view of eye-witnesses should be given. The letter says this:

"Moved by patriotic feelings, Chinese students from all schools and Universities in Shanghai, following the lead of students in other parts of China in resisting the dismemberment by Japanese actions, gathered for a peaceful demonstration in Nanking Road in the early morning of December 24. These students, many of them children of middle school age, were perfectly peaceful and orderly. They formed into groups according to their schools, and began distributing leaflets bearing national liberation slogans. There was no kind of disorder until suddenly a band of foreign police, commanded by British police officers armed with clubs and short truncheons, appeared and began an attack. Soon a fully armed body of Sikh police arrived and joined in the attack.

"The students were absolutely unarmed. They had only leaflets, slogans, and banners. Despite this, one police officer whose cap and arm band bore the number 57 S.M.P. began beating the students over the head. The other police followed his example, with the result that many students fell with blood streaming over their faces and from their mouths. We counted eleven unconscious students lying in their own blood. Even when unconscious and down, still the British police bent down and continued beating the prostrate forms. Riot vans appeared, and several students were arrested for assaulting the police. The boys and girls had only their bare hands, yet they were reported to have attacked and injured a number of British police officers.

"On the same day a British police officer of the name of Lovell arrested a student whom he charged with having assaulted and injured him. The boy was sentenced to fifteen days imprisonment, suspended for two years provided the boy showed good conduct. The Shanghai municipal police are reported to have appealed to a higher Court because of the leniency of the Chinese Court. It was never mentioned that the Chinese student was only fourteen years of age."

Goodwill of China

The question is really of greater importance than mere student demonstrations in a far distant city. May I remind the House that it is vital to Great Britain that we should have the good will of the Chinese people? Our trade with China is by no means unimportant, and if there is illwill on the part of the Chinese they are perfectly capable of applying boycotts to British goods such as they have applied to Japanese goods. I may venture to give figures, during the last five years, partly owing to the anti-Japanese boycott in China, the share of Japan in Chinese imports has dropped from 25 per cent. in 1930 to 14 per cent. in 1932 and 12 per cent. in 1934. In the same period, because of the good will the Chinese have for Great Britain, our trade has risen from 8 per cent. in 1930 to 11.3 per cent. in 1932 and 12.1 per cent. in 1934. I take these figures from the Department of Overseas Trade Report on Economic Conditions in China, 1933-35, just published. That document points out that the figures show that quite apart from the great potentialities of the Chinese market, the trade is already of sufficient value to merit the earnest attention of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters. But however much our manufacturers and exporters pay attention to the details of their trade, they cannot trade if there is anti-British feeling among the Chinese people.

International Control

The Chinese may not be entirely well informed. I notice that habitually they talk of the "British" International Settlement in China, which is an entire misconception. The International Settlement is not British controlled in the same way as it was a few years ago; it is under international control. Nevertheless we always have talk of the "British" controlled police and the "British" International Settlement. If the Chinese think that the British police are using undue force to put down peaceful demonstrations by students—who, if they demonstrated in a like way in this country, would receive the support of all right-thinking men and women, because they are merely showing their patriotism and their desire to defend their country against attack from outside—it seems that we must tend to become extremely unpopular. For those reasons I have put this Question in the hope that the Government may make inquiries into the position. If in fact undue force has been used it

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might be in the interests of employment in this country, of the people and trade of this country, as well as of international justice, to do what is possible to mitigate these conditions. I beg to move for Papers.

Damage by Students

Earl Stanhope: My Lords, as the noble Lord opposite knows, I have no official information which I can give him. He only informed me of this Motion yesterday afternoon, and I have not had time to wire to Shanghai and get a reply. But I am bound to add that the report which I have read in the Press on this matter differs very materially indeed from the one he has given to your Lordships. I have read a long article in, I think, the "North China Daily Courier," in which it is pointed out that these students held up the whole traffic on the railway going from Shanghai to Peking for no less than 30 hours, with losses on the railway amounting to between 300,000 and 400,000 Chinese dollars.

Lord Marley: I do not think that was December 24.

Earl Stanhope: Yes, it was December 24.

Lord Marley: I am talking about another part of the city.

Earl Stanhope: The railway station is fairly close to the International Settlement. It is not very far outside, because the account goes on to say that these groups of students went into the station and tried to break their way into the Settlement. It is quite obvious that if you are going to have demonstrations which are to take charge of the whole of the railways of a country, any Government, whether it is municipal or national, must take action to secure control again. As I read this unofficial account—I do not know if it is more true than the noble Lord's—it deals more with the sort of thing that does happen in Shanghai and elsewhere. It says that the police, too, were unarmed, that they put up barricades to endeavour to stop students going into the station, but the weight of numbers and the general excitement were such that they utterly failed to achieve that purpose. The students, some 400 in number, got into the train and remained there. Obviously a railway does not earn $300,000, or rather have paid over to it for thirty years that large sum of money, by the amount of traffic which comes to it from Europe. It was obviously the Chinese travellers who were prevented from travelling much more than Europeans. Therefore it was to the interest of China even more than that of Shanghai itself that order should be restored in that area of the City.

Police Injured

As regards the students being unarmed, the report in the paper that I saw stated that three of the inspectors of the International Police were very severely injured. One was very badly knocked about the head with bamboo poles. That indicates that the armaments, at any rate, were better than those that are sometimes used in riots in other parts of the world. The injuries received by the police show that the weapons used were not to be despised. I do not know whether it is true that the Shanghai police may have used undue violence, but I will certainly make inquires about it. I would remind the noble Lord that these police are under the control of the Municipal Council, mostly composed of business men, and the last thing they would allow their police to do is to attack the Chinese unduly, and so raise up a spirit of bad feeling between Chinese and foreigners who are engaged in business in that vast country. That is obviously against the interests of everybody on that Council and business people living in Shanghai. Therefore I am bound to say I very much doubt the accuracy of the information which the noble Lord has given to the House. It would obviously be only right that the House should be given more accurate information, as I think it will prove to be when inquiry is made. I shall certainly ask my noble friend the Secretary of State to make inquiries from Shanghai, and as soon as the information has arrived I shall be very glad to communicate it to the noble Lord. Perhaps it would be better that it should be communicated to the House itself on some future occasion. I am afraid I have no Papers which I can lay.

Lord Marley is Obliged

Lord Marley: My Lords, I am very much obliged to the noble Earl for his reply. I think that the suggestion he has made is perfectly adequate. When a reply is received to the inquiry which is to be made, we will then put down a further Question so that the information can be given to the House. I think it ought to be understood that the railway station is a long way from the Nanking Road and that the noble Earl and myself have been dealing with two totally different sides of the demonstration.

Earl Stanhope: As I understood it, it flowed straight from one to the other—that is according to the account in the paper which I read.

Lord Marley: I am afraid I did not see that particular newspaper. I got my information mainly from letters of eye witnesses who wrote to me personally as to what they had seen. Of course there is a considerable distance between the two points. Even though it may be the desire of the Shanghai Municipal Council that the police should not use undue force, we know that the police sometimes do use undue force either because they are inadequate in numbers or use bad judgment at a time of stress or trouble. I hope that the Shanghai Municipal Council will support any suggestion that the force used by the police should be the minimum necessary to maintain order. I am very much obliged to the noble Earl for his promise, and I beg leave to withdraw my Motion.

Motion, by leave, withdrawn.

QUESTIONS ASKED ON SHANGHAI RIOTS

British Government Has Not Received Full Report

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The Shanghai student riots of December 24 figured in the discussion in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon as Mr. W. Gallacher, Communist Member, asked the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, at question time, for information regarding the number of students injured in the fighting with the police, the number of those under 16 years of age, and whether British controlled police in the Settlement in Shanghai were authorized to ban demonstrations against Japanese policy in China.

"The British authorities in China have been asked for a further account of this incident," Mr. Eden replied, "but the report has not yet been received.

"Regarding the last question, the police are under the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council, an international body consisting of 14 members, five of which are British and five Chinese."—Havas.

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Students, Nantao Policemen Clash Again At West Gate

Anti-Japanese Parade And Demonstration Broken Up By Batons; 300 Students Flee; 20 Hurt; Five Arrested During Bitter Skirmish

Another clash between demonstrating Chinese students and police occurred yesterday afternoon, this time in Nantao, when approximately 300 students fought savagely with Chinese police officers of the Bureau of Public Safety after the police had attempted to break up a parade. Only one student was injured, though not seriously.

The students, most of whom were from Chinan University at Chenju, went into Nantao yesterday afternoon and, after holding a number of mass meetings among idlers and loungers in that crowded quarter, they organized a parade with banners inscribed with anti-Japanese slogans. Shouting the slogans and gathering curious pedestrians into their train, they started marching through the Chinese city.

Cordon Formed

At the West Gate, they were met by a squad of policemen from the second division, Public Safety Bureau of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The officer in charge ordered the leaders of the students to disperse their followers. The leaders refused, and the march continued. More constables were then called out, as tension was growing and the students were getting into an ugly mood, defying police, shouting their slogans, etc. A cordon of police was hastily thrown across the students' path and the students themselves, hesitating, stopped their march for a moment. The leaders harangued them, urging that they show some fight. A huge crowd collected.

Finally at about 4.30 p.m. the students charged the police, attacking with whatever they could find—sticks, bricks, and such. Police did not draw arms, but met the attack with batons, which they wielded freely in the ensuing melee. The scuffle lasted for some time and the district was in utmost confusion as police and students battled together. The police, however, eventually got the upper hand, and as the students fell back, they realized they were defeated and the parade, now broken up, dispersed, the students fleeing into adjoining alleyways and scattering.

Score Injured

No police officers were injured, but it was estimated that about 20 students were hurt in the fight, mostly through blows on the head from police batons. Only one student was so badly hurt that he had to be taken care of. He was sent by ambulance to the Paulun Hospital, where he was treated for injuries to the head and hands, but later was released.

Five students were arrested by police during the skirmish all being from a private Chinese school on Connaught Road. They were being detained in the Public Safety Bureau in Nantao last night. It is not known whether students from any other schools were involved in the affair.

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School Heads BackNanking In Manifesto

Full Confidence In Government Voted After Conference

SEPARATIST MOVES TO BE OPPOSED

Urge Suppression Of Student Strikes, Breaches Of Discipline

NANKING, Jan. 18.—(Central).—Following the conclusion of the educational conference here yesterday, a manifesto was issued by 164 Chinese educators including university presidents and middle school principals, expressing their views concerning the present national situation and educational problems.

The educators, in their manifesto, declare that they will support the government in preserving the territorial and administrative integrity of China, place full confidence in the government and oppose any separatist movements.

Concerning educational issues they advocate strict enforcement of education which is necessary in this time of national crisis and suppression of student strikes and other activities which tend to upset school discipline in order to maintain the vitality of Chinese education.

The decision to issue this manifesto was reached at a meeting of various schools' heads who attended the interview called by Mr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, yesterday afternoon for the discussion of most pressing educational issues of today.

2 Main Problems

Discussions at the meeting were centered on two main problems brought up by the Education Minister, namely, (1) improvement of schools curriculum so as to meet circumstantial needs in time of national crisis, and (2) enforcement of school discipline. The consensus of opinion concerning the first question was that education in time of national crisis should emphasize practical training of students in schools of various grades as well as the masses. With regard to the second question opinion was expressed that maintenance of school order and discipline is essential for building the foundation of education.

Gratification over the results of the recent educational conference called by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, was expressed by Dr. Chang Po-ling, President of Nankai University, Tientsin, when interviewed by the Central News Agency yesterday.

Frank Exchange Of Views

Dr. Chang said that the conference provided a good opportunity for frank exchange of views between central authorities and student delegates concerning current national affairs. The earnest and frank manner in which the student delegates presented their views and General Chiang reciprocated by explaining the policies of the National Government was most gratifying, Dr. Chang commented.

While expressing his deep sympathy with students' patriotic movements, the Nankai head stated that students should not resort to any actions which tend to violate the order and discipline of the school.

Delegates Leave

With the conclusion yesterday of the educational interview granted by General Chiang Kai-shek, all the student and faculty delegates, except a few, left here today to return to their respective cities.

Through arrangements between the Ministry of Education and the Ministries of Railways and Communications, the delegates all were given free passage both by land and sea.

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STUDENTS' DELEGATES LEAVING NANKING

Satisfied With Chiang Kai-shek's Pledges; Canton Quieter

NANKING, Jan. 17.—Apparently satisfied with General Chiang Kai-shek's assurances that the Government will not sign any agreement derogatory to China's territorial and sovereign rights, nor consider the conclusion of secret pacts, the 300 educators and students who gathered here from all parts of the country to hear the Generalissimo explain the Administration's policy are leaving the capital to-morrow.

The Government has arranged free transportation by rail and water for them.

The delegates were taken to various strategic points around Nanking this morning, and inspected the defences of the city. In the afternoon they visited the tombs of soldiers killed in the revolutionary campaigns and in the Sino-Japanese "war" at Shanghai.

Homage to the remains of the warriors was paid under the leadership of Dr. Chang Po-lin, president of Nankai University, Tientsin.—Reuter.

"Students' Conference" Opens In Nanking, Where Chiang Sees Deputation

Much-Heralded Conclave Ushered In As First Batch Of Delegates Received, And Lunch Given In Honour Of Visiting Party

FURTHER INTERVIEWS PLANNED; NORTH STUDENT PILGRIM ARRESTED

NANKING, Jan. 15.—The much-heralded "students' conference" was opened here this afternoon when General Chiang Kai-shek received one batch of delegates and Mr. Oong Wen-hao, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan, another, to explain the foreign policy of the Government and, in the words of the "Central Daily News," bring about a better understanding between the Administration and the people."

General Chiang Kai-shek granted an interview to the university presidents, professors and school-masters among the delegates, the meeting taking place at the headquarters of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association. Altogether his audience numbered about 160.

At the same time Mr. Oong Wen-hao received the student delegates, some 140 in all. It is understood that further meetings will take place to-morrow.

Early this morning all the delegates visited the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum to pay their respects to the remains of the founder of the Republic. The Minister of Education, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, officiated at the ceremony. Among the officials present was General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai.

General Chiang Kai-shek was host to all the delegates at lunch to-day and afterwards the "conference" began.

The delegates have come from all parts of the country, including Canton, Hongkong, Amoy, Foochow, Hankow and Shanghai.

The last batch, numbering no less than 155 persons, arrived yesterday afternoon, and included 52 college presidents, 33 heads of secondary schools, and 70 students.

Among them were three students claiming to be representative of the Peiping and Tientsin Students' Union, which some time ago rejected the Government's invitation to send a delegation to the capital. They are not, however, attending the conference, but will proceed to Shanghai shortly to attempt to organise a national students' union.—Reuter.

Falls Foul Of Kuan Police

PEIPING, Jan. 15.—One of Peiping's student pilgrims en route to Nanking has been arrested by the Police at Kuan, about 30 miles due south of Peiping, according to Chinese reports to-day.

It is not yet known on what charges the youth was taken into custody, although it is reported that the pilgrims of this group, who number 200, have been attempting to stir up the students and gentry in the neighbourhood of Kuan.

The Peiping Students' Union will hold a meeting to discuss what steps they are able to take to secure the release of their arrested comrade.—Reuter.

Local Group Departs For Nanking Meet

Students And Educators Leave To Confer With Chiang

MANY INSTITUTIONS HAVE DELEGATIONS

GeneralissimoToReceive Representatives On Wednesday

A large group of local university students and presidents left for Nanking last night, and will be followed by the second group today. They will attend tomorrow's conference summoned by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, at which China's foreign policy will be explained, in answer to nation-wide student demonstrations seeking drastic action against the East Hopei "autonomous" government.

The local university delegation is made up of about 60 persons, including the respective university presidents. The Foochow and Amoy student delegations, who arrived here last Thursday from the South and since have been visiting Hangchow, also entrained for Nanking yesterday afternoon. They were seen off at the Shanghai North Station by representatives of the Bureau of Education, Greater Shanghai.

The local student delegations are drawn from the University of Shanghai, which is headed by Dr. Herman C. E. Liu, its President, Chiaotung University, headed by President J. Usang Ly; Great China University, headed by President Wang Pah-chun; Fuh Tan University, headed by President T. H. Lee; The Comparative Law School of China, headed by Dr. John C. H. Wu; Chinan University, headed by President Ho Ping-sung; Kwang Hua University, headed by President Chang Shou-yung; Tungchi Medical College, headed by President Oong Tze-lung; Aurora University, headed by President W. Y. Hou; Shanghai College of Law, headed by President Chu Pu-chen; Shanghai Arts College, headed by President Liu Hai-su; Tung Teh Medical College, headed by President Koo Yu-chi; National Shanghai Institute of Commerce headed by Mr. Fei Fu-heng; China National College, headed by its President, Mr. Chen Chi-chen. The university student group will be joined by the local middle school student delegations and their principals.

Both the students and their respective presidents will assemble next Wednesday morning, and pay their respects at the Sun Yat Sen Mausoleum, after which they will break up in two groups and will be received in person by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek the same day, it was learned here yesterday.

During the interview with Generalissimo Chiang, the students and presidents will elect their representatives and verbally convey their opinions to the Central Government authorities for adoption. On Thursday, both the students and the presidents will meet together when the Generalissimo will explain China's foreign policy.

The local student delegations to Nanking were received by Mayor Wu Te-chen yesterday afternoon at a tea party given at the Kiangwan Civic Center. More than 50 student representatives and university presidents were present. Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of Education, Mr. Wu Kai-sen, member of the City Kuomintang, and Mr. T. C. Li, Secretary of the City Kuomintang, were also present.

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STUDENTS OFF FOR NANKING TO-DAY

Entraining For Capital To Interview General Chiang Kai-shek

FREEDOM OF PRESS TO BE URGED

Local Chinese professors and students and also representatives from middle schools, numbering 52 in all, will go to Nanking this morning by train in order to interview General Chiang Kai-shek regarding the nation's foreign policy. The interview is by official appointment of General Chiang, through an order recently issued by the Ministry of Education.

Student and teacher representatives from institutions in other cities have already gone or are going to Nanking for the same purpose, but according to Chinese reports the students in Peiping may not send any representatives to the capital. The Shanghai scholars, who met on Sunday in preparation for the trip, will hold a meeting with delegates from other institutions to-morrow at Nanking.

After the meeting they will visit the Sun Yat-sen Mausoleum. They will see General Chiang on Wednesday or Thursday. During their interview with General Chiang, they will be allowed to express their opinions freely but no written petitions will be accepted. As far as Shanghai scholars are concerned, they are prepared to talk with General Chiang on two subjects only, the political and educational, but how they will present their arguments is not definitely known.

It is rumoured that the Shanghai scholars may request the Government to make all diplomatic matters public and to push the social-educational programme to its fullest extent. Freedom for the press will be strongly urged.

Foochow and Amoy student delegates to Nanking, who recently arrived here, will leave to-day for their destination.

Parleys To-morrow?

NANKING, Jan. 13.—Although no official announcement has yet been made, it is reported that General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, will receive representatives of Chinese universities and student delegations in the auditorium of the Officers' Moral Endeavour Association at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, when the conference called by the Generalissimo will be held.

Meanwhile, students and professors continue to arrive here daily from all parts of the country to attend the conference. It is stated that over 70 per cent. of those invited to attend have already registered their names with the Ministry of Education.

Mr. Ma Chao-chun, the Mayor of Nanking, who is a native of Canton, to-day had lunch with the student delegation from Kwangtung.—Reuter.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, [illegible]

Shanghai Students Going To Nanking

Chiang Conference Will Open On Wednesday; Many To Capital

[illegible] delegation

[illegible] representatives [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] are leaving for Nanking [illegible] [illegible] meeting in two groups to attend the [illegible] conference scheduled for Wednesday and called by General Chiang Kai-shek, chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and president of the Executive Yuan.

The conference was called amidst [illegible] demonstrations against the autonomy movement in North China and the alleged Sino-Japanese collusion. At the conference, General Chiang is to listen to their opinions and reveal the policy of the government.

Large numbers of delegates from various places are arriving in Nanking today and tomorrow. The Anhwei and Tsingtao delegations left yesterday by steamer and by train respectively. Peiping student and faculty representatives also departed the old capital while the Kwangtung delegation reach Nanking last night. In two days on Saturday and Sunday, more than 50 student and faculty representatives have reached Nanking and reported their arrival at the Ministry of Education.

30 In Nanking

(Kuo Min News Agency)

NANKING, Jan. 12.—Over 30 faculty representatives of various educational institutions have arrived here to attend the January 15 conference convened by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan.

These include Mr. Shih Hsien, President of the Pei-yang Engineering College; Mr. Liu Chi-hung, President of the Honan Provincial University; Mr. Tang I-ching, Dean of the College of Engineering of the Hunan Provincial University; Mr. Liu [illegible]-ching, President of Min Kuo [illegible]ity (in Hunan); Mr. Mei Yi-[illegible], President of the National [illegible] University; Dr. Hu Shih, Dean of the College of Arts of the National Peking University; Mr. [illegible] Chun-shih, of the Fu Jen [illegible] (in Peiping); and Mr. [illegible] Chi-hsien, Dean of the College of Engineering of the National [illegible] University.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, January 13, 1936

Shanghai Students Going To Nanking

Chiang Conference Will Open On Wednesday; Many To Capital

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The conference was called amid nation-wide student demonstrations against the "autonomy" movement in North China and the alleged weak-kneed Chinese policy towards Japan. At the conference, General Chiang is to listen to their opinions and reveal the policy of the government.

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These officials are accompanied by the student representatives of their respective schools.

The student representatives from Hankow, Sian, Tsinan, Tsingtao, Tientsin, Chinkiang and Hangchow are expected here tomorrow.

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Expansion Of Women's Drive Here Planned

Extension Abroad Of Drive Against Autonomy Studied

CHINA WOMEN TO BE ADVISED

Lecturers Will Be Sent To Other Cities To Explain Situation

Measures to extend the women's campaign against North China "autonomy" throughout the country were decided upon at a meeting of the Shanghai Chinese Women's Salvation Association held at the Kiwan Sun Yuan Restaurant on Nanking Road at 2 p.m. yesterday.

The association decided to issue two letters, one addressed to all Chinese women in the country and the other to women all over the world. The latter letter will be written in different foreign languages to be sent to different nations, while the former will urge all Chinese women to organize themselves so that a united front may be formed by the two hundred millions of Chinese women against any separatist movement in China.

Other measures adopted at the meeting included one calling for the sending of women's representatives to various cities with a view to promoting women's organizations for the cause of national salvation. In addition, 20 groups of lecturers were to be organized, giving speeches to people in the villages to arouse their patriotism.

An invitation will be extended to Mrs. Liao Chung-kai, a noted women leader in China and widow of a Kuomintang martyr, to join the association.

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Fuh Tan Students To Make Speeches In Shanghai

Meeting Held Yesterday Deliberates On Present Situation; Chiang Kai-shek Secures Return Of Chiaotso Youths; Train Held Up

At a meeting held yesterday students of the Fuh Tan University decided to form the Fuh Tan Student National Salvation Association and to send speechmakers to the streets of Shanghai beginning from to-morrow in order to arouse the interest of the public in doing patriotic work. The street propaganda work will be continued for a week, it was decided.

The meeting also decided that the Association be divided into five departments requiring all students to participate in some one of them. A written petition to Dr. Li Deng-hui, President of the University who recently resigned because he was unable to prevent his students from going to Nanking, urging him to remain in office, was also resolved upon.

In conjunction with the youths of other schools the Fuh Tan group issued a long statement declaring that although the students did not reach Nanking they had made the Government and general public realize how serious the national crisis was which was their original aim. Th pilgrimage to Nanking was only a means to an end, it was said.

Another Train Stopped

Apparently inspired by the Fuh Tan youths a large group of students in Changchow near Wusih tried to commandeer railway coaches in order to go to Nanking to protest against the autonomy movement in North China, and as a result the 1.20 p.m. train to Nanking from Shanghai was stopped at Changchow for a considerable time. The afternoon and night express trains left Shanghai according to the schedule.

Chiang's Persuasion

HSUCHOW, Dec. 30. — The group of students from the Technical College at Chiaotso, Honan, who came to Hsuchow two days ago with the intention of going to Nanking to present a petition to the Government regarding the North China situation, left here yesterday afternoon to return to Chiaotso.

Their decision to cancel their trip to the capital was made after the receipt of a telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, advising them to return to their studies.

General Chiang's telegram states that their patriotism is well appreciated by the Government and the people, but because of the fact that an interview has been arranged for January 15 in Nanking to hear the views of the students, it would not be necessary now for them to go to Nanking to the neglect of their studies.—Central News.

Wuhan University Normal

HANKOW, Dec. 30.—After several days of demonstrations and suspension of classwork, students of the Wuhan University resumed their studies yesterday.

To-night, however, a mass meeting will be held in the university auditorium, when the students will elect their delegates to Nanking for the January 15 interview with General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan.—Central News.

SI,
Please watch for developments and report early.
JWL

31 DEC 1935

12902

HANDBILLS AGAINST JAPAN GIVEN OUT

Distributed By Chinese Of Student Type Near North Szechuen Rd.

Handbills urging the Chinese to "stand up and oppose Japanese oppression and bullying in North China" were distributed by a group of about 20 Chinese of the student-type at the interection of North Szechuen and Range Roads at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The youths disappeared in the direction of the North Station, according to Mr. Yoichiro Nakajima, 9 Quinsan Road, who witnessed the scattering of the mimeographed sheets, says the Shanghai "Nichi-Nichi".

The handbills, which were addressed to the people of Shanghai, also urged readers to "support the Government in its opposition to Japan" and demanded the "liquidation of traitors and the return of lost territory."

The demonstrators asked for support of the "brave students of Peiping who had opposed the bogus 'autonomy' movement" and pledged themselves to die in their efforts."

Slogans in Chinese, reading "Down With Japanese Imperialism," were discovered by the Municipal Police yesterday morning written on the wall of an iron foundry on Chaoufoong Road.

SI, For comment please. H.S.

19234

REGISTRY
D.

Lull Seen In Agitation By Shanghai Student Bodies

Fuh Tan Students Proceed Fitfully To Nanking In Train Seized Here; Incomplete Resumption Of Train Services At North Station Yesterday

Following several hectic days of demonstrating and agitating against the "autonomy movement" promoted by Japan in North China, a distinct lull set in on the Shanghai student front yesterday, only minor demonstrations taking place in Chapei and Nantao. In the International Settlement and French Concession all was quiet.

The focal point of interest in the student movement, as far as this part of the country is concerned, was a train-load of some 600 students which last night was making its way in fits and starts along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway in the direction of Nanking.

The train was commandeered on Monday by the students, mostly from Fuh Tan University, at North Station. On Tuesday evening, the Railway authorities, acting on the instructions of the City Government, ran the train out into the country, since the students refused to leave it. At Wusih the locomotive was detached.

Locomotive Commandeered

Yesterday afternoon, according to a long-distance telephone call received by a local Chinese newspaper, the students commandeered another locomotive at Wusih, attached it to their train, and drove it themselves as far as Changchow, thus bringing them one station nearer to their goal. They aim to reach Nanking and there present demands to the Central Government in regard to the situation in North China.

Train services from North Station were resumed yesterday, but bookings on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway were being taken only as far as Soochow, because of the obstruction on the line caused by the Fuh Tan students and their train.

Since most would-be travellers desired to go to Nanking and were not prepared to take the chance of being stranded en route, the trains left North Station practically empty. Many persons desirous of reaching the capital took steamship passages, which, while much slower, were considered surer. Many passengers Shanghai-bound from Nanking also availed themselves of steamship services.

A damper was administered to the student movement here on Wednesday, when the authorities closed all middle schools in Shanghai, earlier than usual, for the New Year Holiday, thereby depriving the students of their customary meeting places. Many of them will now be obliged to return to their homes.

Reason For Action

This action was taken on the basis of an order by the Bureau of Education "with a view to preventing middle school students from being exploited by Communists and reactionary elements."

Dilating on the order, the Bureau yesterday published the following as an advertisement in the local Chinese press:

"Students of middle schools, being young, their intelligence is not yet fully developed. Recently, a section of these students have been instigated by undesirable elements to resort to illegal activities. This Bureau has just received an order from the Shanghai City Government instructing that, for the protection of young students, all public and private middle schools in this locality should commence the winter vacation at an earlier date.

"Principals of middle schools are hereby notified to inform the parents or guardians of students to receive the students at their homes at once in order to avoid untoward incidents. Principals of colleges and higher institutions will be held responsible for the observance of this order."

Citizens Support Students

Meanwhile, the Executive Committee of the First Special District Citizens' Federation has taken a stand in connection with the current patriotic movement by passing the following resolutions:

1.—That in view of the appeal made by the local University Students' National Salvation Association, preparations be made in conjunction with other public bodies to form a National Salvation Association.

2.—That a petition be despatched to the National Government requesting protection for all movements aiming at the salvation of the nation.

3.—That a warning be issued to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Chairman of the Chahar and Hopei Political Council, to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China.

Kuomintang Acts

At the same time, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang has intervened in the situation to prevent the student agitators from being joined by the workers organized in labour unions.

Summoning about 200 committee members of various unions to the Tangpu office in Fenglingchiao on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Loh Ching-sz, a Kuomintang official, directed them as follows:

1.—The committees of all labour unions in Shanghai should explain the students' movement to the labourers.

2.—Particular attention should be paid to reactionaries and their presence should be reported when discovered.

3.—All labourers should be warned against being misled by reactionaries.

4.—Should trouble occur, the labour union concerned will be held responsible.

Chiang Invites College, School Heads, Students' Envoys To The Capital

Date For Interview Is Set For January 15; To Explain Government Policy And Give Students Chance To Air Views

CENTRAL UNIVERSITY FACULTY MEMBERS ISSUE STATEMENT TO STUDENT BODY

NANKING, Dec. 24.—In view of the widespread student movement in opposition to any semblance of autonomy in North China, General Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Executive Yuan, has extended an invitation to the presidents and principals of universities and schools throughout the country to come to Nanking for an an interview.

The desigated interview is intended to give himself the opportunity to explain to them the policies of the National Government vis-a-vis the North China situation as well as to give them the opportunity to air their views through the proper channels.

The date of the interview has been set for January 15, 1936. Instructions regarding the interview were sent out by the Ministry of Education to the various educational institutions in China yesterday.

Fuh Tan Delegation At North Station Taken Toward Nanking

RAILWAY PLANS TO LEAVE THEM ON WAY

Forcible Ousting Was Planned Here First, Ruse Then Devised

For the stated purpose of preventing communists and students from exciting the populace, General Wu Te-chen, in the capacity as Mayor of Greater Shanghai and Garrison Commander of the Shanghai Woosung Area, yesterday at 8 p.m. declared martial law in the following areas near Shanghai: Yingziang, Kiangwan, Chapei, Pengpu and Chenju.

City Government authorities, after all measures had failed to persuade some 2,500 students from most of the leading Chinese universities and middle schools of the city—500 of them girls—to leave coaches most of them had occupied at the North Station since 1 p.m. Monday in an effort to get a free ride to Nanking to demand immediate military action against Japan, 10 coaches each took action yesterday.

At 5:05 and 5:15 p.m., engines were coupled to two trains of 10 coaches each and left North Station for Nanziang, where a stop was to be made to allow students to leave for their homes in busses provided for them. The trains were to go on as far as Henli where the students were to be ejected by force and left to get back to Shanghai as best they could.

Latest reports received here stated that the two trains were still en route.

Student Forces Augmented

Yesterday morning the Fuh Tan students who remained since 1:30 p.m. on the preceding day, were augmented by students from Great China, Kwang Hwa, Tung Chi, Chinan Universities, Chih Tze College and several middle schools, swelling the total ranks to 2,500, some 500 of them girls and all of them of the ages from 14 to 25.

At noon, Mayor Wu Te-chen held a brief conference with university school presidents at which it was decided to ask the students once more to leave the station, otherwise they would be ejected by force at 3 p.m.

Dr. T. H. Li, President of Fuh Tan University, Dr. J. Usang Ly, President of Chiaotung University, and other University presidents spoke to the students at 1 p.m. to no avail.

At 2:30, a large contingent of students headed by a banner reached the station and walked to the cars. They were greeted by cheers from fellow students. At the same time, reinforcements for the Peace Preservation Corps, the Chinese Police, and the Gendarmerie arrived. The latter carried machine guns and had them in place in front of the Station. Bamboo poles were distributed to all Chinese policemen. A crowd of from 5,000 to 10,000 lined all spots near the station. Two S.M.P. riot vans were at hand; ambulances were waiting on side streets, and first-aid equipment had been stored in the station. Fire hoses in the station were also connected.

Station Like Armed Camp

At 3 p.m. the station looked like an armed camp bristling with guns carried by some 2,000 Paoantui and policemen. Another attempt to persuade the students was made, but they continued adamant.

"You may threaten to behead us yet we will go to Nanking," they shouted. "You say we are communists: we are not." (Earlier in the day some communists had distributed literature. One of the student leaders told a CHINA PRESS reporter that they did not allow communistic students, who made attempts, to join their ranks).

At 3:30, the police hung up several banners. They read: "Patriotic students! Do not be misled by the communists!" "Students! Don't let yourselves be antagonized or provoked." "Maintain order for the Students' Patriotic Movement!"

At 4 p.m., Settlement police arrived on Boundary Road and attempted to disperse the thousands of onlookers with little success. The Paoantui were all being armed with bamboo poles and from that time on the whole station was tense.

Suddenly at 4:05, the platform loud speaker announced, "We have received a telegram from Nanking. The telegram states that you can go to Nanking. Please board the train quickly as the engines are due very soon."

"It isn't true," one of the leaders shouted. "Why are all the Paoantui here? We will wait and see." In the meanwhile, the Paoantui had taken places on the platform, while at the same time all the students crowded into two trains of 10 coaches each. At 4:30 the loud speaker announced, "All students who wish to leave now will be protected." Three girls and one student left.

Shortly before 5 p.m., the Paoantui were lining the two platforms at which the trains were waiting. Force seemed imminent and a last attempt was made by a leader of the Paoantui to persuade the students to leave. The officer explained that the students were holding up traffic and that they would be protected if they left peacefully immediately.

"If we are to be protected, why are there thousands of Paoantui here," a leader answered. "It pains us to see this show of force. We don't want the Paoantui."

"Here To Protect You"

"We are here to protect you," the officer replied.

"We are peaceful. We don't need your protection. We are determined to go to Nanking."

At this point, officials decided to send the two trains on to Nanziang, where a halt would be made and students would be asked to leave in busses provided for them. Another stop was slated at Henli, where all the remaining students were to be forcibly ejected to make their way back to Shanghai as best they could. The trains left at 5:05 and 5:15 p.m., respectively.

The students kept perfect order throughout the day. They had their own "police," and propaganda and commissary departments aboard the trains. The latter have been well supplied by relatives and fellow students.

The family of two girl students on the train sent an amah to accompany the two students. The amah attempted to persuade the two girls to return. They refused, so the amah left.

All the students yesterday seemed militant and determined to get to Nanking. They told a CHINA PRESS reporter that it was not their fault that traffic was blocked. They had a legitimate request, they held, and they were determined to see it granted. "We would rather die than to fail in what we believe to be our sincere duty," one of the leaders stated. "We are not communists. We are all patriotic students and students in other lands under the same circumstances would be taking the same action. And we feel we have the support of the Chinese people as a whole," he concluded.

The City Government yesterday, in a statement to THE CHINA PRESS, stressed that there were communists present among the students and that they were the ringleaders. "We have been as lenient as possible but we cannot risk the possible consequences of communistic activity in dealing with the situation," he stated.

NANKING, Dec. 24.—(Kuomin).—Following receipt of a report from General Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, that over 300 students of Fuh Tan University were insisting on making a railway trip to the Capital to present certain demands to the Central authorities, General Chiang Kai-shek President of the Executive Yuan despatched an urgent telegram late last night to the students, through their President, Dr. Li Teng-hui, urging them to return to their school. The message reads:

"A telegram just received from Mayor Wu (Te-chen) states that your patriotic manifestations are most sincere. I am therefore deeply moved, and I am also prepared to accept your views. I earnestly hope, however, that you will return promptly to your school, so as to relieve me of anxiety.

"The national emergency is indeed very serious. But I am determined to adopt the same attitude of mind and heart as the patriotic youths, and to fulfil my responsibility of saving the nation, so as to be worthy of your expectations."

SI,
For attention
please.

THE CHINA PRESS, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1935

Mayor Orders Martial Law As Activities Of Students Increase Here

Three Foreign Policemen, Five Students Hurt In Downtown Riot

March Of Students Into Settlement Culminates In Clash On Nanking Road; Japanese Consul-General Asks Suppression Of Movement

Three foreign officers of the Shanghai Municipal Police and five Chinese students were injured during a student riot staged in front of the Continental Emporium on Nanking Road about 9.30 a.m. yesterday.

The injured police officers are:
Sub-Inspector J. Furness.
Sergeant D. F. Watson.
Sergeant J. West.

Sub-Inspector Furness sustained a fractured arm when he was struck with a club, said to have been wielded by a student. Sergeant Watson received bruises and cuts about the face, while Sergeant West sustained lacerations on the forehead and cheek.

The incident was a development of a march into the Settlement by large groups of students and sympathizers from Chapei. Approximately 2,000 students, according to estimates made by the police, gathered on Nanking Road about 9.15 a.m and shouting slogans, commenced the widespread distribution of pamphlets.

Groups of 200 and 300 entered the section from various streets. Some marched up from the Bund, others moved in from Chekiang and Honan Roads.

S. M. Police Called

Shouting of slogans and the distribution of pamphlets continued unhindered for about 10 minutes when police from Central and Louza Station and operatives of the Special Branch, S.M.P. Headquarters arrived on the scene.

At first, there was no disorder, the students merely going about the business of expressing their sentiments in regard to the current political situation without any display of force. The clash came when police attempted to dislodge a group of students from a passageway in the Continental Emporium.

The students in this particular group refused to leave. A few were carrying bamboo poles and attempted to make use of them. Sub-Inspector Furness, in warding off a blow directed at him, raised his arm and caught all the force of the bamboo pole that was struck at him. He was taken back to the Central Station for first aid treatment and later, examination revealed a slight fracture. Sergeants Watson and West took the blows sent in their direction on the head. Neither are seriously hurt although both are receiving medical attention.

The pamphlets distributed were translated by a CHINA PRESS reporter shortly after the incident occurred. The subject matter was practically the same as that of all pamphlets distributed by students during the past few days against the North China "autonomy scheme." The pamphlets announced that the students intended taking matters in their own hands.

After the incident in the passageway, the police set about dispersing the entire gathering. The students broke up into small parties, some moving south toward the French Concession, others going north back across Soochow Creek from where

One Group Marches West

One group of about 300 went west along Nanking Road to Bubbling Well Road, marched past the China United Apartments, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. and the Park Hotel. They continued to shout slogans as they marched, waving their hands at the same time. They paused for a moment near the Park Hotel, distributed pamphlets, and then turned north on Park Road and moved back across the Creek.

Five of the students were arrested near the Continental Emporium premises. Four of these had sustained slight injuries and two were taken to the First Special District Court shortly before noon and charge with assault and sentenced to three months imprisonment each, sentence suspended for two years.

No further trouble was reported in the International Settlement during the morning. About 1.30 p.m., however, a group of approximately 600 students and sympathizers marched through the Settlement, traveling south on Szechuen Road and going toward the French Concession. The procession was orderly but noisy, the minds of the marchers being largely occupied with the shouting of slogans as they marched along.

Along the North Chekiang Road area, students swarmed over side-streets as well as the main thoroughfare until after 10 a.m. yesterday. Police estimate that more than 1,000 were gathered near the First Special District Court, shouting slogans and distributing pamphlets.

Crowd Sympathizes

Large crowds witnessed the demonstrations and sympathizers among the bystanders were many. Traffic was held up for almost an hour along Nanking Road before the crowd in front of the Continental Emporium was dispersed while traffic along North Chekiang and North Honan Roads was slowed up during the entire forenoon. In view of the tense situation, all Central, West Hongkew, Hongkew and Louza police stood by throughout the day and were still standing by late last night.

Ishii Asks Suppression

Assurances to curb anti-Japanese demonstrations and student activities in the International Settlement were given yesterday morning by Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, to Mr. Itaro Ishii, Consul-General of Japan.

The Japanese official called at the S.M.C. at 10 o'clock, as police were still patrolling Nanking Road, after the early morning student demonstration.

Unable to arrange an interview with Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Mr. Ishii telephoned a request to the latter for the immediate suppression of anti-Japanese activities.

The Japanese Embassy is "not considering" filing an official protest at this time in connection with the student demonstrations, a spokesman of the Embassy said last night.

The Japanese Naval Landing Party has taken no special precautions against eventualities, except for increasing the number of patrols. The parade of armored cars in the Hongkew district yesterday was described by a spokesman of the Landing Party as "maneuvers."

Special squads of the Japanese Consular Police, which began to patrol the streets of the Hongkew, Chapei and Yangtszepoo districts last Monday, reported no arrests or incidents for the period.

The local Japanese press took a more serious view of the matter. The Shanghai Mainichi expressed fears that the present student movement may unfavorably affect Sino-Japanese relations. At the same time it praised the attitude of local Chinese papers for admonishing the students to "calm down."

An "unholy alliance" of communists and foreign powers together with reactionary elements was stated by the Shanghai Nippo to be behind the present student movement. The Nippo urged precautions to prevent "the devil from disturbing the peace of the Far East under the guise of patriotism."

SI,
For attention these. All these newspaper cuttings should be kept S. B.

S. M. P. C.
C. D. 2. 7108

Letters To The Editor

Communications intended for publication in this column must be accompanied by the name and address of the sender, as a guarantee of good faith.

STUDENT DISORDERS

Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—With reference to the students' demonstrations, I wish to express my astonishment at the weak-kneed action of the Settlement authorities in allowing this kind of demonstration within their boundaries, which is bound to end in trouble for our splendid police force, and I, at the same time, must admire the strong stand taken by the French authorities when refusing the marching through of a body of students. The demonstration is a political one and aimed, no doubt, against a Power whose subjects have big interests invested in our Settlement, and if anything should happen to some of them, well, just think of the consequences to all of us.

The consequences of the incident in 1925, when the Louza Police Station was attacked, should not be forgotten by our city fathers and, therefore, I think they would act wisely if they would refuse permission for demonstrations of any kind, and I am sure we all would feel much easier.

Thanking you for publishing this letter,

A LOVER OF PEACE AND ORDER.
Shanghai, Dec. 23, 1935.

File

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S. B. REC.
S. B. D. 7108
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Seek An End For 'Autonomy' Regime

Chinese And Japanese Negotiate In Peiping Upon Issue

Sino-Japanese negotiations are being continued in Peiping for abolition of the "East Hopei Autonomous Government" in the demilitarized zone and the cessation of hostilities between Peace Preservation Corps and the "Manchukucan" troops along the Chahar border, Chinese reports from the former capital indicate.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council and "North China dictator" with five concurrent posts, is directing the negotiations while Major-General K. Doihara, the "Lawrence of Manchuria" is handling the parleys for the Japanese military authorities. The latter arrived in Peiping last night and was expected to call on General Sung today.

Ready For Compromise

As result of the preliminary discussions held in Peiping, Chinese authorities there are represented as optimistically expecting an early settlement of the Eastern Chahar dispute. Most fighting has been stopped along the Kuyuan-Paochang front although some sporadic clashes still are reported. The Japanese authorities are said to be ready to accept compromise plans for settlement of the disputes there.

Much doubt, however, is held concerning the Japanese attitude towards abolition of the "East Hopei Autonomous Government" established by Yin Ju-ken. Chinese authorities are understood to have promised cancellation of the National Government mandate ordering arrest and punishment of the rebels on condition that the "bogus government" be abolished. Reinstatement of Yin as commissioner of the demilitarized zone is also said to have been promised.

Martial Law At Luantung

Martial law has been proclaimed by the "autonomous Government" in Luantung district as result of rumors that the Peace Preservation Corps, forming the "army" under Yin Ju-keng, are to declare severence of their connections with the "bogus organization." Units loyal to Yin have been rushed to various points to watch the movements.

Fresh "autonomy" uprisings, allegedly to be instigated by "ronin" in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin, were reported in the district of Wuan, Hopei, during the week-end. Hundreds of members of secret organizations attacked the city on Thursday. The magistrate, however, gallantly resisted. The attackers were finally repulsed when the authorities rushed reinforcements to the district. Ringleaders of the uprising escaped to Tientsin.

Student Demonstrations

Meanwhile, student demonstrations against the "autonomy" movement continued in various cities. In Shanghai, hundreds of young men and women paraded in the Settlement on Saturday evening. They were noisy but not disorderly. Last night, communist literature were distributed and handbills dropped from the roof garden of Sincere Company at Shanghai's "Time Square."

Three thousand students paraded in Taiyuan, Shansi, yesterday while in Hankow, more than 2000 students of Wuchang crossed the river to parade on the streets. More will participate in another parade today. In Paotingfu, 600 students paraded. More than 1000 paraded in Yangchow, Kiangsu.

Two Resign

The demonstrations have resulted in resignation of two officials. Dr. Chu Ching-non, commissioner of Education of the Hunan Provincial Government, has submitted his resignation for having failed to prevent the student demonstrations while in Hangchow. Dr. Z. Y. Kwok, president of the National University of Chekiang, resigned over disputes arising from the student movements.

In Shanghai, students are resuming their classes as usual and National Salvation Associations formed.

The Peiping Student Union, according to the Sin Wen Pao, held a conference on Saturday and turned down the proposals to stage a third demonstration and to advance the winter recess.

FE I,
Please note and pass Mleg. Write.
JHS

Filed
DHS

Shanghai Students Join In Massed Demonstration Against Autonomy Group

Nation-Wide Movement Gathering Force In Many Scholastic Centres; Thousand Boy And Girl Students March Through Central District

FEARS EXPRESSED BY JAPANESE FOR RELATIONS WITH CHINA

Shanghai students yesterday joined the nation-wide students movement launched last week in Peiping against the autonomy group in the North, when at about 6 p.m., more than a thousand representatives of various institutions around the city, and including a large percentage of girls, marched through the central district en masse, shouting slogans and carrying banners. The procession was orderly, and after being escorted through the settlement by International police, re-entered again and was dispersed in Szechuen Road, near the Soochow Creek bridge. Messages from Nanking yesterday indicated that support of the anti-autonomy party was demonstrated by students in five leading cities throughout China and fears were expressed by Japanese that the relations between the two countries might be seriously endangered unless authorities took immediate action to curb the students' activities.

According to a Chinese News Agency, women and girls took the lead in yesterday's parade after holding a meeting at which they organized the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Association, formed for the purpose of opposing the autonomous movement in North China which they said was due to outside coercion.

The meeting was called to order by a presidium of well-known local Chinese women including Madame Ho Hsiang-yi, a woman member of the Central Executive Committee, and Madame Wang Hsiao-ying, a middle school principal.

In a long manifesto issued by the meeting local women and girls were urged to "imitate their sisters in Abyssinia, who were said to have armed themselves in the war against Italy."

After the meeting the participating women walked out to demonstrate in the Settlement, traversing Szechuen Road and Nanking Road and turning into Pao Shan Road, Chapei. They were followed by big crowds in the streets which they passed through. When they reached the North Railway Station the number of demonstrators was increased to nearly 6,000.

To Railway Station

Meeting in West Hongkew, the massed students proceeded along Szechuen Road into Nanking Road, thence along Thibet Road to the North Station, where they waited in vain for a group of students expected to arrive from Hangchow.

After shouting slogans and making speeches, the students entered the Settlement again along Szechuen Road and marched to the Chinese Y.M.C.A., where they were quietly dispersed by the Settlement police.

More than a hundred students representing the National Conservatoire, marched to Mayor Wu Te-chen's office at the Civic Centre yesterday morning and presented a petition protesting against the autonomist movement. Mr. Li Dai-chao, urged the deputation to maintain order and peace and after handing in their petition, the students left quietly.

Japanese Fears

Fears that Sino - Japanese relations will take a turn for the worse if the student movement is allowed to gravitate in the direction which it is now assuming, were expressed yesterday by the Shanghai "Nippo."

The journal professed itself unable to understand why the agitation grew, despite "apparently strict steps taken by the Government to prevent student demonstrations."

"Must we understand that the authorities expect the movement to die of its own accord, by allowing it to go on in an orderly manner, or must we believe that the Government is supplying a tactful inspiration for the agitation?" the "Nippo" asked, making it clear that it favoured the second interpretation.

"It is not difficult to predict what turn the movement will take, if the Kuomintang and the 'C. and C. Society' assume its leadership," the "Nippo" concluded.

"Mainichi" Repeats Charge

Charges that the wave of student demonstrations now sweeping China was aroused by the Kuomintang were also made yesterday by the Shanghai "Mainichi," which claimed that its information came from Chinese sources.

The article, which was printed in the news columns, also accused the Chinese Communist Party, the Cultural Association and the "C. and C. Society" of fanning the flames of the student movement.

The "C. and C. Society," according to the Japanese paper is a "strong-arm" adjunct to the Kuomintang formed by Mr. Chen Kuofu and Mr. Chen Li-fu.

By turning the ire of the students from the autonomy movement in North China to Japan, these organizations are accused by the journal of planning to create anti-Japanese feeling throughout the nation.

Hangchow Move Fails

More than 1,000 students of both sexes who thronged the railway station at Hangchow yesterday morning, were refused passage to Nanking by the railway authorities and while heated arguments proceeded between the students and railway officials two Shanghai-bound morning express trains were prevented from leaving.

The trains held up were the 7 a.m. and 8.50 a.m. morning express trains, but the express trains to Hangchow yesterday left Shanghai according to the usual schedule. Shortly before noon the demonstrating students were dispersed and normal schedules were resumed.

Movement Spreads

A Central Press message from Nanking says that the student movement against autonomy in North China, is China is spreading far and wide.

College and school youths in five leading cities according to reports reaching there, staged public demonstrations yesterday in support of the Peiping students, unanimously demanding the punishments of all traitors.

In Hankow, 20,000 students from 60 different colleges and schools massed before the Hugh provincial government building to submit their views on national salvation after staging a parade through the main streets.

While those in Canton had resumed their classes, some 3,000 students in Nanning, capital city of Kwangsi, held a mass meeting yesterday, following which they marched through the important thoroughfares shouting slogans in support of the Peiping movement.

Similar parades and demonstrations, according to reports, were also held by students in Changsha and Nanchang.

Hankow Protest

An assault on a Japanese onlooker by parading Chinese students yesterday brought forth a demand from Mr. Yoshire Miura, Japanese Consul-General in Hankow that all demonstrations cease immediately.

The note was served at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon on Mr. Wu Kuo-chen, Mayor of Hankow, and Gen. Chen Chi-cheng, Commander of the Garrison, says Rengo.

The victim of the assault, Mr. Choei Mukai, aged 23, son of the owner of a dry goods store, was resting in a local hospital from where he is expected to be released in two days.

The attack, according to Japanese official sources, occurred when Mr. Mukai was photographing demonstrators who were coming across the river from Wuchang, in front of the Chinese Customs Buildings, in the former British concession.

Camera Smashed

He was allegedly surrounded by a group of students, who smashed his camera and manhandled him, before escaping to Wuchang. The victim was taken to a nearby hospital.

Upon learning of the incident, Mr. Miura immediately conferred with Lieut.-Col. Sakon Watari, resident military officer in Hankow, and Lieut.-Commander Seiki Nakatsu, resident naval officer.

A protest, drafted at the meeting, demanded the immediate suppression of all demonstrations and student movements, the arrest of the culprits and the payment of compensation to the victim.—Rengo.

12908
D. 710
SI, Please see and pass to Reg. to file.
A/C.P.
Information
OFFICE OF CHINESE AFFAIRS OF POLICE

District Reports

The following Central News and Kuo Min reports indicate the tendency shown in various districts yesterday:—

KAIFENG.—Nearly 4,000 students belonging to various universities, colleges and high school here held a meeting at the City Public Recreation Ground in the morning. They later paraded the main streets of the city distributing handbills and shouting slogans.

CHANGSHA, — Students of Changsha appeared at an impressive demonstration in protest against the movement in Eastern Hopei. The demonstration passed off without incident.

HANKOW,—More than 20,000 students staged a huge demonstration in the Wu-Han area.

The demonstration took place simultaneously in Hankow, Wuchange and Hanyang. In order to prevent accidents to students from Wuchang who planned to cross the Yangtze River and join their comrades here, the Hankow-Wuchang ferry service was suspended for the day.

The demonstration was carried out in an orderly manner, and a delegation of students was allowed to submit certain demands to the Hupeh Provincial Government for transmission to the Central Government.

Tientsin Strike

TIENTSIN,—A meeting of the various presidents and principals of universities and middle-schools in Tientsin was held and it was decided to issue another joint statement urging the students to call off the general strike and resume studies.

Pending return to their classes, the students were urged to remain within their campus and refrain from going to extremes.

The Tientsin Middle School Students Union decided to despatch a delegation of 21 to Peiping to console students there who were injured during the recent demonstrations.

CANTON,—After a strike of one week in protest against the seditions movement in Eastern Hopei and the rough handling of their comrades by the police in Peiping, students of Sun Yat-sen University returned to their classes.

REGISTRY
B. D. 2
Date December 21, 1935

Temporary Settlement of the North China Crisis

BY T. S. YOUNG

GEN. HO YING-CHIN, Minister of War, must be congratulated on his success in cracking a very hard nut. While the formula, by which the tense situation prevailing in North China may be temporarily liquidated, may not be totally satisfactory to many of our people who have grieved at the further loss of our national prestige and position, it, nevertheless, must be considered as the best arrangement which Gen. Ho can make in face of the Japanese determination to detach five northern provinces from the jurisdiction of the Chinese Government. So long as China is not in a position to resort to arms to defend her territorial integrity, she has no alternative but to seek a modus operandi at great pains to accommodate Japanese wishes and meet Japanese demands. The present arrangement in instituting a separate political council for governing Hopei and Chahar provinces seems to be acceptable to all the parties concerned: China has saved her important "face" by retaining the nominal control over this political council; Japan has firmly established her authority over North China; and many of the remnants of the old Peking Government have got their jobs and their forgotten names once again to the public notice.

China has indeed saved her "face." Inasmuch as the members of this Hopei-Chahar Political Council have been appointed by the Chinese Government, Nanking, on the surface, has retained its authority over these two northern provinces. At one time, the situation appeared so hopeless, that only a miracle could thwart the Japanese determination in carrying out to its successful conclusion the so-called North China Autonomous Movement. Through protracted negotiations and painstaking efforts, Gen. Ho eventually worked out a formula, by which a separate political council composed of as many as seventeen members would be formed to govern Hopei and Chahar provinces. How far and how long Nanking can retain its nominal authority over this political council, can not be told; but in comparison with what the Japanese militarists had originally planned to carry out, the present arrangement is decidedly the lesser of two evils. In view of the high military pressure exerted by the Japanese Kwantung Army and the questionable loyalty of a few of leading northern officials, we must not blame the responsible authorities of the Central Government for their failure in making a better settlement of this crisis. To all intents and purposes, the Chinese Government has really done all it can in making the best of a very bad bargain.

Japan Consolidates Her Position in North China

Japan has definitely consolidated her position in North China as a result of new political developments. Without firing a single shot, she has succeeded in creating a political hegemony in Hopei and Chahar. For the time being, the warlords of the Japanese Kwantung Army may be satisfied with their new gains, but it can not be expected that they will contentedly give up their long cherished objective of alienating North China from Nanking. By all means, the present political set-up is merely a makeshift, and how long it will last will all depend upon the whims of the Japanese warlords. When the opportune time comes, they can easily find a new pretence to force new terms upon the Chinese officials. Therefore it will not surprise us if the present Hopei-Chahar Political Council might become a North China Political Council before long. Perhaps the Japanese warlords have preferred this gradual process of disintegrating China, because it will arouse less opposition from the world, and therefore be more sure of its successful consummation.

This new political set-up has incidentally created many jobs for the jobless retired politicians, who have long connived with the Japanese intriguers in promoting any separatist movements with the hope of regaining their political position and fortune. Wang I-tang and Kao Lin-wei, two members of the newly constituted Council, are the leading members of the notorious Anfu clique, which has had many unsavory misdeeds to its credit in the days of the old Peking Government. During the present crisis, many names of the members of that clique have been frequently mentioned as accomplices of Japanese promoters of the autonomous movement. It is hoped that the generosity shown by the Central Government toward these trouble makers will in some way wake up their conscience, so that henceforth in serving the new Council, they will refrain themselves from either instigating or participating in any anti-government activities, and exemplify their loyalty to the country.

The most interesting personality of the new Council is its Chairman, Gen. Sung Cheh-yuen. Gen. Sung, a former subordinate of Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang, achieved quite a big fame for his being able to put up a stiff resistance against the Japanese invaders along the Great Wall in the Spring of 1933. As the Chairman of Chahar province, he was frequently stigmatized by the Japanese as a "bandit" leader, and was forced to quit that office under the Japanese pressure last July. While the Japanese attacks against him had not yet died down, he, all of a sudden and to the surprise of all, was accepted by the Kwantung Army as a persona grata, and possibly on the Japanese request, was appointed as the Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area. Since then he has virtually held the key position of North China. His present appointment as the Chairman of the Council has been expected, but the fact that a "bandit" leader can suddenly become a favorite of the Japanese warlords remains a mystery.

To Gen. Ho must be given the credit of temporarily liquidating the North China crisis. But without belittling the importance of Gen. Ho's work, it must be admitted that his eloquence and abilitity alone could not change the adamant attitude of the Japanese warlords. Unexpectedly and to the discomfiture of Japanese warlords, this autonomous movement in North China caused such a consternation to the world, that both Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the U.S. Government, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Foreign Secretary of the British Government, simultaneously made public statements regarding the North China situation to remind Japan of the fact that the western world was not preoccupied with Italo-Ethiopian case. In their statements, neither Secretary Hull nor Sir Samuel disguised their belief that Japanese figures were playing an active part in the autonomous movement. It is more that a coincidence that Secretary Hull and Sir Samuel should comment on the North China situation at the same time. No matter how strong minded the Japanese warlords are reputed to be, they can not ignore the warnings given by the two leading Powers of the world. In face of the concerted action on the part of the United States and Britain, the Japanese warlords had to trim their sails and give an ear to Gen. Ho's overtures.

One Rule for Manchuria—Another for Ethiopia

The League of Nations has already been subject to severe criticisms, for it has two sets of rules—one for the Manchurian Affairs and another for the Ethiopian case. It has always been asked that if sanctions can be applied against Italy now, why should they not have been applied against Japan about four years ago? Japan must consider herself very fortunate in having such a very narrow escape from this economic weapon wielded by the world's peace machinery. But who can tell that the League will not reopen the case in the light of present Japanese aggressions by applying sanctions against Japan at present? The new Foreign Secretary of the British Government is quite a different man from his predecessor, and has already been praised for his diplomatic skill and ability. In view of the fact that a strong man is now directing the British foreign policy, and that the League of Nations, for the first time of its history, has applied economic sanctions against Italy, Japan, with her guilty conscience, can not but reconsider her determined stand in realizing her wide dreams.

Dr. C. T. Wang's recent trip to Japan and his exchange of opinions with the leading officials of the Japanese Government might also lend some weight to the settlement of the North China crisis. That Dr. Wang should take a sudden trip to Japan and seek interviews with Japanese officials at the very time when the situation in North China was very tense can not be said as being for the purpose of seeking personal pleasure and renewing acquaintance with his friends only. What was his mission will, of course, remain a matter of conjecture, but it is not unreasonable to suggest that he was sent by the Central Government to Japan for the purpose of explaining China's definite stand vis-a-vis the so-called North China Autonomous Movement. It may be also presumed that as a result of his visit, the Japanese Government has sent Col. Seiishi Kita, Chief of the China Section of the Japanese General-Staff, to China to bring new instructions to the warlords of the Kwantung Army.

With the temporary settlement of the North China crisis, our people can now heave a sigh of great relief. But it must be remembered that the political horizon over North China is far from being clear and bright, and unexpected developments may happen any time. Col. Kita was quoted as having said that future developments, subsequent to the establishment of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, will be "much more important than what has taken place so far." He further said, "Since North China events must seriously affect the future relations between Japan, Manchukuo and China, we shall have to keep a close watch over the situation until it comes to a complete settlement." Suffice it to say that the Japanese warlords will not consider the complete settlement of the North China situation, until the five northern provinces have severed their connection with Nanking and come totally under the Japanese control.

REG... D. I. 7108

Peiping Students Stage Demonstration Against Autonomy Move

Opposing any attempt to establish any "autonomous government" in North China, more than 4000 students in Peiping made a demonstration on December 9. They walked out from their campuses and schools, and proceeded in long parade, defying armed policemen and gendarmes. Minor clashes occurred at Morrison Street and the Kao Liang Bridge, resulting in the injury of several students and the arrest of about 20 students of the Northeastern University. On the next and following days, a "peace strike" was launched in the many universities and schools, "until the following demands would be complied with":

"That the students arrested in the demonstration be released immediately; that the medical care fee of the injured demonstrators be compensated by the Peiping Municipal Government; that the policemen responsible for the injuring of the demonstrators be consistently punished; and that any special political organization in North China be not set up.

The staging of the demonstration followed a motion passed by the newly-founded Peiping Students' Association, which had been initiated by the student bodies of two middle schools, and included the student bodies of Yenching and Tsinghua Universities. According to the Association's plan, the demonstrators were to assemble as destination in front of the Hsin Hua Men, where they attempted to see General Ho Ying-chin, who had recently been called up to deal with the situation. The closing of the city-gates, however, compelled the demonstrators to be divided into two groups. One group of about 1000 students, mostly from Yenching and Tsinghua Universities, demonstrated outside the city, while the other paraded inside.

Early in the morning, when the weather was bitterly cold, Yenching and Tsinghau students started from their respective campuses, situated about five miles to the west of Peiping, and proceeded on foot to the city, for the bus-services were suspended under police orders. After having failed several times to halt the progress of the parade, the police reinforced their strength on the Kao Liang Bridge where an army of Sung T'ai-tsung had ever fought fiercely against Chi Tang, a Manchurian race. But the students broke asunder their array and rushed forward to the gate where they stubbornly waited, returning at four in the afternoon.

On the other hand, several hundred students from other universities, colleges, and middle schools inside the city gathered in front of the Hsin Hua Men, shouting anti-"autonomy" slogans and waving banners bearing similar sentiments. Hou Cheng, secretary to General Ho Ying-chin, suggested to them that as Gen. Ho had gone to the Tangshan Hot Spring, he wolud transmit the sentiments of the students to him. The students, however, did not agree. It was later confirmed that General Ho was actually still staying in the city. They paraded throughout the city, stopping at many schools and universities calling for more students to join the demonstration, until the number increased to two thousand. Entering Morrison Street the enthusiasm of the demonstrators were dampened by fire hoses, maneuvered by the police. Clashes occurred when the leaders tried to seize the fire hoses resulting in the injury of several students, among whom was a girl student, who was thrust in her breats with a bayonet by a policeman.

Prior to the demonstration, the student bodies of National Peking and Tsinghua Universities, following the lead of their respective deans and chancellors, had previously issued statements, repudiating the suggestion that the camouflaged autonomous movement had popular support. A joint declaration among the many students bodies, initiated by the Yenching student body, resolved on four points: "That we are resolutely opposed to the so-called 'anti-communist self-governing' and call for the punishment of Yin Ju-keng; that we call for the Central Government to make public its foreign policy; that we call for the Central Government to mobilize the whole nation to resist our enemy; and that we claim the liberty of the press and the holding of meetings." W.C.J.

Students in South China Agitate Against Japanese

(By cable from the Review's South China Correspondent)

CANTON, December 16.—Despite the verbal protest of the Japanese Consul-General here to the Municipal Government, the student movement continues to develop in intensity with cries for the revival of anti-Japanese agitation, including the anti-Japanese boycott, loudly voiced. Thirty senior colleges have joined students from Chungshan University in their demonstrations and held a large mass-meeting yesterday.

The assurance and cautions of the officials have not prevented students from organizing a picket corps whose intention it is to visit all Chinese shops and to seize Japanese goods.

The Chinese officials here are obviously worried, fearing international complications. Consequently, General Chen Chi-tang has summoned Chunshan professors personnally instructing them to cease the boycott agitation and to advise the students to discontinue their one-week strike.

On December 12, 2,000 students, led by Chang Nung, dean of Agriculture, and other faculty members from Chungshan University, held a militant demonstration and street parade in which huge flamboyant banners were carried. Handbills were distributed everywhere protesting the Japanese-engineered autonomy moves in North China. Chinese teachers educated in Japan participated in the demonstration as the chief organizers. The demonstrators wired to Nanking demanding the release of 27 students held in Peiping, the suppression of the autonomists in North China, the restoration of the freedom of speech, freedom of assembly, and freedom of publication, and the cessation of the negotiation of secret treaties with Japan.

Students in Shanghai, Peiping and Tientsin Protest Against "Autonomous" Government

A meeting of students in which all local universities and colleges were represented was held in Shanghai Dec. 15 when a resolution was unanimously adopted to oppose the formation of any semblance of an autonomous regime in North China and to advocate that the severest of punishment be meted out to Yin Ju-keng and other "autonomist" ringleaders in the North. It was, however, agreed that this stand of the students should be presented to the government and public through legitimate channels without recourse to class strikes or indignation demonstrations, which have been frowned upon by both school and Chinese government authorities.

Students of the Peiping Normal University Dec. 15 sent a lengthy telegram to the Governments and peoples of all nations voicing strong opposition to the so-called autonomy movement in North China. The Tientsin Students' Association issued a declaration on the samedate in support of the demands made by the Peiping students.

Shanghai "Nippo" Blames American Influence for Student Movement in China

Commenting on the wide-spread movement of students and cultural organizations in Peiping, Canton, and Shanghai, against autonomy and against Japan, the *Shanghai Nippo* alleges that, behind the scenes of the student movement, which is gaining strength throughout the country, someone is pulling the wires. "For instance," the paper continues, "the bulk of students who engaged in the recent demonstrations in Peiping against autonomy, were students of missionary schools. Moreover, the student movement has been carried out under the leadership of professors who are graduates of American universities. It is almost indisputable that the students are only the prey of propaganda by the politicians, including Chang Ya-kwang, one of the leaders of Peiping People's Anti-Japanese League, and Hsia Chang-kwang, a representative of the anti-Japanese Volunteers in the North East, both of whom went from the North to Canton via Shanghai." The paper further argues that since at present the students are still the leading representatives of Chinese intellectuals, just as they were ten years ago, this is vivid proof that the cultural development of China has lagged.

"Sin Wen Pao" Denounces Interference With Students

In an editorial Dec. 13 the *Sin Wen Pao*, leading Chinese daily journal in Shanghai, in strong words denounced the actions of the Chinese authorities in North China in arresting students who participated in the demonstration on December 9 and in taking special precautions, such as guarding Peiping school entrances with soldiers.

"What crime have the students of Peiping committed, that they deserve detention? Is their patriotic movement a crime? How is it that with the exception of the students in Peiping, there are no patriotic citizens in China? How is it that the authorities use the soldiers to prevent the students carrying out any patriotic movement instead of fighting against the aggressors?" the paper queried.

S. B. M. POLICE
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MAYOR WU'S ADVICE TO THE STUDENTS

Commends Demonstrator Orderliness, Advises Self-Restraint

A statement in the form of a public letter to local students was issued last night by Mayor Wu Te-chen in which he expressed his appreciation of the orderly manner in which the student demonstrations were conducted, but at the same time declared that he felt much concerned. The Mayor emphasized that the national crisis, which was the chief source of the students' worry, had evolved from historical events and that to tide over the crisis "perpetual endeavour" instead of free play of the emotions was the correct policy.

The Central Government had a fixed foreign policy and paid serious attention to the territorial and administrative rights of the country. It would not shirk its responsibility. Hence those rights and interests which must belong to a nation would be protected, Mayor Wu said. Because of the weakness of the people, the authorities had not so far been able to solve the problem to the fullest extent and it was the duty of the people to co-operate with the Government so that it could adopt a more effective policy.

Mayor Wu pointed out that the weakness of the student movements in the past was that the youths often could not distinguish the means from the end, and this enabled reactionary elements to make use of the situation. Concluding, the Mayor asked the students to focus their attention on studies, quoting a German philosopher as saying that to-day's war was a war of character, morality and intelligence.

SI,
~~Please~~
a/c. l.
Sir,
Information.
T. H. Gwéno

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF POLICE
23 DEC. 1935
SHANGHAI

SI, Please note and pass Wkg. to file.
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noted

Kuyuan Now In Hands Of Manchoukuo Troops, Say Peiping Chinese Reports

General Doihara Said To Have Offered To Mediate On Condition Mongol Police Are Sent To The Frontier Posts

SEIZURE OF BOTH CUSTOMS AND SALT REVENUE ORDERED BY YIN

PEIPING, Dec. 11.—The town of Kuyuan, a few miles inside the Chahar border, which was besieged by Manchoukuo troops from Jehol on Monday, is now in the hands of the attackers, according to reliable Chinese sources here. No details are available except that the local Chinese Peace Preservation Corps retreated from Kuyuan after their commander, Li Keh-cheng, had succumbed to wounds received in action. Twelve of his men were also wounded and were subsequently removed to Changpei for treatment. Apparently no further fighting occurred after the initial engagement, the Manchoukuo troops occupying the town on the retreat of the defenders.

Because of the remoteness of Kuyuan from ordinary means of communication, the exact situation there is still obscure, even the Japanese military spokesman here stating to-day that he had no news. A Chinese report which cannot yet be confirmed states that Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army has offered to mediate for a settlement of the "Kuyuan affair" on condition that the Chinese authorities agree to station Mongol peace preservation men both there and at Paochang if the Manchoukuo troops now in occupation withdraw.—Reuter.

Students Stop Work

PEIPING, Dec. 11.—Further demonstrations against the so-called autonomy movement are likely to be witnessed here if plans now being discussed by the student leaders materialize. The main object will be to secure the release of students arrested on Monday and still held in custody.

Anxious to prevent further disorders, the military authorities to-day placed "Big Sword" and pistol squad at the entrances to the various Government and private Universities here.

Although no formal strike has been declared, class-work at five Universities is at a standstill. Students are absenting themselves from their class-rooms at Yenching, Tsing Hua, the National University, the Peking National University and the Peiping National Normal University.

The Chancellors of the these five institutions met at mid-day to-day to discuss the situation, but their decisions have not been disclosed.

A curious situation prevails at Yenching, where the student organization appears to be stronger than that of any other University here.

The students there have posted guards at all the entrances to the institution, and not only their own comrades but members of the faculty itself are having difficulty in entering or leaving the compound.

The students are stated to be preventing professors from holding classes and, as a result, some of the foreign students have left and returned to Peiping.

The report that several students were killed during the demonstrations on Monday is unfounded.—Reuter.

Customs Seizure Ordered

PEIPING, Dec. 11.—It is reported to-day from Tungchow, seat of the rebel regime in East Hopei, that Mr. Yin Ju-keng, head of the "Autonomous Council," has ordered the magistrates of the 22 hsien in the Demilitarized Zone to detain all Customs and Salt revenue in the areas under their jurisdiction.

This means interference with the Customs at all passes along the Great Wall, as well as at Shanhaikuan, Chinwangtao and Tangshan.

Mr. Yin is also stated to have prohibited the circulation in the Demilitarized Zone of notes of the Central Bank of China and of all Chinese banks in Shanghai, while he is reported to have issued orders to the Salt Commissioner at Changlu to hand over all revenue to his Revenue Bureau in Tangshan.—Reuter.

Hopei Government Officials Resign

TIENTSIN, Dec. 11.—All high officials of the Hopei Provincial Government, headed by Mr. Li Pai-chi, director of the Civil Administration Bureau, last night cabled their collective resignation to the Executive Yuan, the Kokutsu News Agency reported to-day.

General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, who last week tendered his resignation to the Nanking Government, has simultaneously ordered the headquarters of the Tientsin-Tangku Peace Preservation Corps and the Tientsin office of the Executive Yuan to wind up their affairs immediately.

The latter, according to the news agency, has already suspended its business yesterday.

The agency also reported that serious friction has developed between the troops of General Shang and the forces of General Wan Fu-lin, member of the defunct Peiping Branch Military Council.—Rengo.

The New Council

NANKING, Dec. 11.—Arrangements have been completed concerning the personnel and organization of the proposed "Hopei and Chahar Political Council," and an announcement, in the form of a Government mandate, is now expected to be made to-morrow.

Meanwhile, General Shang Chen, who appears determined to resign the Governorship of Hopei, is being mentioned as Chairman of Honan in succession to General Liu Shih, who is likely to become Pacification Commissioner for Honan and Anhwei.

In any case it appears certain that General Shang Chen will be given an important appointment outside Hopei.

It is reported that General Hsiao Chen-yin, Governor of Chahar, will succeed Mr. Cheng Keh as the Mayor of Tientsin, while General Chang Chih-chung, at present acting Chairman of Chahar, will receive a substantive post.—Reuter.

New Aerodrome In Tientsin

NANKING, Dec. 11.—Both the Military Affairs Commission and the Executive Yuan have received reports from the military authorities in Peiping concerning the construction of a Japanese aerodrome in Tientsin.

Construction of the airfield in Tientsin has been pushed forward in disregard of protest from local Chinese authorities, the reports state.

The Central authorities, it is reliably learnt, are considering appropriate steps to deal with the problem.—Central News.

D. D. 7108
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Dr. Lie

Students Demonstrate In Peiping Against Any Move For Autonomy In N. China

Some Thousand Students From The Tsinghua And Yenching Universities March To Western Gates But Are Promptly Barred Out

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF COMPOSITION OF NEW TWO-PROVINCE POLITICAL BODY

PEIPING, Dec. 9.—Peiping experienced an exciting day to-day as a result of demonstrations by students throughout the city against autonomy. It was at first believed that the action of the demonstrators, who hailed from no less than 15 Universities, both Government and private, was directed against the terms of the reported settlement of the North China affair, but it was subsequently made known that the main desire of the students was to show that there was no move for autonomy in this region. Troops and the police had a busy time keeping the students in check.

At the first sign of trouble this morning the western gates were promptly closed and barred, thus locking out about 1,000 students marching in from the two well-known seats of learning, Tsinghua and Yenching Universities, which are near the Western Hills.

Those within the city, however, gathered outside the headquarters of General Ho Ying-chin and demanded to see the War Minister.

When they learned that he was in Tangshan, they refused to see his secretary and, after remaining for some time, moved off, marching through the streets in the west section of the city.

Soon afterwards they came into contact with the police, who brought their batons into play in an effort to disperse them. In the scuffle a few students were slightly injured while several were arrested.

Fire-Hose As Cooler

The police subsequently resorted to the practice of breaking up the demonstrators into small groups, and in many cases had to use force. In one instance they used a fire-hose to spray icy water on a group of 300 students to cool their ardour.

Late this afternoon very few students were visible inside the city, owing possibly to the freezing temperature, but the contingent from Yenching and Tsinghua, sheltering from the icy wind under the 50-foot city wall, were still waiting for permission to enter the city.

When General Ho Ying-chin heard of the demonstrations, he telephoned in from Tangshan, urging University Chancellors to prevent their students from demonstrating and pointing out the danger of diplomatic complications arising out of them.

Police guards at all official buildings were increased to-day as a precautionary measure.—Reuter.

Students' Slogans

PEIPING, Dec. 9.—Thousands of students demonstrated in the city streets this morning, demanding war on Japan and assailing the autonomy movement and the "three-point programme" of the Japanese Government.

Speeches attacking the autonomy movement were delivered at a demonstration of more than 500 students of Tsinghwa University at the Hsichimen Gate at 9 o'clock this morning. The Gate was closed at noon as the meeting began, while a large police force was on hand to maintain order.

Simultaneously, about 2,000 students took part in another demonstration, sponsored by the Peiping Students' Federation, before the Chu Jen Tang Hall, where General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, has his headquarters.

Handbills assailing the autonomy movement and urging a war on Japan were distributed by the demonstrators. The handbills read:

"Oppose the autonomy movement, which seeks to split China apart!

"Oppose the three-point programme of Hirota, which aims at transforming China into a colony!

"Mobilize the nation's army and navy for a war on Japan!"—Rengo.

Japanese Complaint

PEIPING, Dec. 9.—Lieut.-Colonel Tan Takahashi, assistant Japanese military attaché, this noon called the attention of General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, to the anti-Japanese character of the student demonstrations against autonomy.—Rengo.

Japanese At Tungchow

PEIPING, Dec. 9. — Japanese troops have arrived at Tungchow, in the Demilitarized Zone, capital of Mr. Yin Ju-keng's so-called East Hopei Autonomous State.

Their presence at a point so close to Peiping—Tungchow is only 15 miles from the ancient capital — is causing considerable speculation here.

Some Chinese circles regard it as evidence of the intention of the Japanese military authorities to establish a firm sphere of influence in East Hopei before the Yin Ju-keng pro-Japanese regime is absorbed in the new Hopei-Chahar federation.

According to reliable Chinese sources, 100 Japanese infantry reached Tungchow from Kupeikow yesterday, and have quartered themselves at the local school. It is stated that they intend to remain there indefinitely.

Two hundred Japanese cavalry are also reported to have arrived at Miyun, north-east of Peiping, on their way to Tungchow.

The coming of the Japanese troops follows the well-authenticated report that the East Hopei Autonomous Council has acquired 10 aeroplanes from Japan, for which an aerodrome is being built on the outskirts of Tungchow.

General Ho Takes A Rest

Meanwhile, General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese War Minister, has gone to Tangshan Hot Springs, a few miles north of Peiping, for a much-needed rest after the strenuous negotiations of the past few days. It is stated he may remain there several days.

General Hsu Yung-chang, Governor of Shansi, arrived in Peiping last night and is seeing General Ho to-day.

General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Governor of Chahar, held a conference this morning, which was attended by a number of Chinese leaders, to discuss further details concerning the "Hopei and Chahar Political Council," the new body which is to be set up to administer the two provinces.

It is still uncertain how many members the new council will have. Chinese sources still state that the number will be 19, but it is reported that the Japanese are demanding a larger number.

It is also stated that the Japanese are demanding that the powers of the council be increased and be more clearly defined.

Five more names have been suggested as those of likely members of the new administration. They are:

Marshal Wu Pei-fu, China's famous soldier-poet;

General Pao Wen-yueh, who was vice-Chairman of the Peiping Military Council under General Ho Ying-chin and a former North-Eastern military leader:

General Hu Yu-kun, also a prominent North-Eastern militarist;

Mr. Moh Teh-hui, who negotiated the Moscow settlement of the Russo-Manchurian war of 1929: and

Mr. Chin Yu-peng, a former Premier of the Peking Government.—Reuter.

Tangku Police Bureau Seized

TIENTSIN, Dec. 9.—A number of autonomist demonstrations, all obviously lacking in spontaneity, are reported from various parts of the Tientsin area to-day.

A group of armed men, among whom were several Japanese nationals, seized the offices of the Tangku-Taku Police Bureau last night and were only evicted as the result of the intervention of the Japanese authorities.

It is believed that the episode was a sequel to the dispatch of Chinese troops to Lutai, on the border of the Demilitarized Zone, to check the reported advance of rebel Peace Preservation Corps units belonging to the so-called East Hopei Autonomous State.

A similar disturbance occurred at Jenchiuhsien in connection with an attempt to evict a "pro-Nanking" magistrate. Details of this occurrence are lacking.—Reuter.

Bandits Near Shanhaikwan

TIENTSIN, Dec. 9.—A horde of more than 300 bandits made their sudden appearance at Haiyangcheng near Shanhaikwan last week-end. The outlaws, fully armed, have organized themselves into the so-called "National Salvation Army" and plundered Yangtseng and other near-by places. It is reported that several village elders in Yangtseng, who attempted to put up some resistance, have been killed by the marauders.—Chekiai.

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D.I. Like an enquiry and report. 10/12

S.I. Please let me know if there is any evidence that the students here may start similar movements. IHG

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General Sung Cheh-yuan Causes Flurry By Sudden Departure For Tientsin

Written Statement Interpreted In Chinese Circles To Indicate That He Will No Longer Assume Full Responsibility For Peiping

GENERAL HO YING-CHIN CONFERS WITH LEADING MILITARY COMMANDERS

PEIPING; Dec. 5.—A flurry was caused in local Chinese circles to-day by the sudden, unexpected departure from the ancient capital of General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, whose exit cast a damper on the optimism prevailing here that the crisis in North China would soon be composed.

General Sung was at first reported to have gone to a villa in the Western Hills, near Peiping, but this appears to have been a blind, for it was reliably reported this evening that he had arrived at Tientsin. General Sung, who has a house in the British Concession there, is stated to have made the journey by road and to have arrived at his destination this afternoon.

A written statement issued this afternoon by General Sung is interpreted in Chinese circles as indicating that he will no longer assume full responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Peiping.

Confidence In Ho

The statement declares that the situation in North China has greatly improved since the arrival of General Ho, and that he is confident that the Chinese War Minister will be able to find a solution.

General Sung refers to his task, as commandant of the Peiping and Tientsin garrisons, of maintaining peace and order, and adds:

"Now that General Ho Ying-chin has come to Peiping, I feel that my task has been considerably lightened. Henceforth, I will deal with all difficult problems in accordance with instructions from General Ho."

General Sung's departure came at a time when optimism was budding in Chinese political circles here in consequence of the arrival of General Ho, and the feeling that the Japanese were prepared to await the outcome of the conferences between the Chinese leaders concerning the future status of North China.

Hopes were high that, without impairing China's sovereignty, a settlement would be reached satisfactory to the Japanese military who are anxious for a régime which will guarantee closer Sino-Japanese co-operation and the suppression of all anti-Japanese elements and organizations.

Generals Confer

General Ho conferred this morning with General Sung, General Chin Teh-chuan, Mayor of Peiping, General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Governor of Chahar, General Hsiung Shih-hui, Governor of Kiangsi, and General Chen Yi, Governor of Fukien.

It is understood that the Chinese War Minister last night despatched a lengthy report to Nanking on his findings.

Reports are current in Chinese circles here that Major-General Kenji Doihara, of the Kwantung Army, met General Ho last night, but this cannot be confirmed.—Reuter.

Aerial Demonstrations

PEIPING, Dec. 5.—The Japanese are subjecting Peiping to thorough aerial demonstrations. Aeroplanes circled over the headquarters of General Ho Yin-chin yesterday, while to-day 14 Japanese machines, as well as a 'plane belonging to the so-called Autonomous Government of East Hopei, visited the ancient capital.

The "East Hopei," a 'plane which formerly belonged to the Japanese and which was piloted by a Japanese, flew over the city at one o'clock this afternoon, dropping thousands of leaflets which called for support of the "autonomous scheme" and offered congratulations to the East Hopei Council on their inauguration.

Then, at 2.30 p.m., five 'planes flying in formation roared low over the city, being followed an hour later by nine 'planes, which also flew in formation.

The 'planes were obviously not reconnoitring, but were purely for purposes of demonstration. Their origin is unknown, but, as they came out from the North, it is probable that they were from Jehol.

Meanwhile, says Reuter from Tientsin, a 'plane reported to belong to the "Autonomous Council of East Hopei" circled over the Chinese city and the concessions this afternoon, dropping coloured leaflets which urged the people to rise up in support of autonomy for North China.

Captain Kubota, Chief-of-Staff of the Japanese military forces at Port Arthur, is expected to arrive to-morrow at Tientsin, where he will establish a temporary office for liaison with the military authorities there.—Reuter.

Planes Over Peiping

PEIPING, Dec. 5.—East Hopei's 10-day old autonomous government to-day cast its shadow upon the old capital of China, as the first and only aeroplane of the Tungchow regime flew over the city spreading handbills urging the residents of Peiping to declare autonomy.

Fourteen Japanese military aeroplanes, in formations of twos and threes, escorted the civilian machine, which carried the Chinese characters "East Hopei" on its wings.

The craft circled above the "Chu Jen-tang" hall, the temporary residence of General Ho Yin-chin, Chinese Minister of War, who arrived here on Tuesday empowered by the Nanking Government to take whatever measures he should find necessary to settle the North China situation.—Rengo.

Palace Museum Treasures

PEIPING, Dec. 3.—According to Chinese reports, the Palace Museum is sending shortly 500 cases of art treasures to Nanking and Shanghai.

The decision to ship the treasures from Peiping was made after the return of Mr. Chang Ting-chi, Director of the Department of General of the Museum, from Shanghai last week.

The Curio Museum is also arranging to remove its art treasures to Nanking. This Museum is under the control of the Ministry of the Interior in Nanking, while the Palace Museum is under the Executive Yuan direct.—Reuter.

PEIPING, Dec. 5.—"I am well and safe," declared Mr. Yin Ju-keng, head of the so-called Autonomous State of East Hopei, when told of a report widely circulated in China yesterday that he had been assassinated.

Mr. Yin readily came to the telephone when inquirers rang up up his headquarters at Tungchow, in the Demilitarized Zone, from Peiping.

He added that all was quiet in Tungchow, and that he was proceeding steadily with his arrangements for the administration of the new "State."—Reuter.

Tsao Kun In Tientsin

TIENTSIN, Dec. 5.—Contrary to current reports, General Tsao Kun, former leader of the Chihli clique, has not gone to Peiping, but is still in Tientsin, confining himself to his residence in the British Concession here and amusing himself with Chinese painting. Except with General Wu Pei-fu, with whom he is in frequent communication, it is understood that General Tsao has refused to receive all his other former followers.—Chekiai.

Refugees In Tangshan

TIENTSIN, Dec. 5.—In view of the troublous situation in the East Hopei following the establishment of the so-called Autonomous Government by Yin Ju-keng, most of the well-to-do inhabitants there have left their homes to seek refuge in Tangshan. Owing to the sudden increase of population, it is learned that all the hitherto unoccupied houses in Tangshan have been filled to overflowing.—Chekiai.

A Chinese Report

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Disturbances among Hopei farmers opposing the autonomous movement in the province were reported here last night in an official communique issued by the Chinese Embassy in London.

The note states that riots, during which two persons were injured, broke out among the peasants when Japanese agents wanted to compel them to sign a manifesto in favour of autonomy.

The communique adds that according to a message received by the Nanking Government from the Hopei Governor, General Shang Chen, magistrates of more than 10 districts in Hopei refused to enforce orders issued by Mr. Yiu Ju-keng, "the self-styled head of the province's Autonomous Council, whom the Central Government has decided to arrest."—Havas.

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Newspapers' Bitter Comment

TIENTSIN, Dec. 5.—Coincidentally with an apparent hardening of the attitude of Chinese leaders in the North on the autonomy question, the Japanese newspapers here to-day assume a bitterly hostile tone towards the latest developments in North China.

Both General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, who yesterday announced his continued loyalty to Nanking and determination to resist external pressure, and General Ho Ying-chin, Chinese War Minister, are vigorously criticized.

The Japanese press affects to see in General Ho's return to North China the prospect of an early renewal of anti-Japanese activities by organizations like the "Blue Shirts."

Educational leaders here to-day sent a telegram to General Ho Ying-chin and Hopei military leaders proclaiming unanimous opposition to the autonomy movement, and promising full support for a settlement safe-guarding the sovereignty and integrity of China.—Reuter.

Nanking Daily Protests

NANKING, Dec. 5. — The "Central Daily News," in a leader to-day, vigorously protests against the ban imposed by the Tientsin and Peiping authorities on the "Ta Kung Pao," well-known Tientsin Chinese paper.

The leader expresses surprise that the action taken against the "Ta Kung Pao" was the result of an editorial urging the Northern authorities to maintain China's territorial integrity, and indignantly asks:

"Are Peiping and Tientsin still Chinese territory? Do the authorities there consider themselves Chinese officials?"

The journal then draws a contrast between the ban on the "Ta Kung Pao" and the distribution of autonomist propaganda in Peiping and Tientsin, and demands an explanation from the authorities there concerning "their surprising course of action."

In conclusion, the "Central Daily News" pays a tribute to the press and intelligentsia in North China for their strong opposition to the autonomist movement, and urges newspapers throughout the country of carry on with their duties towards the public "with the zeal of religious martyrs."

The "Ta Kung Pao," which is known throughout China as a fearless and outspoken organ of Chinese public opinion, was banned from Peiping on December 4.

It may be recalled that the vigorous stand made recently by the "Central Daily News" for liberalization of the censorship regulations won hearty nationwide response.—Reuter.

"Ta Kung Pao" Ban Lifted

NANKING, Dec. 5.—The Ministry of Communications to-day telegraphed the Tientsin Post Office ordering that the ban on the transmission of the "Ta Kung Pao" through the mails be lifted.

The ban had been imposed by the local authorities because the "Ta Kung Pao"—one of the leading newspapers in China—had urged the Northern authorities to maintain China's territorial integrity.—Reuter.

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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

A RÉSUMÉ

Events in North China find their origin in the absorption of Jehol by Manchoukuo with the support of Japanese troops early in 1934 and the subsequent signature of the Tangku Truce on May 31, of that year. That agreement created the demilitarized zone—an area of 5,000 square miles between the Great Wall and a line running from Yenching to Lutai. It was accompanied by certain verbal undertakings given by the Chinese signatories to the Japanese. On the basis of those undisclosed terms negotiations between the Japanese military authorities and the Chinese administration in the North have, from time to time, been conducted. The tenor of each pronouncement on such negotiations has established the fact that a wide freedom of interpretation has been consistently reserved by the Japanese, so that in handling affairs in the North the Chinese authorities have been compelled to follow Japanese dictation which has developed an appetite by the mere process of feeding. On May of this year this journal's Peiping correspondent reported a sudden turn in the course of events in the presentation to General Ho Ying-chin, the Chairman of the Peiping Military Council (and War Minister in the National Government) of certain demands from the Kwantung Army. These demands were indicated by the subsequent removal of the headquarters of the Hopei Provincial Government from Tientsin to Paotingfu, the elimination from the Peiping Military Council of elements declared to be unsatisfactory to the Japanese, the closing of the local Kuomintang offices, and the withdrawal—carried out with lightning speed—of General Yu Hsueh-chang's troops and the resignation of the General himself from the charge of the Hopei Government. The activities of Sun Yung-chin at the head of so-called Chinese volunteers in the demilitarized zone and the murder of two Japanophile Chinese editors in the Japanese Concession in Tientsin were the ostensible causes of this action by the Kwantung Army. Early in June the removal of General Sung Cheh-yuan from the Governorship of Charhar, together with all his troops, was also demanded. General Ho Ying-chin was pressed to give a written acceptance of the Japanese demands but he declined and reported to the Government at Nanking on June 12.

On June 18 it was announced that the Government had replaced General Sung Cheh-yuan in the Governorship of Charhar by General Chin Teh-chung and had appointed Mr. Wang Keh-min to be acting Chairman of the Peiping Military Council in place of General Huang Fu who had held that appointment since May 1934 and had retired owing to ill-health. Meanwhile the Kwantung Army announced that General Sung Cheh-yuan and his troops, having broken the Tangku Truce would be regarded as bandits. On June 27, Major-General Keniji Doihara secured the written agreement of General Chin Teh-chung to a settlement of the Charhar dispute, including reparation for the arrest of four civilian employees of the Kwantung Army at Changpei on June 5. Rumours of a separatist movement were current and on June 28 some insurgents—among whom were Japanese "ronin" subsequently deported to Japan—seized an armoured train and with it launched an attack on Peiping. The attempt was quickly suppressed by the local Chinese authorities. A lull in the situation then followed until on August 4 the murder of Colonel Liu Tso-chiu of the Peace Preservation Corps and the wounding of Japanese gendarme by Chinese assailants prompted an urgent representation by the Japanese military authorities to Mr. Wang Keh-min, the conversation including a suggestion that the five northern provinces should be reorganized. Mr. Tao Shang-min, an inspector of the demilitarized zone was detained at the Japanese Embassy on August 6 and not released until August 17, after a protest by the Government at Nanking. On August 28, General Sung Cheh-Yuan, having apparently lost his "bandit" status on the Japanese books, was appointed Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area with enhanced powers. The Government also decided on the same day to abolish the Peiping Political Council — a decision which took effect on September 1, thus terminating the two years' existence of a sorely-tried organization. On September 2 to General Shang Chen who, as *persona grata* to the Japanese, had been appointed to succeed General Yu Hsueh-chang as Chairman of the Hopei Government in June, the Japanese Consul-General at Tientsin reiterated the demand for the suppression of terrorist organizations in Hopei and accused the provincial authorities of negligence in that regard. On September 25 disclosure of a Japanese military memorandum —attributed to the staff of General Tada—outlined a definite scheme of autonomy for the Northern provinces of China. Political and economic collaboration between China, Japan and Manchoukuo was commended by an official announcement at Tokyo toward the end of September. On October 18, Mr. Akira Ariyoshi in an interview with this journal referred to the situation in the North as "not unsatisfactory," but affirmed Japan's policy of regarding the Government at Nanking as the Central Government of China. A conference of Japanese diplomatic and military

Hey.
Please file this and let me have the copy from the office newspaper,
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E. D. J. Grubb,
Please peruse, show to senior members of staff of F.E.A. and return here.
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representatives in China was held in Shanghai two days later. Mr. Ariyoshi's interpretation was confirmed by Major-General Y. Okamura, who attended the conference as a special representative of the Japanese General Staff.

On October 22 more trouble occurred in the demilitarized zone as the result of the dissatisfaction of farmers with certain new taxes. The outbreak was taken as the text for Japanese criticism of General Shang Chen's administration. The revolt was suppressed and General Tada was reported to have agreed to deal with certain Japanese "ronin" who had participated in it. On October 30 a formal warning to General Shang Chen, General Sung Cheh-yuan and the mayors of Peiping and Tientsin, was given by the Japanese Consul-General and on the next day the Kwantung Army authorities followed it up by demanding a suppression of all anti-Japanese activities. On November 15 the concentration of Japanese troops in Shanhaikuan aroused new apprehensions. Three days later General Hsiao Chen-ying who had succeeded General Chin Teh-chung as Governor of Charhar revealed the intention immediately to create an autonomous Northern China. This revelation was quickly followed by a reported statement from General Doihara to the effect that the Kwantung Army was prepared to support an autonomous movement. It seemed that the plan for separation was ripe, but in spite of Japanese pressure on the leading figures in the North, no definite break occurred and the provincial authorities maintained touch with the Government at Nanking where the National Congress of the Kuomintang was concluding its Fifth Session. Mr. Ariyoshi visited Nanking to discuss the affairs of the North with General Chiang Kai-shek and, apparently, General Doihara's move had been checked. It was suggested, however, that the Kwantung Army would not accept the rebuff and on November 22 the Japanese military spokesman at Tientsin significantly declared that the "current toward autonomy was still flowing." On November 24, Mr. Yin Ju-keng, an administrative inspector of the demilitarized zone with Japanese affiliations, proclaimed the autonomy of twenty-five hsien of Eastern Hopei. The next day General Doihara reappeared in Peiping. On November 27 Japanese troops occupied Fengtai railway junction, commandeered wagons, and took charge of the Chinese military telephone service. On November 29 the Chinese Government formally protested against this seizure and against the activities of Japanese officers in assisting the autonomy movement. On November 30 the Peiping Military Council was dissolved by orders from Nanking and General Ho Ying-chin was deputed to proceed to Peiping at once as resident representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping. With him were to be associated General Chen I, chairman of the Fukien Government, General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Government and Mr. Yin Tung formerly of the Peiping-Mukden Railway. It was hoped that these distinguished officials would be able to find a satisfactory formula for the solution of the Government's difficulties in the North. The omens were not favourable as will be gathered from this brief résumé of events since the Tangku Truce was signed and delivered into Japanese hands such elastic control over North China's occasions and destiny.

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PAOTING CONFERENCE OPENS AT NIGHT

Generals Open Talks On Future Status Of North China

PAOTING, Dec. 2.—Political and military leaders of North China went into conference with General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, here to-night.

Attending the meeting, which was held in the home of General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, were General Hsiung Shih-hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, who accompanied General Ho here from Nanking; General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Area, General Jung Chin and General Pao Wen-yueh, members of the now defunct Peiping Branch Military Council and General Shang.

The conference opened at about 10 o'clock after a dinner at the home of the Provincial Chairman earlier in the evening.

General Hsiao Chang-ying, Chairman of the Chahar Provincial Government, who left Peiping at 1.30 o'clock for Paotingfu detrained at Changhsintien, halfway en route, and returned to the former capital.

Soldiers with fixed bayonets surrounded the Shang residence on the ill-lit and narrow Hsianchinyu-kai, the "Street of the Gold Fish," keeping all comers at a distance.

The party of officials from Peiping arrived here at 4.30 o'clock together with the Rengo correspondent. They were all on hand at the station when General Ho's trained pulled in from the South at 8.20 o'clock.—Rengo.

Reuter's Report

PAOTINGFU, Dec. 2.—The situation in North China was discussed at an important conference which opened here to-night between General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and recently-appointed Resident Representative of the Nanking Government, and General Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei.

The two leaders were still conferring at a late hour to-night, but nothing concerning their discussions was divulged.

General Ho, who arrived at 8.30 p.m., is not expected to make a long stay here, as he left his bodyguard and staff aboard his special train which has steam up and is ready to leave at any time. It is probable that the Minister of War will leave for Peiping late to-night or early to-morrow morning.

According to Reuter's special correspondent, when General Ho's special train pulled into the station to-night, a vast concourse of people were crowded outside the station, while the platform was filled with civil and military authorities. Among the latter were General Shang Chen, Generals Wan Fu-lin and Pao Wen-yueh, Vice-Chairman of the now defunct Peiping Military Council.

Many of the most important members of the staff of the defunct Military Council had travelled specially from Peiping to welcome their former chief.

General Ho, who was smartly dressed, descended from the train a few minutes after it had pulled into the station and exchanged greetings with the many colleagues with whom he had worked so long in Peiping.

With the greetings over, the Minister of War left with General Shang Chen for the latter's residence where the conference is being held.

Prior to leaving with General Shang, the Minister of War declined all interviews with the press.—Reuter.

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War Minister Arrives In Paotingfu; Enters Into Parleys At Once

Formation Of Northern Political Council Having Control Over Five Provinces Discussed In Well-Informed Circles In Peiping

JAPANESE MILITARY IMPATIENT OVER CONTINUED UNSETTLED CONDITIONS

PEIPING, Dec. 2.—The one question being asked here to-day is whether General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese War Minister, who has been sent to Peiping by the Nanking Government as Resident Representative of the Executive Yuan, will be able to save the five Northern Provinces, or part of them, for China. It is felt that he has a fairly good chance of organizing a form of semi-independent administration which will go a long way towards meeting Japanese requirements, while remaining nominally under the control of Nanking. Well-informed Chinese are discussing the possibility of the formation of a body to be known as the Northern Political Council of the Republic of China, which would control the provinces of Hopei, Shantung, Shansi, Chahar and Suiyuan.

It is suggested that this Council be a fairly large body of perhaps 40 members, including a number of retired Northern militarists and officials residing in this area, but that unquestionably, General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, must head the Council, as he is the only man in this area with sufficient troops to maintain peace and order. The status of the new body would be similar to that of the Mongol Autonomous Council.

The plan, it is believed, might be accepted by the Japanese.

Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army, is understood to have already discussed with General Sung Cheh-yuan, and to have indicated his readiness to discuss it further. It is evident, however, that settlement of North China's affairs brooks of no delays.

The Japanese military spokesman indicated to-day the growing impatience of the Japanese military authorities over the unsettled conditions of North China.

Asked about the autonomy movement, he said that it was "still progressing, but no immediate developments were to be expected." If General Ho Ying-chin came to Peiping, he added, no negotiations would be carried on with him, although he might visit the Japanese authorities. Autonomy, he added, would come first and then afterwards there might be a discussion of an administration and council for this area.

Peiping Mayor's Wire

General Chin Teh-chun, the Mayor of Peiping, to-day telegraphed to the Nanking authorities urging them to devise measures to deal with the situation in North China.

It is felt that this action by General Chin, together with the recent statements made by Mr. Ching Keh, Mayor of Tientsin, and General Sung Cheh-yuan, pave the way for the declaration of autonomy which they fear they will inevitably be forced to make.

Major-General Doihara, according to a high Chinese official, has intimated to General Sung that further delay in liquidating the situation may entail autonomist demonstrations which will be difficult to control.

It is believed here that General Ho, who is en route to Paotingfu, will remain there until he hears from General Cheng Yi before leaving for Peiping.

Mr. Ching Keh, the Mayor of Tientsin, signalized his return from Peiping to-day by despatching a number of telegrams urging that the Chinese Government take the initiative in establishing an autonomous regime in North China in order to preserve China's sovereign rights.

The director and representatives of the nine autonomy districts in Tientsin have telegraphed to Nanking urging the Central Government to take effective measures for the safety of Hopei, and declaring that district autonomy was the best solution for the present difficulties. A similar telegram was despatched by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.—Reuter.

Uncertain Whether To Assume Post

NANKING, Dec. 2.—Interviewed when he passed through Hsuchow yesterday, General Ho Ying-chin is reported to have told pressmen that he was uncertain whether he would assume his new post at Peiping.—Reuter.

Dr. Wang Calls On Hirota

TOKYO, Dec. 2.—Dr. C. T. Wang, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, called at the Foreign Office this morning and had an interview with Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Shigemitsu, the Vice-Minister.

Discussing the Sino-Japanese situation at his daily conference with pressmen, the spokesman of the Foreign Office said Japan considered that the departure of General Ho Ying-chin for North China signified that General Chiang Kai-shek did not want to discuss affairs there with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Ariyoshi.—Reuter.

Two Japanese Said Killed

PEIPING, Dec. 2.—An incident alleged to have cost the lives of two Japanese is reported from Tawangchang, a village situated east of Tientsin.

The two Japanese are said to have gathered the villagers together on Saturday and to have harangued them on the subject of autonomy.

The audience, so the story goes, manhandled the Japanese, who are reported to have been fatally wounded.

The report is confirmed in semi-official sources, but the Japanese authorities and the various newspapers in North China are silent on the subject.—Reuter.

A Call On General Tada

TIENTSIN, Dec. 2.—Arriving here from the capital, obviously to seek an understanding with the Japanese military authorities on the North China visit of General Ho Ying-chin, Chinese Minister of War, two Nanking emissaries this morning were accorded an interview by General Hayao Tada, commander of the Nippon forces in North China.

General Chen I, Chairman of the Fukien Provincial Government, and Mr. Yin Tung, former managing director of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, arrived here at 8 o'clock this morning. The latter called alone on General Tada at 10.30 o'clock.

Autonomy Committee

NANKING, Dec. 2.—Well-informed circles here state that General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, has suggested the establishment of a Hopei Anti-Red Autonomy Committee with himself as Chairman.

It is further stated that this suggestion will be discussed by General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, and General Sung.—Reuter.

General Cheng Yi

TIENTSIN, Dec. 2.—General Cheng Yi, Governor of Fukien, who arrived here this morning from Nanking, will leave to-night for Peiping.

He refused to grant any interviews, but his decision to leave for Peiping is interpreted as indicating that hope for a settlement of the North China situation has not been abandoned.

Japanese circles here to-day refused to comment on the forthcoming visit to Peiping of General Ho Ying-chin, the War Minister, but hinted it was unlikely that he would go to Peiping at the present time.

Ho Reaches Peiping; Trip Taken Following Doihara Phone Talks

Conferences On North China Affairs To Continue In Old Capital

CHINESE FEEL SITUATION BETTER

Doihara Working Hard To Gain Big Area Without Fight

PEIPING, Dec. 3.—(Reuters).—General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese War Minister, who has been sent to North China by the Nanking Government to devise some solution of the problem arising from the so-called autonomy movement, arrived here at 6.35 o'clock this evening.

His arrival followed three dramatic telephone conversations that he had during the night with Major-General Kenji Doihara, his principal protagonist in the North China drama.

General Ho was in Paotingfu, the seat of the Hopei Provincial Government, where he had been conferring with General Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei, and other North China leaders, and Major-General Doihara was in Peiping.

"Moderately satisfactory" is the description given in reliable Chinese quarters to the conversations, the first of which took place at 11 o'clock as the result of a call put in by General Ho. Later, Major-General Doihara called up the War Minister, and, finally, at 3 o'clock this morning, General Ho telephoned a second time to the Japanese officer.

The Minister of War left his special train at the terminus station of the Peiping-Hankow railway within the city, which was heavily guarded by troops, while police took special precautions.

A large number of leading officials met General Ho at the station, among them being General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander for Peiping and Tientsin; General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping; General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Chairman of the Chahar provincial government; General Chen Yi, Governor of Fukien, and General Hsiung Shih-hui, Governor of Kiangsi.

Greetings over, General Ho and a number of his welcomers left by motor cars, which were preceded by bodyguards, to the War Minister's former residence at the edge of the southern lake of the Forbidden City.

Reports that General Ho Ying-chin was due to leave at any moment for Peiping were in circulation all day long. These were due to the fact that his special train, with steam up and with his staff and bodyguard aboard, was kept ready at the Paotingfu station to convey him to the ancient capital.

Paotingfu Bustling

With a steady stream of officials arriving from Peiping, Paotingfu nummed with activity throughout the day. Nothing was divulged, however, concerning the progress of General Ho's negotiations, although he was reported to have been again in telephonic communication with Peiping.

General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, today denied the report that General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, went yesterday to Paotingfu, to which center he was reported to have traveled secretly to meet General Ho.

General Sung was, however, represented at the provincial seat by two officials, General Meng Chi-chung and Mr. Lei Shou-ying. Mr. Lei, who arrived there this morning, carried a long report from General Sung for presentation to General Ho.

Several Japanese, including one alleged to be an adviser to Mr. Yin Ju-keng leader of the so-called autonomous government of East Hopei, also arrived at Paotingfu this morning, but up to early this evening none of them had gained access to the Chinese War Minister.

Some alarm was felt by the inhabitants of Paotingfu this morning when several Japanese airplanes made their appearance and circled over the city. They remained aloft for several hours.

General Hsiung Shih-hui, chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government, who accompanied General Ho when he left Nanking for North China, reached Peiping this morning.

He follows General Chen Yi, Governor of Fukien, who also left Nanking with General Ho, and who arrived here yesterday from Tientsin, where he interviewed Lt.-Gen. Tada, commander of the Japanese troops in North China.

Optimism Appears

Despite the thinly-veiled hospitality of the Japanese military authorities to the visit of General Ho, an air almost amounting to optimism prevailed this morning among important Chinese officials.

There was a distinct feeling that General Ho, who in his many previous contacts which the Japanese had proved himself an accomplished diplomat, might yet be able to

ing to a reasonable satisfactory
d a long and trying period.
Unquestionably, his arrival in
e North and the new suggestion
r the formation of an administra-
ve body for North China similar
the Mongol Autonomous Council
stponed the declaration of auto-
my in Hopei and Chahar, which
d been expected yesterday.
In this connection it was generally
reed among well-informed persons
at great credit was due to Gen-
al Sung Cheh-yuan for the man-
r in which he had quietly and
plomatically resisted Japanese
essure.
Early last week it appeared in-
itable that he must declare au-
nomy, but he managed to stave
f the crisis.
There is now hope that a solution
t wholly unsatisfactory to China,
ile meeting Japanese require-
ents to a large extent, may be
hieved.

Doihara Working Hard

Well-informed foreign sources de-
are that Major-General Doihara
is indicated clearly the importance
placed on the outcome of the
sk to which he had set his hand
that of winning for Japan,
tually or practically, a vast slice
territory without military opera-
ons.
Unquestionably, he is fighting the
ardest diplomatic battle of his
niformly successful career.
Ten prominent educators, includ-
g representatives of five universi-
es, the Academia Sinica and the
ational Library, have despatched
telegram to the Executive Yuan
Nanking concerning public feel-
g in North China.
The message read:
"In the past two days there have
ppeared in the press several tele-
rams giving the impression that
here is a public sentiment in North
hina for local autonomy.
"From personal observation we
now positively that, despite the
and-bills distributed by persons
ired for the purpose, no section of
he population of any profession or
rade has any desire for autonomy
r separation from the Central
Government.
"We hope you will not be misled
y these telegrams. We hope that
oth the Central and local authori-
es will use all the means at their
isposal to maintain territorial and
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Peiping Impression That Events In North Are Now Heading Towards Crisis

PEIPING MILITARY COUNCIL WINDS UP ITS AFFAIRS IN ACCORDANCE WITH INSTRUCTIONS FROM NANKING

SECRET CONFERENCE OF CHINESE LEADERS LASTS TILL 4 A.M.

Important Telegram Sent To Nanking Asking For More Specific Instructions; Tokyo Does Not Intend To Reply To Protest On Seizure

PEIPING, Nov. 30.—The Peiping Military Council wound up its affairs to-day in accordance with instructions from Nanking.

Hereafter, matters previously handled by the Council will be dealt with by the Nanking Military Council.

Meanwhile, there is a general impression that events here are rapidly heading for a crisis, which may come as soon as Monday.

It is learned that a secret conference of local Chinese leaders lasted from last evening till four o'clock this morning, at the conclusion of which an important telegram was dispatched to Nanking asking for more specific instructions.

It is understood that the telegram was addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek, Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, and General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of war.

According to the Japanese military spokesman, the telegram is to the effect that the autonomy movement developing now is beyond the powers of the local authorities to stop.

Hopei And Chahar Only?

On the other hand, well-informed Chinese sources declare that the Japanese have expressed the view that the autonomy of Hopei and Chahar would satisfy them and that the area might still be nominally under Nanking.

It is reported that Major-General Doihara, who, it was rumoured, had intended to leave to-day, is now remaining for another two or three days.

Chinese Conferences

The chief of staff of General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin, who visited Paotingfu on Wednesday to see General Shang Chen, chairman of Hopei, and to invite him to come to Peiping, returned this afternoon, not with General Shang Chen but with his chief of staff.

The latter held a conference with General Sung this evening, but the result is not known.

Loyalty Pledged

Telegrams pledging their loyalty to the Government were sent to Nanking to-day by the Labour Union of Peiping and the Farmers' Union of Hopei Province.

"We swear to remain loyal to our Central Government and to resist any action taken by the puppet regime of the self-styled East Hopei Autonomous Government to consolidate its position," declared the former, while the telegram of the Farmers' Union read, in part:

"We solemnly declare that we denounce the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government.

"We are determined to have no dealings with the puppet regime, and we are ready to give every support to our Government in the maintenance of territorial integrity in China."—Reuter.

Japan Not To Reply

TOKYO, Nov. 30.—The Japanese Government will not reply to the Chinese protest on the alleged seizure of Fengtai junction by Japanese troops on Thursday, on the ground that such action would be "unnecessary, as the question was already been settled."

This was the statement made to-day by a spokesman of the Foreign Office, who said that a report on the protest had been received this morning from Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China.

The Japanese troops in North China, the spokesman said, are entrusted, under the terms of the Boxer Protocol, with keeping open communications between the former capital and sea. Attempts on the part of Chinese authorities to shunt freight cars from the Peiping-Mukden and Suiyuan railways to the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow lines constituted a threat to the maintenance of such traffic.

Threatened Complications

It would also facilitate the sending of Chinees troops northwards thus "threatening further to complicate the situation in North China."

"We sent a number of soldiers to Fengtai to warn the officials there not to allow any freight cars to proceed southwards. When we received an answer, we left a few men to check on traffic movements," he declared.

The official asserted that Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chinese Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, had received and accepted an explanation on the subject from Mr. Y. Suma on Friday and that, consequently, he considered the issue closed.

Report From Mr. Ariyoshi

The Foreign Office, he said, was also in receipt of a report from Mr. Ariyoshi on his conversation yesterday with Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

In this interview, Dr. Kung is said to have asked the Ambassador about reports that Japanese officials were taking part in the autonomy movement in North China, whereupon Mr. Ariyoshi was reported to have replied he "regretted" that the Chinese official had made such a remark.

The Ambassador, in his dispatch, said that he had declared that the credence attached to such rumours by Chinese officials was indicative of their "lack of perception of the true state of affairs in North China."

A Remonstrance

Moreover, he continued, he had remonstrated to Dr. Kung on the manner in which the Chinese Government had ordered personnel changes in North China without first consulting with the Japanese authorities as had been promised to him by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in their interview on November 20.

Mr. Ariyoshi also added that he had refused a request for Japanese participation in a loan to China on the ground that the time was "inopportune."—Rengo.

Japanese Troops Checking Trains

PEIPING, Nov. 30.—The few remaining Japanese troops at the Fengtai railway station continued to have to busy day to-day checking all incoming and outgoing trains and rolling stock that pass through the railroad depot, according to information from Fengtai.

It is learned that passenger trains were permitted to proceed southward after checking but railway coaches on the Peiping-Liaoning line were not allowed to be transferred to the Peiping-Hankow railway.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration has sent instructions to various station masters along the line to the effect that all precautionary measures be taken to ensure safety, in travelling along the line.—Central News.

Kupeikow Taken Over

PEIPING, Nov. 30.—Representatives of the week-old East Hopei Autonomous Council, yesterday took over the Government offices at Kupeikow, reports reaching here to-day said.—Rengo.

Sung Issues Second Telegram

TIENTSIN, Nov. 30.—General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of the Peiping-Tientsin area, issued a second circular telegram at 6 o'clock this evening to the effect that the provinces of Hopei and Chahar, and the cities of Peiping and Tientsin would form "as soon as possible" an autonomous State, a telephone message from Peiping said.

The message, which was addressed to the leaders of the Nanking Government, was said to declare that the situation in North China could no longer be remedied by means of the recent administrative measures taken by the National Government.—Rengo.

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...OR FIRST TIME OF AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTHERN CHINA

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General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, Leaves Nanking For Peiping

DEPARTURE INTERPRETED AS DEFINITE SIGN OF GOVERNMENT'S RESOLVE TO DEAL WITH SITUATION

GEN. SUNG CHEH-YUAN EXPRESSES HIS INABILITY TO CONTROL MOVEMENT

Feeling Of Despair In Peiping; Japan Requests Railway Facilities For Troops Being Shifted From Shanhaikwan To Tientsin

TIENTSIN, Dec. 1.—Mr. Cheng Keh, Mayor of Tientsin, to-night sent a circular telegram to the Nanking authorities asking them "to take immediate appropriate measures."

The message, which was sent at 10.30 o'clock, declared that unless a remedy was offered by the National Government, "the Tientsin Special Municipality would be compelled to proclaim autonomy."—Rengo.

PEIPING, Dec. 1.—The first Chinese official admission of the existence of an autonomy movement in North China was made yesterday by General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin.

In a telegram to Nanking, he referred to a growing movement among the people favouring autonomy, and expressed his inability to control the movement by mere empty words.

General Sung added that unless more effective measures were devised for satisfying the longing of the people and pacifying their minds, the internal situation would become more serious, apart from external difficulties.

Considerable importance is attached by Chinese circles to this telegram, as it is the first official admission of an autonomy movement in North China.



GENERAL HO YING-CHIN

In the meantime, while the public welcomes the news that General Ho Ying-chin, the War Minister, is coming north, there is a feeling that the situation here has gone so far that he can do very little to improve affairs.

A Surprising Move

In fact, the news of the War Minister's departure from the capital has been generally received with surprise, as it had been felt that his appointment here was destined to be one never to be taken.

If General Ho can rescue Hopei and Chahar for the Central Government, he will indeed have snatched a brand from the burning.

Even among the Japanese, it is only officials who still claim that no pressure is being exerted on General Sung Cheh-yuan from outside.

All circles await with keen interest General Ho's arrival tomorrow morning.

Whereabouts A Mystery

But the War Minister's present whereabouts is somewhat of a mystery.

It is is reported that he left the train at Tsinan to see General Han Fu-chu, chairman of Shantung, while some officials have left here for Paotingfu in expectation of meeting him there before he comes to Peiping.

Yet another report states that he is not coming here at all.—Reuter.

General Ho Ying-chin Leaves

NANKING, Dec. 1.—General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War and recently appointed resident representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping, left for Peiping by train last night.

His departure for Peiping is generally welcomed here as a definite indication of the Government's determination to deal with the situation in North China.

Some apprehension was felt here for some time owing to the delay in General Ho's departure following his new appointment, as it was believed that the absence of any important Nanking official in the North at the present critical time would lead to intrigues and confusion.

It is generally admitted that General Ho's task is not an enviable one, and hope for his success is very small. His sudden decision to leave for the North, however, indicates first, that the Chinese of settling is not giving up hope of setting the North China situation and is actively seeking a formula for its solution, and secondly, that the situation in the North is so acute that General Ho's immediate presence in Peiping is essential.—Reuter.

Mr. Ariyoshi Cancels Trip To Nanking

Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, who was scheduled to leave for Nanking at 11 o'clock last night, suddenly cancelled his projected trip at 8.15 o'clock, according to Rengo last night.

Reasons for the change in programme could not be learnt.

Japanese Troops For Tientsin

TIENTSIN, Dec. 1.—The Japanese authorities have requested Chinese railway officials here to provide five locomotives and sufficient coal to bring troops from Shanhaikwan to Tientsin.

The Chinese Chief of Police, accompanied by five Japanese officers, to-day inspected buildings in the Hopei section of the city in which the late Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops had been stationed.

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Deserter Of Yin's "Regime" Explains Role

Ho Shih Says He Joined Temporarily To Insure His Own Safety

NANKING SCHOLARS URGE SUPPRESSION

Shang Chen Says He Is Doing All Possible To Oust Usurpers

NANKING, Nov. 29.—(Reuters).—Mr. Ho Shih, resident representative of the Government at Kupeikow, in the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, who arrived here from Peiping last night, explained today how he became one of those who participated in the inauguration of the "East Hopei Autonomous Government."

It was, he said, a ruse to ensure his personal safety.

Mr. Yin Ju-keng, the self-proclaimed head of the movement, on November 25 summoned him to Tungchow, where he was forced to sign the declaration of autonomy.

Subsequently, Mr. Ho Shih proceeded, Mr. Yin sent him on a mission to Peiping, where, immediately upon arriving, he issued a statement repudiating his connection with the autonomous regime.

Mr. Ho called on officials of the Executive Yuan today, to whom he submitted a report on the Tungchow affair.

Waichiaopu Issues Communique

NANKING, Nov. 29.—(Central).—In a communique today, the Waichiaopu has notified all diplomatic envoys stationed in China that all action taken by Yin Yu-keng, ringleader of the so-called "Autonomous Movement" in east Hopei, must be considered as null and void.

Chinese diplomatic representatives abroad were also today instructed by the Waichiaopu to serve similar notices to the respective Governments to which they are accredited.

"Foreign Minister" In Nanking

Mr. Ho Shih, former director of the Kupeikow office of the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan area who has disassociated himself with the so-called "Eastern Hopei Autonomous Council" by refusing to accept the post as director of foreign affairs of the bogus organization, arrived here from Peiping yesterday. He was accompanied by Mr. Yin Ti-yang, nephew of Yin Ju-keng, chairman of the bogus council, who is opposed to his uncle's treacherous acts.

Mr. Ho made a verbal report to Mr. Peng Hsueh-pei, Director of Political Affairs of the Executive Yuan, on Yin's rebellion this morning.

In a press interview today Mr. Ho stated the conditions in Kupeikow were confused with the movements of the Japanese troops along the Great Wall. Before his departure from the pass, he said, 3,000 Japanese troops had already arrived here and his office was occupied by the Japanese forces.

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Nanking Files Vigorous Protest With Japan On Happenings In N. China

Alleged Participation Of Japanese Officers In The Autonomy Movement Definitely Mentioned And Evacuation Of Stations Asked For

HINT THAT JAPANESE AUTHORITIES MIGHT NEGOTIATE WITH SUNG CHEH-YUAN

NANKING, Nov. 29.—Charging that the autonomy movement in North China was engineered by "disgruntled elements acting in connivance with Japanese military officers," the Nanking Government to-day filed two vigorous protests with Japan. The first of these protested against the alleged participation of Japanese officers in the autonomy movement, and asked the Japanese Government to curb their activities.

The other representation protested against the occupation of the Fengtai and Changyimen railway stations in the vicinity of Peiping, on the ground that it constituted a violation of China's sovereignty. The two Notes were handed by the Waichiaopu to Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Consul-General here. The Chinese Government stressed its desire to settle the Northern problems through diplomatic channels, and asserted that the autonomy movement did not represent "popular desires." The second Note asked for the immediate and complete evacuation of the two stations, and for a guarantee against the recurrence of similar incidents. —Rengo.

PEIPING, Nov. 29.—An appeal to General Ho Ying-chin, the Chinese War Minister, to come to Peiping immediately to take charge of the North China situation is understood to have been telegraphed to Nanking by General Sun Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, following an important conference of North China officials here this morning.

At the same time General Sung declined to reconsider his decision not to accept the post of Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar, which he has rejected on the ground that the responsibility involved is too great.

Those attending the conference included General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Governor of Chahar, and General Chang Tze-chun, acting Governor of Chahar, who arrived in Peiping only this morning.

The subject of autonomy inevitably loomed large at the meeting, but reports that the question was actually discussed cannot be authoritatively confirmed.

Pressure On Gen. Sung

Chinese officials admit, however, that the Japanese military authorities are pressing General Sung to declare his position in regard to autonomy, and say that he cannot wait much longer for a definite lead from Nanking.

General Sung to-day sent his chief counsellor to Paoting to urge General Shang Chen, Governor of Hopei, to come here to confer with him. It is understood that no definite decision on the autonomy question will be made until General Shang's views have been heard.

Meanwhile, considerable importance is being attached here to the departure for Shansi of General Hsu Yung-chang, Governor of that province.

General Hsu has been conferring here with General Sung Cheh-yuan on North China affairs, and it is understood that he will communicate the latter's views to General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner of Shansi, who is shortly calling a conference of high officials at Taiyuanfu, the latest developments in North China and Shansi's attitude towards them.

It is reported that Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army, who had at first planned to visit General Yen, has now requested General Hsu to ascertain his attitude towards the question of autonomy. General Hsu is expected to return to Peiping in about a fortnight.—Reuter.

Favours Direct Negotiation

TOKYO, Nov. 29.—A hint that Japan was prepared to abandon her official attitude of non-interference in North China's affairs was given by the Foreign Office spokesman to-day.

He stated that, if General Sung Cheh-yuan accepted the post of Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar, he saw no reason why the Japanese Government should hesitate to negotiate with him regarding the autonomy movement, which affected both Japan and Manchoukuo.—Reuter.

Gaimusho Questioned

TOKYO, Nov. 29.—Information on Japan's attitude towards the autonomy movement in North China was sought on Wednesday by Mr. Arthur Wiggin, Charge d'Affaires of the British Embassy, in an interview with Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Indicating that he was acting on instructions from London, the British official questioned Mr. Shigemitsu on the current reports that Japanese military authorities in North China are supporting the movement for autonomy.

The Gaimusho official expressed regret that the British Government was misled by incorrect press reports, adding that the developments in North China were China's domestic affair, Japan being interested in them only as a neighbour.

Mr. Shigemitsu has also called the attention of Mr. Wiggin to the fact that the actions of Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, chief economic adviser to the British Government, created the impression that he was interfering in China's internal affairs in connection with his part in the introduction of currency reforms.—Rengo.

Forced To Sign

NANKING, Nov. 29.—Mr. Ho Shih, resident representative of the Government at Kupeikow, in the Luantung Demilitarized Zone, who arrived here from Peiping last night, explained to-day how he became one of those who participated in the inauguration of the "East Hopei Autonomous Government."

It was, he said, a ruse to ensure his personal safety.

Mr. Yin Ju-ken, the self-proclaimed head of the movement, on November 25 summoned him to Tungchow, where he was forced to sign the declaration of autonomy.

Subsequently, Mr. Ho Shih proceeded, Mr. Yin sent him on a mission to Peiping, where, immediately upon arriving, he issued a statement repudiating his connection with the autonomous regime.

Mr. Ho called on officials of the Executive Yuan to-day, to whom he submitted a report on the Tungchow affair.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Local Parleys

TOKYO, Nov. 29.—Localization of negotiations on the settlement of the problems of North China, while conversations on the broad principles of Sino-Japanese relations are continued in Nanking, is being considered by the Japanese Government, Rengo learned to-day from authoritative sources.

As the Central Government continues to delay the settlement of the Northern issues, negotiations on these questions will now be carried on with General Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Garrison, Gaimusho officials told Rengo.

At the same time Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, will soon be instructed to continue his negotiations with the Central authorities on the basis of the "three-point programme" of Mr. Hirota, Foreign Minister.

Gaimusho officials point out that in his interview with Mr. Ariyoshi General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, promised to present shortly a set of concrete proposals for the general readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

He has also promised, they added, that General Chiang Tso-pin, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo now on a furlough, would confer with Mr. Ariyoshi on Mr. Hirota's programme.

So far, Gaimusho officials declared, the Nanking Government has taken no practical steps in carrying out these promises, its only action being the appointment of General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, as the Executive Yuan's representative in Peiping.

The situation in North China has reached the stage, the officials continued, when Japan can no longer remain indifferent. North China's propinquity to Manchoukuo and Japan's important interests in the area impel the Government to take up the matter directly with General Sung, who controls the region, they pointed out.—Rengo.

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Gen. Sung Again Declines

PEIPING, Nov. 29.—Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the Peiping-Tientsin Garrison, yesterday again turned down the request of General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, to accept the post of the Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar.—Rengo.

Tax Bureau Taken Over

TIENTSIN, Nov. 29.—More than 30 officials of the Consolidated Tax Bureau at Tongshan arrived here to-day following the seizure of the office by appointees of Mr. Yin Ju-keng, who on Monday created the "East Hopei Autonomous Council."—Rengo.

Mr. Ariyoshi's Instructions

Acting upon instructions from the Tokyo Foreign Office, Mr. A. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, has decided to proceed to Nanking in a day or two to discuss with the Chinese authorities pending Sino-Japanese issues, the Central News Agency learned from the Japanese Embassy here to-day.

The authorities of the Embassy denied the press report that the Japanese ambassador will hereafter be stationed in the capital. —Central News.

Nearly All Japanese Are Withdrawn From Stations At Fengtai, Changyimen

FEW MEN LEFT BEHIND TO CHECK THE MOVEMENT OF ROLLING STOCK FOR FEAR OF ITS REMOVAL SOUTH

JAPAN DOES NOT WISH FOR WAR; HOPES CHINA IS NOT PREPARING FOR IT

General Sung Cheh-yuan Declines To Take Up Pacification Post For Chahar And Hopei; Tokyo Says Movement Is Internal Affair

PEIPING, Nov. 28.—The Japanese military spokesman here, questioned to-day concerning the situation at Fengtai and Changyimen, the two railway stations occupied yesterday by Japanese troops, said that the main forces there were withdrawn this morning, but a few men had been left behind to check the movement of rolling stock.

The spokesman said that, despite Chinese denials that rolling stock was being withdrawn from North China, the Japanese believed that such evacuation was proceeding. They also believed that one third of the rolling stock of the Peiping-Hankow Railway was now concentrated south of the Yellow River.

The Japanese, he continued, knew that there were 1,300 cars on the northern section of the line on November 15, but, 10 days later, this number had been reduced to 900.

Asked the reason why the Japanese were so concerned over the alleged removal of rolling stock to the south, the spokesman said that the withdrawal looked like preparation for war.

"We don't wish for war," he declared, "and we hope China doesn't prepare for war."

The spokesman denied that the Japanese themselves had actually prevented any rolling stock being moved, saying that the local authorities did not wish any stock to be evacuated and so had stopped the evacuation.

Surprise In Peiping

The withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Fengtai and Changyimen came as a surprise to Peiping in view of the statement by the Japanese military spokesman yesterday that the two stations had been occupied "to protect communications and prevent the removal southward of Peiping of rolling stock."

Fengtai is an important junction 12 miles south of Peiping, while Changyimen is situated about 300 yards outside the southwest gate of the city.—Reuter.

Change In Status Expected

PEIPING, Nov. 28.—General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin, who has just declined the new appointment of Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar, is being subjected to terrific Japanese pressure, according to reliable Chinese sources.

Well-informed observers, foreign as well as Chinese, believe that the present situation cannot long be maintained, and they voice the opinion that before many days the status of Hopei and Chahar is likely to undergo a change.

It is widely reported to-day that an invitation from General Sung to General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, and General Shang Chen, chairman of Hopei, to come to Peiping to discuss the situation has been turned down.

Meanwhile, there is a feeling among those close to General Sung that he has declined his new post because the appointment has come too late.

These circles point out that if the appointment had been made two months ago, the present situation in North China could have been avoided.

It is also stated that General Sung desires rather more authority than the latest appointment would give him, meaning that he probably thinks the appointment should also carry the provincial chairmanship of Hopei, which would enable him to replace the troops of General Shang Chen in Tientsin with his own.—Reuter.

Sung Cheh-yuan Declines Post

NANKING, Nov. 28.—General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin, who was appointed by the Nanking Government on Tuesday to be Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar, has declined to accept the new post.

In a telegram addressed to General Ho Ying-chin, the Minister of War, General Sung declared that he was incapable of shouldering such a heavy responsibility.

"Since it is already difficult to safeguard the security of Peiping and Tientsin," he added, "I fear that I cannot undertake the heavier responsibility of pacifying Hopei and Chahar."

In reply, General Ho has telegraphed urging General Sung to assume his new post immediately.—Reuter.

Railway Authorities

PEIPING, Nov. 28.—Japanese military representatives here and in Tientsin called the attention of the Peiping-Mukden and the Tientsin-Pukow railways to-day to the fact that a continued removal of the rolling stock south seriously affects the welfare of North China.

Lieut.-Col. Tan Takahashi, Japanese assistant military attache stationed here, informed the authorities of the Peiping-Mukden Railway that the withdrawal of freight carriages by the Nanking Government menaces the economic foundations of the region, seriously affects its communications, and aids the outflow of silver southward.—Rengo.

"Internal Affair" Says Tokyo

TOKYO, Nov. 28.—Questioned by foreign correspondents, the spokesman of the Foreign Office said to-day that the autonomy movement in North China was "a spontaneous campaign by the people, an entirely internal affair in which the Japanese Government had no intention to interfere."

The spokesman alleged the movement had been "stimulated" by the currency reforms introduced by Nanking.

The British Charge d'Affaires called on the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Shigemitsu, yesterday afternoon and exchanged information with him concerning the situation in North China.—Reuter.

Dr. C. T. Wang In Japan

KOBE, Nov. 28.—Dr. C. T. Wang, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs at Nanking, arrived here to-day en route to Tokyo.

Interviewed, Dr. Wang denied the rumour that he was on a special mission on behalf of General Chiang Kai-shek.

It is reported, however, that he intends to interview Mr. Hirota, the Japanese Foreign Minister, Mr. Matsuoka, president of the South Manchuria Railway, and other Japanese leaders during his stay in Tokyo, which will last a week.—Reuter.

Kung Confers With Suma

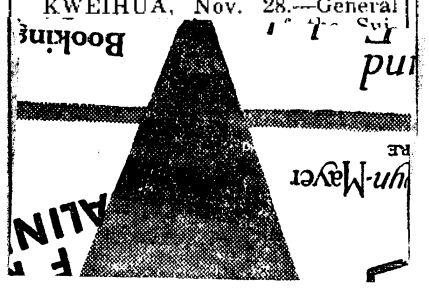
Japan's attitude towards the North China situation and the recent currency reforms were the major subjects of a 30-minute discussion between Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, and Mr. Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, on Wednesday night according to the Shanghai "Nippo."

Replying to Dr. Kung's request that Japan take a "cautious attitude" in relation to events in the North, Mr. Suma was quoted by the daily as saying that "Japan has nothing to do do with the automony movement, which is purely an internal issue."

"However, Japan is prepared to take necessary measures should the Nanking Government adopt steps running counter to the developments in North China," the Japanese official was reported to have said.—Rengo.

Fu To See Yen

KWEIHUA, Nov. 28.—General



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Concern Abroad

NANKING, Nov. 28.—Expressing their concern over the new developments in North China, the various friendly Powers are making inquiries at the Chinese Embassies and legations abroad, it is learnt at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Detailed reports regarding the "autonomous movement" instigated in the Luantung Area have been cabled by the Ministry. The statement of the intellectual leaders of Peiping voicing opposition to the movement was also been cabled to the Embassies and legations in order to dispel allegations emanating from certain quarters that the movement is sponsored by the people.—Kuo Min.

Message To Shanghai

PAOTING, Nov. 28.—General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, has sent identic telegrams to the Shanghai Civic Association and the Shanghai High Schools Federation in reply to their messages condemning the treacherous activities of Yin Ju-keng, the self-styled chairman of the "Autonomous Government of East Hopei."

"There is no doubt but that I will comply with instructions from the Central Government in measures in dealing with the autonomous movement," General Shang's telegrams state, "and in that respect, you may rest assured, I shall not disappoint the people of the entire country."

The messages from the Shanghai organizations to the Hopei chairman which were received here on Tuesday urge General Shang to do his duties as a soldier for the preservation of territorial integrity of China.—Central News.

CHINA TO PROTEST TO JAPANESE

On Seizure Of Railway Stations In North China

ACTION CONDUCIVE TO MORE CONFUSION

NANKING, Nov. 28.—A formal protest against the dispatch of Japanese troops on Wednesday to railway junctions near Peiping will be filed by the Chinese Government with Mr. Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General here, to-morrow, Rengo learned on good authority to-night.

The communication, it is understood, will charge a violation of treaty pledges and will stress that the action of the Japanese military authorities, at a time when the situation in North China is tense, is deemed by the Nanking Government as conducive to further confusion.

Mr. Suma this morning called on Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, for a discussion of the latest developments in North China.—Rengo.

Protested Already?

NANKING, Nov. 28. — Mr. Y. Suma, Japanese Consul-General in Nanking, visited Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, this morning.

Although the nature of the conversation has not been officially disclosed, one Chinese evening paper reports that Mr. Tang verbally protested against the occupation of Fengtai and Changyimen. —Reuter.

12578

North Greets Appointments Of Officials

New Selections Render Firm Control From Centre Possible

YIN JU-KENG DEFIES NANKING'S FIAT

Japanese Requesting Use Of Six Trains; Sung Does Not See Doihara

PEIPING, Nov. 27.—Chinese circles here welcome the news that the Nanking Government has appointed General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, to be resident representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping, and General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin, to be Pacification Commissioner for Hopei and Chahar, as indicating the possibility of firm control from the Centre. Circles close to General Sung Cheh-yuan state that he will most probably accept his new appointment.

Preparations are being made for the establishment of new headquarters and the abolition of the garrison headquarters, after which the acceptance of the appointment is expected to be announced.

Blunt Declaration

The same circles declare bluntly that General Sung has not seen Major-General Doihara since he returned from Tientsin, and that no negotiations are going on.

A Japanese military spokesman declared to-day, however, that Nanking's new appointments in Peiping would not stop the autonomy movement, which was still going on and which the Japanese expected to materialize shortly.

He voiced the opinion that the autonomy question must be settled before the three principles governing Sino-Japanese relations could be settled at conferences in Nanking.

The Military Council here began winding up yesterday, but General Ho Ying-chin has telegraphed to the Council asking the Secretariat not to disperse, from which it is understood that he desires to employ them in his new office.

Meanwhile, it is doubted here whether the Nanking Government's order to the Hopei provincial government to arrest Mr. Yin Ju-keng, self-proclaimed head of the new "East Hopei Autonomous Government," will ever be carried out.

Mr. Yin, interviewed at Tungchow this morning, expressed his determination to defy the order for his arrest issued by Nanking.

Mr. Yin's Challenge

"There are reports," he added, "that I have fled. This is absolutely untrue. I will remain here, and I defy the Nanking authorities to arrest me."

Japanese comment on General He's appointment is not yet available, but it is safe to say that, when the Minister of War was in Peiping before, he enjoyed the confidence of the Japanese. It remains to be seen whether, with the idea of autonomy now fixedly in front of them, they will receive him as direct representative of the Executive Yuan on the same footing.

General Shang Chen, chairman of Hopei, formerly dismissed Mr. Yin to-day as Administrative Inspector of the demilitarized zone.

A body of educators from Peiping universities called on General Sung last night and spoke strongly against autonomy. In reply General Sung said he would abide by the instructions of the National Government.

General Hsu Yung-chang, chairman of Shansi, called on General Sung this morning and conferred with him on the North China situation. The result was not divulged.

Mysterious Request

It is reliably stated that the Japanese military authorities have requested the railway authorities to concentrate six trains—three at Tientsin and three at Fengtai—for the use of the Japanese.

This request has already been complied with, but the reason for it remains a mystery.

General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, arrived at Taiyuanfu from Nanking yesterday afternoon in General Chiang Kai-shek's aeroplane.

It will be recalled that, when Major-Doihara was here last week, the Japanese military spokesman stated that he (Major-General Doihara) would probably visit General Yen Hsi-shan on his return from Nanking. Observers are watching with great interest whether the "Lawrence of Manchuria" will now go to Shansi.

Japanese troops who arrived here yesterday afternoon were quartered outside the Legation quarters.—Reuter.

File T.L.S.

Autonomy No Local Issue, Says Japanese Press

Chinese Comment That Nanking Can Handle Anti-Communist Fight Without Yin Ju-keng's Aid Is Deemed Unworthy Remark

The geographical propinquity of North China to Manchoukuo and its close economic relations with Japan and the new Empire forbid regarding the problem of autonomy as a local issue, the Shanghai "Nippo" pointed out yesterday.

The concentration of the Central Government's troops along the borders of Hopei and Honan provides an extremely disturbing factor, in view of Japan's desire to protect her special interests in North China and the welfare of the Chinese population, the paper added.

The autonomy movement, the "Nippo" continued, had its roots in the desire of northerners to check the advance of communists and to free themselves of the "financial oppression" by the Nanking Government.

Japan is intent on maintaining an attitude of "wait and see," as was shown by the statement issued on Tuesday by the Japanese forces in North China, the paper said.

"How the problem can be solved, without the use of arms by the Nanking Government, is a matter of grave concern to us Asiatics," the "Nippo" concluded.

The Shanghai "Mainichi" attacked the "Chen Pao," a leading Chinese paper, for the latter's assertion that the "Autonomy movement was an imprudent treason." Such remarks, the Japanese paper said, plainly reflect the Nanking Government's misunderstanding of the actual state of affairs in North China.

The assertion by the "Chen Pao," that the Government was able to prosecute the anti-Communist campaign without the helping hand of Mr. Yin Ju-keng, leader of the automomy movement, was described by the "Mainichi" as a "quarrel unworthy of a leading newspaper such as the "Chen Pao."

The "Mainichi" predicted that General Sung Chsh-yuan, the new Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar, would stand as firmly for the rights of the people of North China as Mr. Yin.

It also counselled the Nanking Government to end its "maladministration" and employ no force to suppress the autonomy movement, as this would only lead to further trouble.

12577

Officials Refuse To Serve Yin; Bogus "Foreign Minister" Quits

PEIPING, Nov. 27.—(Central).—Dissensions seem to be rife in the so-called "East Hopei Autonomous Council for Defense against Communism," as Mr. Hou Shih, who was reported to have been appointed director of the department of foreign affairs of the council, has announced in local Chinese newspapers that he had severed his relations with the bogus organization.

Mr. Hou, who formerly served as director of the Kupeikow office of the Chihsien-Miyun Special Administrator's Office, today issued a circular telegram to the country strongly denouncing the traitorous acts of Yin Ju-keng, chairman of the bogus council in eastern Hopei, and urging that the latter be arrested and severely punished.

PAOTING, Nov. 27.—(Central).—It is reliably learned here today that more than ten districts in the demilitarized zone have wired their decisions to the Hopei provincial government that they will not take orders from Mr. Yin Ju-keng, the self-styled head of the "Autonomous Government of East Hopei."

The wires were sent to the Hopei provincial government in reply to a provincial government order to the effect that the bogus regime at Tungchow as proclaimed by Yin Ju-keng be ignored.

Meanwhile Mr. Chao Wei-lun, resident representative of Mr. Yin at Paoting, has abided with the government instructions for the abolition of the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan and Chihsien-Miyun Administrative Office here, it is also learned.

Indignation Over 'Traitor' In North

Various Bodies Demand Punitive Expedition Against Yin

Vigorously denouncing Yin Ju-keng, chairman of te "East Hopei Autonomous Government," as a traitor, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, the General Labor Union, the Shanghai Civic Association and the Federation of Secondary Schools have telegraphed the Central Government and North China authorities demanding the immediate launching of a punitive expedition against the rebel.

The telegrams also urged the Central Government and high administrative officials in North China to assert their efforts to maintain the territorial sovereignty of the country. Some of the appeals were addressed directly to General Sun Cheh-yuan, the newly appointed Pacification Commander for Chahar and Hopei Provinces, whose name has been linked to a plot to create an "Autonomous Government of North China of the Republic of China."

Southwest Condemns

The Southwest Political Council and Southwest Executive Department of the Kuomintang in Canton are also to join the nation-wide condemnation of the separation movement launched by Yin in Tungchow on Monday. Circular telegrams are being drafted by the Southwest leaders to condemn Yin and to suggest to the Nanking authorities concrete steps to be taken to prevent spreading of the movement.

According to the Shun Pao, Mr. Hsiao Fu-chen, one of the most influential political leaders in Canton, declared in an interview that he advocattes the launching of an punitive drive against the "traitor."

Yin Stigmatized As Outcast

Yin, those wife is a Japanese and whose sister is the daughter-in-law of Cheng Shao-su, former premier of "Manchukuo," has been officially condemned as an "outcast of mankind." In a mandate issued by the National Government, Yin was condemned as "heartless and mad, casting himself out from the mankind."

The mandate orders arrest of the rebel leader and his severe punishment. The Hopei Provincial Government was told to relieve Yin of his office as Administrative commissioner of the Demilitarized Zone.

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F. D. I. Grubb. (S1)
Please see, note local repercussions and pass Wkly. Note. WWY
27 NOV. 1935

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, November 27, 1935

Japanese Seize Railway Station Outside Peiping; Act Declared Part Of Maneuvers; "All Will Be Handed Back Afterwards;" Troop Train Passes Shanhaikuan South

Train Officials Persuade Warriors To Permit Operation Of Schedule

Passenger Coaches, Freight Cars, Chinese Army Telephone Lines Commandeered; Act Arouses More Anxiety

Movements Coincide With Tension

(Reuter's Agency)

PEIPING, Nov. 27.—Ninety Japanese soldiers, who left here at 5 o'clock this morning have taken over control of the Fengtai railway station according to reports from reliable Chinese sources.

The reports state that, when the Japanese soldiers arrived at the Fengtai station, they attempted to hold up traffic but were persuaded by the railway officials to allow trains to proceed normally.

The troops are stated to have commandeered a number of passenger coaches and freight wagons belonging to the Peking-Hankow railway, and also to have taken over the Chinese military telephone lines.

The Fengtai station is a large junction 12 miles south of Peiping, on the line to Tientsin, and near the boundary of the so-called "East Hopei Autonomous State" proclaimed in the Demilitarized Zone on Monday by Mr. Yin Ju-keng.

Some observers attribute the move to reports of contemplated action by Chinese troops against the new regime—which the Japanese claim would be an infringement of the Tangku Truce (by which the Demilitarized Zone was established in May, 1933).

A semi-official Japanese explanation of the affair is that troops from Tangshan and the Peiping Embassy Guard are holding exercises which call for an attack on the Fengtai station, its occupation, and the seizure of rolling-stock and telephone lines, as they would do during a real war. When the exercises are completed, it is stated, "all will be handed back."

The seizure of the Fengtai station, railway coaches and telephone lines is causing considerable nervousness among the Chinese, although it follows Japanese customs of some years past here of holding maneuvers in Chinese territory during times of political tension.

Troops Come Down

(Reuter's Agency)

PEIPING, Nov. 27.—A Japanese military train of 17 cars passed through Shanhaikuan this morning headed for Tientsin.

Force Of 90 Nipponese Soldiers Take Railway Depot At Fengtai At 5 A.M. Today

"EXERCISES" NEAR "AUTONOMOUS" REGION

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Please see and pass W Registry file.

Arrest Of Yin Ju-keng Ordered By Nanking But Revolt Official Laughs

Executive Yuan Decides Upon Sweeping Changes In North China, Involving The Dispatch Of General Ho Ying-chin To Peiping

GENERAL SHANG CHEN ISSUES ORDERS TO OFFICIALS NOT TO BE DECEIVED

NANKING, Nov. 26.—The Central authorities acted to-day to reassert their authority in North China when the Executive Yuan, after a meeting this morning, ordered the Hopei Provincial Government to arrest Mr. Yin Ju-keng, self-proclaimed head of the new "East Hopei Autonomous Government," which was inaugurated at Tungchow, in the Demilitarized Zone, yesterday.

Several sweeping changes in the administration of North China were also ordered, including: Abolition of the Peiping Branch Military Council and the transfer of its functions to the Military Affairs Commission, of which General Chiang Kai-shek is chairman; appointment of General Ho Ying-chin, the War Minister, to be resident representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping; appointment of General Sung Cheh-yuan, garrison commander of Peiping and Tientsin, to fill the new office of Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Chahar.

Much interest was aroused in Nanking this afternoon when it became known that General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi, had left suddenly in General Chiang Kai-shek's aeroplane for Taiyuan, Shansi.

General Yen came to Nanking on October 28 with the reported object of obtaining certain assurances from the Central authorities regarding autonomist pressure in North China, and he was not expected to leave again so soon.

On his arrival at Taiyuan it is stated that he will proceed to Hopien, his native village, to make preparations to commemorate the anniversary of his father's death.

Circumstances suggest that the assurances he sought have not been lacking.—Reuter.

Yin Laughs

TUNGCHOW, Nov. 26.—Mr. Yin Ju-keng, Chairman of the "East Hopei Autonomous Government," which came into being yesterday, laughed to-night at the report that the Nanking Government had ordered his arrest.

Interviewed at the offices of the new administration here, Mr. Yin said he has "too busy to bother about that."

"I have other more important questions to think about," he remarked.

To-morrow, the new Government plans to open an office at Tongshan to control the revenue from the Peiping-Liaoning Railway on a 160-mile stretch from Hsinho to Shanhaikwan.—Rengo.

Planes Over Tientsin

TIENTSIN, Nov. 26.—After its disturbing experience yesterday, when autonomist elements made an abortive attempt to stage a coup, the Chinese city here was quiet to-day.

Some excitement was caused this morning when two Japanese aeroplanes were seen flying over the city. The machines circled over Tientsin almost the whole day long, and finally alighted in a field in the vicinity of the Nankai Race Course, which the Japanese are at present using as an aerodrome.

Under the supervision of Japanese officers, Chinese coolies were busy to-day levelling a plot of land adjoining the International Race Course and the railway. It is reported that the field will be used for aviation purposes.

The report that martial law has been proclaimed in the Japanese Concession here is without foundation.

Two hundred Japanese troops left Luanhsien this morning for Peiping.—Reuter.

Watching Mr. Yin

PEIPING, Nov. 26. — The attitude of the Central Government towards the movement of Mr. Yin Ju-keng, self-proclaimed head of the new "East Hopei Autonomous Government," was made known to the Chinese authorities in North China to-day.

General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, is understood to have received instructions from the capital stating that Nanking cannot, under any circumstances, recognize the movement.

At the same time, the authorities here are advised to watch Mr. Yin's movements, but to avoid any action which might give rise to diplomatic complications over the Demilitarised Zone.

A number of Chinese magistrates from the Zone arrived in Paoting to-day to protest to General Shang Chen, Chairman of Hopei, against Mr. Yin's action.

Japanese Troop Moves

Meanwhile, the Japanese military strength here has been increased. A detachment of 225 men arrived by train at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Luantung, and it is believed that another 275 are on their way.

According to the official reason given, the despatch of the new troops to Peiping is to allow them to participate in manoeuvres with the Japanese Embassy Guard.

Reliable Chinese reports states that several thousand Japanese troops have penetrated Kupeikow and are now stationed between Kupeikow and Miyun.

The number is probably exaggerated, but it seems definite that a considerable number have penetrated the Wall, but the reason is not apparent.

A curious situation prevails in consequence of the proclamation of the so-called "Autonomous Government of East Hopei" by Mr. Yin Ju-keng.

Mr. Yin has appointed members of his new Council of Nine to supervise the railways running through the "autonomous area" as well as the collection of taxes.

He is establishing an office in Tangshan with the object of taking over the railway from Hsinho to Shanhaiwan, a stretch of about 160 miles.

Trains controlled by the ordinary railway authorities are, however, still running normally from Peiping to Tungchow and Shanhaikuan, and Mr. Yin's next move is being awaited with interest.

Peiping is quiet, and there is no sign yet of the so-called autonomy movement spreading.

Doihara Inactive

Major-General Doihara, of the Kwantung Army, who arrived here yesterday from Tientsin, remains apparently inactive, and there is a feeling that he will await the outcome of the expected meeting between General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Ariyoshi, the Japanese Ambassador to China, before advancing any more "suggestions."

A Japanese military spokesman stated that General Daihara still had no official mission in Peiping.

It is generally believed that Mr. Yin's declaration is partly a gesture intended to counteract the failure of autonomist elements to secure the alienation of the five northern provinces, as well as a threat to Nanking to accelerate the conversations with Japan.

It is interesting to note that General Sung Cheh-yuan, Garrison Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, General Chin Teh-chun, Mayor of Peiping, and General Hsiao Cheng-yin, Governor of Chahar, had to travel through the "autonomous" area when they returned to Peiping from Tientsin yesterday.



GENERAL SHANG CHEN

Besides the Demilitarized Zone, Mr. Yin claims control over the neighbouring district of Changping, north of Peiping, and the three districts of Hsiangho, Paoti and Ningho, between Peiping and Tientsin.—Reuter.

Relief In Nanking

NANKING, Nov. 26. — There was a distinct feeling of relief in Chinese circles here this morning when they learnt that the eventful day experienced by Tientsin yesterday had passed without any further untoward incident.

Chinese quarters, however, are completely puzzled by the attempted "autonomist" coup there yesterday, which started with such ominous possibilities, but yet ended in such a tame manner.

The question "What next?" is being asked everywhere, and official circles hesitate to pass any judgment on the situation, preferring to wait and watch further developments.—Reuter.

Gen. Shang Chen's Attitude

PAOTINGFU, Nov. 26.—Immediate suppression of the autonomy movement, by armed force if necessary, was urged this morning by General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, in a telegram to General Sung Cheh-yuan, Commander of the Tientsin-Peiping Garrison.

Simultaneously, General Shang sent a circular despatch to all the hsien magistrates in the Province and chiefs of Peace Preservation Corps units urging them to refuse to obey orders issued by the "self-styled autonomous Government" and counselling a "prudent attitude."—Rengo.

$10,000,000 Income

PEIPING, Nov. 26.—The newly-formed autonomous Government, comprising 25 hsien, will have at its disposal an annual income of $10,000,000, the Kokutsu News Agency said to-day.

The revenues will include local taxes, totalling $2,800,000; Provincial levies, amounting to $2,000,000, and $5,000,000 in duties formerly collected by the Central Government.

A specially appointed committee of seven will be in charge of the gathering and disbursement of these sums.

The new Government will, however, take special precautions to avoid friction with Foreign Powers in connection with the collection of the Customs taxes and the Salt Gabelle, the news agency said. —Rengo.

Primarily Economic.

DAIREN, Nov. 26.—Herr Hans Troebst, the Manchurian correspondent of the Deutsche Nachrichten Bureau, returned here to-day from Tientsin, whither he went to interview Major-General Tada, Commander of the Japanese Garrison in North China.

The North China autonomy movement, General Tada is reported to have told Herr Troebst, is primarily economic. "It might be calm one day, and flash out in thunders and lightning another day, but we are ready to deal with any emergency here."

The General is stated to have added that nobody could foretell how the crisis would end.—Reuter.

Leith-Ross's Activities

TOKYO, Nov. 26.—Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British economic expert, to-day was charged by Japanese officials with having run counter to his assertions here and in Shanghai that his visit to China was for the purpose of investigation and that he had no political objective.

This criticism was based on an official report received by the Foreign Office to-day from Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Consul-General in Tientsin, quoting statements attributed to Sir Frederick by the "Tientsin and Peking Times," a British publication.

According to this despatch the British expert told correspondents, in an interview given at the British Consulate-General on Saturday, that he was convinced that the economic separation of North China could not last.

He is further quoted as having declared that no American or European Power, and particularly Britain, would give assistance to any autonomous Government in North China.

This, Japanese officials hold, constitutes interference in North China politics.

Sir Frederick's reported assertion that while he did not know how the people felt about it he believed that the bankers of North China had full confidence in the Central Bank of China and that they welcomed the monetary reforms was also held objectionable. —Rengo.

"Disguised" Soldiers

TIENTSIN, Nov. 26.—Japanese forces were on guard here to-day following reports that Chinese regulars were entering the city in large numbers disguised as policemen from the Bureau of Public Safety.

Should the report be confirmed, the Japanese military authorities will demand complete withdrawal of these allegedly "smuggled" effectives on the ground that the presence of Chinese troops in Tientsin constitutes a breach of the Boxer Protocol, a spokesman at headquarters said.

According to rumours being widely circulated, General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government and concurrently commander of the Tientsin-Tangku Garrison, ordered the 112th and 114th Divisions of the Thirty-Second Army, under his command, to concentrate at Yangliuching and Chunliangcheng near Tientsin.

Part of these forces is said to have reached Tsaochiayen, Tunghsitang and Hsiaoyingmen, allegedly disguised in police uniforms. Two battalions are already rumoured to have entered the city. —Rengo.

Ho Not Yet Decided

NANKING, Nov. 26.—Circles in close touch with General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, stated to-day that he had not yet decided when to proceed to Peiping to assume his new post of resident representative of the Executive Yuan at Peiping.—Reuter.

Consolidated Tax Bureau

NANKING, Nov. 26.—The Ministry of Finance received a telegram to-day from the Consolidated Tax Bureau in Tangshan saying that Mr. Yin Ju-keng had demanded the surrender of the Bureau.

In reply, the Ministry instructed the head of the Bureau to resist the demand and to carry on his functions as usual.

Meanwhile, the Control Yuan has sent a petition to the National Government, asking that the Hopei authorities be instructed to take drastic effective measures against Mr. Yin.—Reuter.

Sino-Japanese Relations

NANKING, Nov. 26. — The Chinese Charge d'Affairs in Tokyo telegraphed to the Foreign Office to-day reporting on his conversation with Mr. Shigemitsu yesterday.

The telegram, it is understood, stated that the Japanese Foreign Office favoured further exchanges of opinion with a view to harmonising the relations between China and Japan.

Mr Y. Suma, the Japanese Consul in Nanking, and Colonel Sen Amemiya, military attache, interviewed Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Vice Foreign Minister, this afternoon.—Reuter.

Japanese Army Impartial

TIENTSIN Nov. 26.—Chinese authorities were to-day backed by the Japanese Army in their efforts to curb disturbances by "opportunists, who, actuated by personal motives, seek to utilize the popular desire for autonomy to further their own ends."

The use of force in suppressing "the people's natural inclinations, however," will "not help in solving the present situation," a spokesman for the headquarters of the Japanese forces in North China said to-night.

"We are of the opinion that it is not wise for the Chinese authorities merely to seek to suppress the wishes of the people of North China," he added, "We believe that the officials should make a careful investigation of the situation so as to acquire a correct insight into the people's natural inclinations and act accordingly so as to lead them into the proper channels. A mere high-handed policy will not help in solving the present situation."

The spokesman, after criticizing the alleged "bitter stubbornness of the Nanking authorities in refusing to see the truth," said the Japanese Army would "always remain impartial."—Rengo.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, November 26, 1935

N. China Feeling Tense, Uncertain; Part 'Autonomy'

Tiny Area Is Declared Independent; A Sop To Doihara?

MARTIAL LAW FOR TIENTSIN, PEIPING

Chinese Press Allowed To Print Story Of Tungchow Event

The North China situation was both tense and uncertain today, according to reports reaching Shanghai through various sources.

Autonomy" in the zone demilitarized by the Tangku Truce was an accomplished fact, but whether any effort would be made to extend the "autonomy" movement farther was not clear.

Since the demilitarized zone has always been, in effect, under Japanese rule, the formal "inauguration" of an "autonomous government" there was not, in itself, regarded by local observers as either important or significant except that no revenue from the area will now go to Nanking. It was suggested by one Western diplomatic official that the step had been taken primarily to save General Doihara's face in view of the recent apparent repudiation by Tokyo of his report efforts to achieve "autonomy" in all of North China.

Doihara In Peiping

However, General Doihara has again returned to Peiping—which he left after the first effort at "autonomy" had failed,—and, according to Chinese reports, 20 railway coaches of Japanese troops are also en route from "Manchukuo" to the old capital.

Martial law, which was declared yesterday in Tientsin, was also declared in Peiping at midnight last night, but at the present it is scheduled to prevail only at night.

Further evidence that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, British economic advisor is probably doing more than merely observing developments is suggested in a dispatch from Tokyo which quotes a Foreign Office spokesman as severely criticizing him for his activities in China. Sir Frederick went to North China immediately after the first effort toward "autonomy" there.

The Tungchow "Inauguration"

Great prominence is given in all the Chinese newspapers this morning to reports of the "inauguration" yesterday at Tungchow of the new "Autonomous Government of East Hopei" under the direction of Mr. Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Commissioner of the Demilitarized Zone.

The amount of space devoted to the reports, which are given in detail in all the papers, indicate that the press dispatches were permitted to flow freely from the North without interference by local censors.

330 Square Miles

An army of 30 Chinese and foreign press correspondents from Peiping and Tientsin went to Tungchow, "capital" of the new "regime," to "cover" the "inauguration" of the "Government" under Yin. A representative of the Sin Wen Pao states that only 24 districts are included in the administration, and these comprise a little over 1600 square li (about 330 square miles). Within this territory there are about 4,600,000 people, mostly farmers and villagers.

The total local revenue of all the 24 districts each year is around $2,000,000; national revenue amounts to $5,000,000, exclusive of Customs, railway and salt taxes. Several hundred thousand dollars worth of silver dollars and subsidiary coins is in circulation in these districts.

Small Fighting Force

The fighting force of this area is comparatively small and insignificant, comprising, it is estimated at present, 15,000 members of the Peace Preservation Corps and about 20,000 militiamen.

The Chinese papers state that Yin has named his "administration" the "Anti-Red Defense Self-Government Council." The districts under this "rule" include Ningho, Hsiangho, Paoli, Changping, Linyu, Funing, Changli, Chienan, Lulung, Lohsien, Loting, Fengjun, Tsunhua, Hsinglung, Yutien, Pingku, Miyun, Huajao, Sanho, Suhsien, Shunyi and Tunghsien.

Nanking On The Watch

A dispatch from Nanking states that the Central Government is watching developments in the North with the closest interest. According to a spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affair, the Government has adopted effective measures to cope with the siuation.

A message from Peiping states that Yin has six or seven Japanese "advisers" in Tungchow. His Japanese wife is still in Peiping. Yin has also opened a "Peiping office" by which he will maintain contacts with the officials there.

According to the China Times, Yin Ju-keng is a native of Chekiang and is 47 years of age. He was educated in Japan, and is well-known as having pro-Japanese sympathies.

23 NOV. 1935

Autonomy in North China Commencing

Independence as Defence Against Communism

EDUCATORS EXPRESS OPPOSITION

Peiping, Nov. 24.

Twenty-five hsien of Eastern Hopei will form an autonomous federation for joint defence against communism", under the terms of a proclamation made to-day by Mr. Yin Ju-keng, Administrative Commissioner of the Luantung Demilitarized Zone.

The new administration will be named "The East Hopei Autonomous Council For Defence Against Communism" and will have its headquarters in Tungchow.

Formal establishment of the Council is scheduled to take place tomorrow.

According to the proclamation the Council will recognize the sovereignty of the Republic of China, and will observe existing laws with the addition of any regulations deemed necessary because of local conditions.

All national revenues, will be administered by the Council, the document stated.

The edict severely upbraided alleged Kuomintang maladministration.

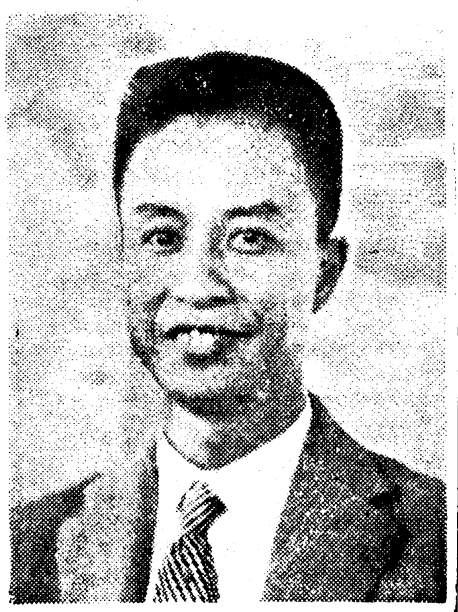
The twenty-five hsien will include. Mr. Yin's proclamation further stated. seven districts, in addition to the 18 of the demilitarized zone. These are: Ningho, Paoting, Hsiangho, Changping, Yenching, Lunmen and Chincheng.—Rengo.

Uneasiness in Tientsin

Tientsin, Nov. 24.

The collapse of the autonomy negotiations is expected to lead to a renewal of attempts to seize administrative power in Tientsin.

The situation here last night was tense owing to rumours of an impending effort by gunmen, wearing police uniforms, to occupy important parts of the city. The police, however, turned out last night in their summer uniforms in an effort to checkmate the plotters, several of whom were arrested.



Nippon Dempo Photo.

Yin Ju-keng,

governor of the demilitarized zone in eastern Hopei, who has declared for independence.

"Self-government" demonstrators to-day distributed handbills from motor cars which were decorated with the emblem of the Blue Swastika Society. The handbills, which urged the overthrow of the Nanking Government and opposition to Nanking's monetary policy, were also pasted on walls, but these were obliterated by spectators after they had been pasted up.

It is reported that should the efforts of the autonomists fail in Tientsin, the Peace Preservation Corps in the Demilitarized Zone will be utilized as the spearhead for the movement, following which the existing military heads will be overthrown.—Reuter.

Scholars Oppose Move

Peiping, Nov. 24.

Strong opposition to any movement aiming at the detachment of North China from the Nanking Government is expressed in a circular telegram issued to-day by the chancellors and deans of four government universities including the Tsing Hua and National Universities in Peiping.

The telegram, which, among others, is signed by Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, Chancellor of the National University, Peiping, and Dr. Hu Shih, the famous philosopher and educator, also urges the National Government to do everything possible to maintain the territorial and administrative integrity of China.

The telegram was issued after a joint meeting at which the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Since there have appeared statements in the press purporting to represent the people in this region as favouring the so-called autonomy movement, we, members of universities and other cultural institutions in Peiping, do solemnly declare that we are utterly opposed to any movement tending to detach any region of China from the jurisdiction of the Central Government, or to upset the special political organ for such region.

"We urge the Central Government to use the energies of the entire nation to maintain the territorial and administrative integrity of the country."

Signatories to the telegram also include the Chancellor of Yenching University.—Reuter.

Tientsin Quiet As Coup Fizzles Out; Mob Harries "Rebels"

Insurgents Establish Headquarters But Finally Disperse

JAPANESE, POLICE SECURE EVACUATION

Crowd Attacks Building Of Insurrectos, Causes Temporary Panic

TIENTSIN, Nov. 25.—(Reuters).—All was quiet in Tientsin tonight after an anxious day during which an attempted coup by autonomist elements, at one stage threatening serious trouble, completely fizzled out.

Early this morning several hundred rebel-demonstrators, some in plain-clothes, some wearing uniform, and many carrying arms, assembled in front of the Municipal offices and the headquarters of the Peace Preservation Corps, waving banners and shouting slogans.

Persuaded to depart, the main body, their ranks continually swelled by new arrivals, who drove up in trucks, marched to the Tungmalu, Tientsin's main street, and seized a public lecture hall.

Posting guards round the building, they announced a mass meeting for the purpose of "declaring self-government" and demanding the abdication of the Chinese authorities.

They proclaimed themselves to be alternatively members of the "North China People's Self-Defense Corps" and the "North China Farmers' Self-Salvation Corps," while the armed guards who were to protect the new "regime" were described as "Dare-to-Die" men.

Chinese police and units of the Peace Preservation Corps were called out in strength and mounted guard with fixed bayonets at various centers throughout the Chinese-controlled city. They were instructed to maintain order, but not to fire.

Asked To Capitulate

Later, representatives of the police and the Japanese military authorities approached the rebels' headquarters and urged them to evacuate. Many of them did so, but 200 "die-hards" remained despite all persuasion, announcing that they would not tolerate extreme action by the police.

Meanwhile, the police were confronted by groups of demonstrators at various points in the city.

Uniformed rebels visited the railway offices and posted a guard outside, but later were prevailed upon to depart. Others were busy distributing pamphlets and sticking up notices demanding "self-government."

Crowds gathered to watch the proceedings, milling in their thousands in the vicinity of Tungmalu.

At first they were good-humored, although evidently out of sympathy with the demonstrators, and watched events with cynical amusement. In the afternoon, however, bored with inactivity, some of the rowdier elements bore down on the rebels' headquarters, tore up their banners and inscriptions and caused panic among the guards, who took refuge inside the building, jeers accompanying their retreat.

Elsewhere the police quickly regained control of affairs, but they had the greatest difficulty in checking the crowds along Tungmalu, where traffic was completely disrupted for some time.

Eventually, however, the remnants of the rebels in the lecture hall were persuaded to disperse, many of them discarding their uniforms, and gradually the onlookers followed their example.

Nanking Silent

NANKING, Nov. 25.—(Reuters).—The authorities here refrain from comment on the proclamation of an autonomous regime in East Hopei, preferring to await further developments or more detailed information about the situation.

It is generally felt, however, that the event is not in itself serious, but that what may follow in other parts of North China is of grave concern.

The Government, therefore, is anxiously watching for repercussions in Peiping and Tientsin. If nothing eventuates at these centers, the movement in East Hopei is expected to terminate quickly.

Plans Well Advanced

Tientsin, Nov. 24.

Plans for the establishment of an autonomous government to rule Eastern Hopei province were far advanced here to-day. The leaders of the movement are Chinese who are considered to be sympathetic with Japanese policies in North China.

A declaration in the name of Mr. Yin Ju-keng, Special Administrative Inspector for the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Area of the Demilitarized Zone, stated that the new regime is to be inaugurated formally at 9 a.m. on Monday. According to Mr. Yin's declaration, the governing body is to be called the Autonomous Council for the Prevention of Communists in Eastern Hopei, and the seat of government is to be established at Tungchow, between Peiping and the border of the Demilitarized Zone.

The highest personnel of the proposed new government was decided on Saturday night at a secret meeting in the home of General Shih Yu-san, according to reliable information obtained here to-day. General Shih himself is to be Chairman of the Military Commission. Mr. Pai Chien-wu, who led the abortive assault on Peiping from Fengtai Station last June, was chosen garrison commander. Since his Fengtai adventure, Pai is understood to have been hiding in the Demilitarized Zone, where he was reported to be associated with a group of insurgents.

The following were named members of the Military Commission:—Messrs. Chang Ching-yi, Chang Yin-tien, Li Hai-tien, Li Teh-lu, Chao Lei, and Wang Tao-yi.

Mr. Chi Si-yuan was appointed Chairman of the Political Commission, which includes the following among its members:—Messrs. Liu Ta-tung, Hao Peng, Chien Chun-kai, Wu Yi-ting, Wang Chien-chung, Mao Hsiang-chung and Cheng Wan-chien.

Yin Ju-keng's Career

Mr. Yin Ju-keng, nominal head of the group attempting to establish an autonomous regime in Eastern Hopei, has been Special Administrative Inspector of the Luanchow-Shanhaikuan Area of the Demilitarized Zone since 1933. In this position, held by Chinese mandate and Japanese tolerance, he has been the administrator for all practical purposes of the entire zone, since their is no corresponding official in the rest of the delimited area.

The son of a diplomat who served in Japan, Yin Ju-keng spent most of his early years in that country and acquired there both his education and his present wife. Returning to that part of China where his relations with prominent Japanese would be most remunerative, he obtained an advisory post in Marshal Chang Tso-lin's Manchurian army. He first became prominent when he associated himself with General Kuo Sung-lin's revolt against Marshal Chang. When that revolt collapsed, Yin took refuge in a Japanese consulate and later escaped.

Later he became a member of the entourage of General Huang Fu, acting in an advisory capacity as regards Japanese affairs. He was associated with General Huang when the latter was Mayor of Greater Shanghai in 1927-28 and accompanied General Huang to Peiping to arrange a truce with the Japanese in 1933. That truce resulted in the creation of the Demilitarized Zone and led to Yin's appointment as Administrative Inspector of one of the two areas comprising the Zone.—United Press.

Aid Asked Against Reds

Tientsin, Nov. 25.

Japan's collaboration in the war on Chinese Soviets was asked to-day in a telegram circularized by the newly formed East Hopei Autonomy Council for the Defence against Communism.

The appeal was sent to the Japanese Premier, Admiral Keisuke Okada; Gen. Yoshikui Kawashima, War Minister; Admiral Mineo Osumi, Navy Minister; Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister; Gen. Jiro Minami, Commander-in-Chief of the Kwantung Army; and Gen. Hayao Tada, Commander of the Japanese Forces in North China.

China will be completely sovietized by the Red forces, which have lately invaded Kansu, Shensi, and Inner Mongolia, if Japan remains indifferent to the situation, the telegram asserted.

"We request Japan to co-operate with us, by the immediate dispatch of troops to purge the area of Communists," the telegram concluded.

Key. Please make this autonomous movement the subject of a special file. Jan 4 J.M.S.

Decode file 6794 on Political matters in Tientsin

PISTOL FIRED ON RANGE ROAD : BULLET BREAKS BRICK

At 7 p.m. November 12, Mr. E.K. Tier, age 53, and Mrs. Tier, age 32, residing at No. 4 House, 309 Lane, Range Road, suddenly heard a pistol shot outside their home when they were taking their meal on the ground floor. They ran out to the street and found a brick of the wall near the south side window was broken by a bullet. The place is near to the Japanese Naval Resident Office. On November 13, Mr. Tier reported the incident to the Japanese Naval Resident Office. The Japanese Special Naval Landing Party, the Japanese Consular Police and the S.M.P. examined the spot and they are continuing their investigations.

Nippo :-

JAPANESE AND THE S.M.P.

At noon November 14, the Foreign Affairs Negotiations Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation held a meeting and discussed the education policy of the S.M.C., and the question of establishing a special administrative district, after which the meeting decided to request the S.M.P. to strengthen the anti-terrorist campaign because Japanese residents are not able to conduct their business in peace owing to the continued acts of terrorism.

Nippo dated November 14 :-

Terrorist Acts and the Authorities

The other day, Chinese National Salvation Associations held a mass meeting to consolidate an anti-Japanese front. The S.M.P. and the Bureau of Public Safety took an indifferent attitude towards the meeting. From their viewpoint, such attitude may be said to have served good to them because they think unnecessary excitement was avoided. They are responsible for the suppression of terroristic acts, but they did not take any action towards the activities of the national salvation associations which are the hot bed of terroristic activities. It was gross negligence on the part of the authorities for not taking any action, knowing the nature of the associations.

November 13, 1936. Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI, NIPPO AND MAINICHI

REPRESENTATIVES OF NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATIONS HOLD MEETING; ANTI-JAPANESE SPEECHES DELIVERED

At 2 p.m. November 12, about 2,000 representatives of various national salvation associations such as the Workers National Salvation Federation, the Students National Salvation Federation, the Cultural Circles National Salvation Federation, and the Women's National Salvation Federation held a mass meeting at the Y.M.C.A. No. 979 Bubbling Well Road. Mr. Li Kung Po, President of Liang Zai School, presided.

Mr. Tsang Nai Chi and Mr. Sung Chuin Shu, leaders of the Chinese popular front, delivered violent anti-Japanese speeches.

Three workers of the Dah Kung Cotton Mill, representing the workers of Japanese cotton mills who are on strike, made a report on the strike situation and requested the meeting for support.

Mr. Li Kung Po, Chairman of the meeting, delivered a speech in which he dealt with the international situation, Sino-Japanese relations, the question of North China, the conditions in Suiyuan Province, and the Sino-Japanese negotiations at Nanking.

The following resolutions were afterwards passed:-

1. That the Government consolidate her strength and abandon all policies that are harmful to China.
2. That territorial integrity and sovereignty be safeguarded; that the Japanese invasion of China be opposed; that the Woosung-Shanghai Truce and the Tangku Truce be cancelled, that Manchuria be restored to China; that interference in domestic affairs by foreigners be opposed.
3. That diplomatic negotiations be made public.
4. That preparations be made for an immediate war against Japan.
5. That the strike of Japanese cotton mills be supported and directed.

The meeting terminated at 6 p.m. The people had intended to hold a mass demonstration in the Eastern District, but they were frustrated by the Police.

URGENT MEETING OF JAPANESE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS

At 1 p.m. November 12, the Standing Committee of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions held an urgent meeting behind closed doors to discuss the Dau Uyen Li shooting incident. The meeting lasted two hours. It is understood that very strong opinions were expressed because the lives and property of Japanese residents in Shanghai are being exposed to great danger although the S.M.P. and the Bureau of Public Safety have been requested to suppress these acts of terrorism.

On the morning of November 13 Mr. Hayashi, Honorary Chairman, Mr. Kondo, Chairman of the Standing Committee, and Mr. Kazuno, a Committeeman, of the Association will call on Mr. Takasugi, Consul-General, to submit a report on the result of the meeting as well as an important petition.

Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation - meeting in commemoration of the Birthday of Dr. Sun Yat-sen

Under the auspices of the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation, about 1,000 students, labourers and shop-assistants held a meeting in the compound of the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road, between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. November 12 in commemoration of the birthday of the late Kuomintang leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen. Li Kung-poh ( ), Principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Nanking Road, a leading member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, presided. Speeches on the policies of the late leader, the National Salvation Movement, and the strike in the local Japanese cotton mills were delivered, and a number of resolutions were discussed and passed. During the meeting slogans of an anti-Japanese nature were shouted.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a sum of about $200 was collected from the attendance for the support of the strikers in Japanese cotton mills.

Labour

Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Factory - employees return to work

The forth day shift workers of the Fine Yarn Department of the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Factory (Chinese), 1382 Ward Road, who absented themselves from duty on November 11 in order to enforce a demand for a wage increase (Vide I.R. 11/11/36), returned to work unconditionally on the morning of November 12.

November 13, 1936. Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI, NIPPO AND MAINICHI

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November 3, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE ACTIVITIES AT SHIKACHUANG

Tientsin, November 2.

A Korean named Hwang Young Kyung leased a Chinese house at Shikachuang, Hopei Province. The Chinese authorities and the people surrounded the house for no reason whatever. The Japanese Consular authorities there are watching the situation closely as the life and property of the Korean are in danger.

SOVIET RUSSIA AND CHINA

According to information received here from reliable sources, a number of military trucks carrying men of the former North East Army have arrived at Ha-mi, Sinkiang Province, from Suiyuan Province. It is reported that General Chang Hsueh Liang has come to an understanding with General Sheng Shu Zai, Chairman of the Sinkiang Provincial Government, for the dispatch of his troops to Sinkiang. The purpose of these troop movements is believed to establish close connection with the Soviet in Sinkiang in order to check Japan. Taking advantage of the strained Sino-Japanese relations, Soviet Russia is attempting to bring about co-operation between the Chinese Communist Party and the Nanking Government.

Soviet Russia is attempting to promote its influence in Shanghai by creating an anti-Japanese front among students. Soviet Russia is in close touch with a certain important official of the Shanghai City Government. Soviet Russia is secretly exchanging intelligence reports with the British authorities and is actively working behind the scene in the Sino-Japanese negotiations.

NICHI-NICHI

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATIONS TO FORM VOLUNTEER ARMY

At the beginning of October the Various Circles National Salvation Association issued a manifesto addressed to the Chinese people. In the middle of the same month it issued another manifesto to accelerate an anti-Japanese movement. 200,000 copies of a war preparation investigation form were sent out to be filled in by members of the Association and to be returned before November 20. The form calls for the following information:-

1. The name of the organization or organizations with which the member is connected.
2. Whether or not the member has received military training.
3. Special abilities of the member.
4. What sort of work the member wants to do in case of war(Propaganda, relief, communication, transportation, spying etc)
5. The number of friends and his ability to unite comrades.
6. Family circumstances.

No. D 1106

July 25, 1936. Morning Translation.

Tung Nan Wan Pao published the following article on July 23 :-

IN A WAITING ROOM AT THE NORTH RAILWAY STATION.

A big, tall fellow stepped into the first and second class trains waiting room. He wore a suit of silk foreign clothing. When he walked into the room, a railway policeman gave him a salute. From his manner, he seemed to be either a senior officer of the railway station or a plain-clothes detective of the Bureau of Public Safety.

He entered into conversation with a man sitting on a bench, saying: "Ah, are you going to Soochow to inspect trains?"

"Yes," the other man replied, "I am waiting for the 9.30 a.m. train. Lau ..., you had a hard job yesterday."

"Ah," the big fellow went on saying, "what is national salvation really? It is only a blind disturbance! A crowd of people force their way into a station and demand for trains to take them to Nanking to submit appeals. We are all Chinese and we all love our country. But there are many ways of loving one's country and one should not resort to disturbances! Students should not abandon their studies or workers their labours because they want to make appeals to the Government. The Government is able to find some measures."

"You are right," the other man replied, laughing. They both laughed.

Their conversation made me recall what happened the other day.

It was about 94 degrees in the shade. Orderly columns of students, workers, girls and citizens marched in a grave but excited manner to the station singing and shouting the following slogans : "Rise! Let those who do not want to be treated like animals use their blood to wash away the enemy's tents! We do not fear death, we shall rush to the front! It is our glory to fight for our existence! Unite and advance, advance!"

They marched under the burning sun with sweat pouring down from their foreheads to their feet. Their blood was boiling.

When the marching columns reached the North Railway Station, they found the place already full of armed policemen. The columns remained for a long time under the sun without food and drink but they failed to secure a train.

"Reserve our energy to make preparations for a blood struggle!"

"Oppose the increase of XX garrison in North China!"

"Request our Government to declare war against XX!"

"Recover the North-East lost territory!"

"Down with XX Imperialism!"

"Long live the Chinese Republic!"

After loudly shouting the above slogans, the mass left the station in great indignation. Numbers of motor trucks and ambulances containing policemen and detectives of the Imperialists and running-dogs stood by on Boundary Road.

D.7108

7108.
21. 7. 36.

July 21, 1936. Morning translation.

CHIANG KAI SHEK RETURNED TO NANKING TO FIGHT JAPAN

On July 11 a Chinese writer named Tsang Ji Chi and a Chinese lawyer named Sun Chuen Sz, member of the Chinese Bar Association, called on Chiang Kai Shek and handed him a declaration issued by the United National Salvation Association requesting him to Fight Japan.

In reply, Chiang Kai Shek spoke as follows : - "Preparations for war with Japan have been made. We shall fight Japan should she demand recognition of Manchukuo. Should a war break out between Japan and America or Soviet Russia within the next year or two we shall recover Manchukuo, Jehol and Hopei. This is not the time for you to be excited. Our National Defence Committee is very active."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 2165
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
CRIME BRANCH

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
.....

Intelligence Report
Political

July 8, 1936.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. July 7 :-

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.
Yih Chu-chong, Vice President of the Legislative Yuan.
Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government.
Wang Fah-jing, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Fu Jui-ling, -do-
Sung Ching-ya, -do-

National Salvation Movement - activities of students

On the morning of July 7, 1936, sixty two students of the Fuh Tan University, Yueh Tsing ( ) Middle School, Kiangwan, and Tseng Feng ( ) Middle School, French Concession, left Shanghai in groups by various trains from stations around Shanghai for the purpose of conducting national salvation propaganda at various places along the S.H.N.R. line. On learning of their departure, the Chinese Authorities succeeded in intercepting these students at Sungkiang and compelling them to return to Shanghai by the train which arrived at Shanghai North Station at 11.30 p.m. the same day from where they dispersed quietly.

Labour

Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co. - Thorburn Road Factory increases working period

The Thorburn Road Factory of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Company, which has been operating 5 days a week since June 6, increased to 6 days a week from July 6. This factory employs 2,700 workers.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108.
Date 22/6/36

June 22, 1936.

National Salvation Society Demonstration

At 7.55 a.m. June 21, 1936, some 40 members of the National Salvation Association of Various Circles arrived at the Shanghai North Railway Station with the object of demanding free transportation to Nanking for the purpose of appealing to the National Government for the immediate declaration of war on Japan. By 8.35 a.m. the number of persons had increased to about 400, and led by Koo Tseh-tsoong (顧執中), a reporter of the Sin Wan Pao, they proceeded to occupy Platform No.7 posting themselves on locomotives and on the tracks. The Nanking bound trains scheduled to leave at 9.45 a.m. and 1.20 p.m. were held up and the train for Hangchow left at 9.34 a.m. instead of 9.15 a.m. During their occupation of the Station, the demonstrators sang songs of a national salvation nature and shouted anti-Japanese slogans. Copies of two pamphlets, one entitled "Slogans of the Appealing Groups of Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation Federation" and the other "A manifesto by the Appealing Groups of Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation Federation in proceeding to Nanking" were distributed.

Some 300 members of the Chinese Police, Railway Guards and the Paoantui were in attendance throughout the demonstration.

At 1.30 p.m. the crowd held an open-air meeting in front of the main entrance of the North Station when Liu Liang-mo (劉良模), a secretary of the National Y.M.C.A. and promoter of the People's Chorus Society (救國歌聲團), informed

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1

June 22, 1936.

the crowd that in the absence of an order from the Ministry of Communications, the railway authorities were not in a position to permit free transportation, but the local Chinese Authorities had promised to convey the demands of the people to the Government. In conclusion, he advised the crowd to abandon the plan to proceed to Nanking. Sz Liang, a female lawyer and prominent in the National Salvation Movement, then urged that a procession should be held following which the crowd formed into processional order and they marched westward along Singming Road. On the way they made two unsuccessful attempts to enter the Settlement, by way of Stone Bridge and Markham Road Bridge. The crowd finally reached a piece of vacant ground in the vicinity of Markham Road Junction and dispersed at 4.25 p.m. after having been addressed by Sz Liang who praised the spirit of the participants. During the procession, 200 Chinese policemen marched behind the crowd.

Labour

Kiu Foong Enamelling Factory - closes down

The Kiu Foong (九豐) Enamelling Factory, 519 Baikal Road, closed down on June 21, owing to lack of business. Seventy-five workers are affected.

D.7108

D. 7108.

June 12, 1936.

National Salvation Movement - Students' Activities

The strike of the two hundred students of the Pootung Middle School, declared on June 10 in support of the National Salvation Movement, terminated on the morning of June 11 when all the students resumed studies.

Subsequent to the announcement of summer holidays by the authorities of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, Rue Lafayette, in order to counteract the activities of the 90 students of the two senior middle classes, twenty left for their homes while the remainder continue to live on the school remises. It is learned that one of the ringleaders in the movement was arrested by the Chinese Police on June 11, while visiting Nantao.

SECRET - NOT FOR PPESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

June 11, 1936.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

Movements of Notables

To Chinkiang

Departed at 11 p.m. June 10 :-

Tsu Ching-lai, Chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission.

Seizure of Reactionary Literature

Acting on the authority of search warrants, the Municipal Police on June 9, 1936, in conjunction with representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety, visited certain bookstores in the International Settlement and seized 66 copies of two reactionary publications entitled the "Sing Wen Z" ( ) and the "Voice of China" ( ).

An application for the disposal of the seizure was made before the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on June 10, when the literature was ordered to be handed over to the Kuomintang Headquarters for examination.

National Salvation Movement - students activities

To demonstrate their support of the National Salvation Movement, the 230 students of Medhurst College, 690 Chaoufoong Road, suspended studies in the afternoon of June 10. Some 40 of the students left the premises at 12 noon and proceeded in small groups to various parts of Chinese controlled territory for the purpose of conducting national salvation propaganda. The absentees returned to the school at 4.30 p.m. and all students resumed studies this morning, June 11.

It is learned that the two hundred students of the Pootung Middle School, Pootung, declared a strike on June 10, in support of this movement and are still out this morning, June 11.

The 90 students of the two senior middle classes of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, who declared a strike on June 5, 1936, are still out this morning, June 11. In order to counteract the students activities, the school authorities announced on June 10 that these two classes will be suspended immediately for the summer holidays.

Movement for the suppression of smuggling

In an effort to suppress the sale of smuggled goods locally, the following organizations have decided to keep a record of all goods sold by their members :-

The Shanghai Dry Goods Shop Owners' Association, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.

The Shanghai Marine Products Hong Owners' Association, 168 Foh Yeu Road, Nantao.

The Leather Goods Shop Owners' Association, 3 Dz Zoh Li, Yunnan Road.

2nd Special District Citizens' Federation - meeting

The 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting in its office at 434 Rue Auguste Boppe, at 5.30 p.m. June 10 when 15 members attended. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the National Government be requested to take adequate measures to curb the military activities of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi authorities.
2. That a "Smuggled Goods Inspection Committee" be organized.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT June 10, 1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 1.20 p.m. June 9 :-

Wu Shih-hwei, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Departed at 11 p.m. June 9 :-

H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. June 10 :-

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Political situation - conference in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce

Ten members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Bankers' Association, the Chinese Native Bankers' Association, the Chinese Steamship Owners' Association and the Citizens' Association held a joint conference in the Chamber's building, North Soochow Road, at 4.20 p.m. June 9, and discussed the development of the political situation in the South West. It was decided to send telegrams urging the leaders of the National Government and the South-west Political Council to avoid civil war and advocating national unity.

National Salvation Movement - students of Fuh Tan University declare a strike

As a manifestation of their determination to enforce the national salvation movement, the 1,500 students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, declared a strike at 12 noon, June 9. Posters bearing anti-Japanese slogans were posted on the walls of the school building. 1,100 of the students, however, resumed studies at about 3 p.m. on the advice of

the school authorities, while the remainder, with the exception of thirty who are absent from the premises, resumed this morning, June 10. The posters were removed by the Chinese Police during the night of June 9/10. Efforts made by radical elements to induce the students of other schools to join the movement met with no success.

- Activities of students in Chinese territory

Copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Students' Union of National Salvation and urging the people to oppose the Japanese were distributed by students in Nantao and City on June 9. Posters bearing the following slogans were posted on tramcars and walls :-

Do not transport, purchase or sell Japanese goods.

Do not sell Japanese goods, oppose the Japanese robbers.

Down with traitors.

Institut Technique Franco-Chinois - strike of students

The strike of the ninety-students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, declared on June 5 as a protest against the interference with the National Salvation Movement of the students by the school authorities continues this morning, June 10.

Labour

Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Factory - situation normal

The strike at the Shanghai Printing and Dyeing Factory which was declared on June 4 (Vide I.R. 5/6/36) concluded on June 9 when 220 out of 260 workers resumed operations. New hands have been engaged to replace the 40 workers who failed to resume work.

D.C. (CRIME)
2 APR 1936
(CRIME BRANCH)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
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Intelligence Report
Political

April 22, 1936.

Movements of Notables

From Soochow

Arrived at 2.15 p.m. April 21 :-

Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. April 21 :-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.
Liu Zeu-heng, Chairman of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. April 22 :-

Madam Wang Ching-wei.
Tsai Ching hun, Commissioner of the local Bureau of Public Safety.

National Salvation Movement - meeting of local news reporters and Peiping students

At 4.30 p.m. April 21 five Chinese claiming to represent the students of Peiping interviewed ten local Chinese news reporters in the Kwan Sun Yuen Restaurant, 375 Nanking Road. One named Liu who addressed the reporters gave a brief account of the students' national salvation movement in the North and suggested the formation of an "All Students' National Salvation Union." In conclusion he urged that the press should render assistance by giving the movement as much publicity as possible in order to arouse public sympathy. The interview terminated at 5.45 p.m.

These five so-called student representatives refused to disclose their names and addresses, but promised to send information through the post to the newspapers. It is understood that they intend to leave Shanghai for other ports in a few days.

D.7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
No. D 7108
Date 2/4/36

April 2, 1936. Morning translation.

NICHI NICHI

SHANGHAI CULTURAL NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION RAISING ANTI-JAPANESE FUND

The Shanghai Cultural National Salvation Association, which is behind the Futan University students, is endeavouring to bolshevise the students and to drive away from the university those students who belong to the C.C. Corps. The Association is continuing its anti-Japanese activities for which purpose it is utilizing various publications. It is reported that the Association has established a section to raise an anti-Japanese fund. A sum of $20,000 has already been raised from students, teachers and labourers for anti-Japanese and red propaganda work.



D.7108

March 23, 1936. Morning translation.

ACTIVITIES OF CULTURAL NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION: ANTI-JAPANESE MAGAZINES FLOODING SHANGHAI

The Hwa Lien Zo News Agency, which published fabricated information, is one of the parties responsible for the revival of the publication of anti-Japanese articles by the local Chinese newspapers.

The Shanghai Cultural National Salvation Association, a red organ, is continuing its red and anti-Japanese propaganda. There are some twenty magazines in Shanghai connected with the above Association, the publication of which has been prohibited by the authorities, but they are appearing on the streets again with revised titles. These magazines are managed by anti-Japanese elements. The following are the names of some of these magazines:- "Knowledge" "Women's Livelihood", "People's Livelihood", "Sheng Kozhsh", "Xaijan", "Sin Lu", "Tong Shang", "Dah Dong Sz Ka", "Bao Lu", "Sin Tsong Wen Hyi", "Sin Wen Ka Kuan", "Sun Lu", "Kai Shao", "Philosophy", "Readers Livelihood" and "New Road".

No. D 716
Date 4/

March 6, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

ACTIVITIES OF THE SHANGHAI WOMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

The Nurse Training Committee of the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation publishes the following notice in the "Ta Mai Wan Pao" and other local newspapers:-

China is daily suffering more insults from foreigners and the existence of our race is in danger. Unless we all work for the salvation of our nation, we shall be wiped out altogether.

We, Chinese women, who constitute 50 per cent of the population of China, should work as hard as men. Practical training is required in order to cope with the situation. This is the reason why the Nurse Training Committee has been formed.

Girl students and all women organizations should join this Committee. Doctors, qualified nurses or students of medical schools should offer their service free to the Committee as instructors.

Central China Daily News (telegram from Nanking):

THE CHINESE GOVERNMENT & BROADCASTING STATIONS

According to an official connected with the radio administration, the following five matters relating to the readjustment of radio broadcasting have been rectified during the past two years.

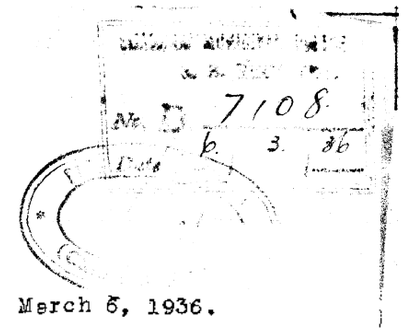
1) With a view to putting a stop to troubles arising out of wave lengths, the apparatus of radio broadcasting stations were investigated and 13 radio broadcasting stations in Shanghai were suppressed for violation of regulations.
2) The programmes of the radio stations were censored. A radio station to maintain supervision on radio broadcasting stations will be established in Shanghai.
3) Besides the radio stations which have been established at Peiping and Shanghai, a big radio station will be erected at Chungking.
4) In order to maintain the sovereignty of China, private radio stations belonging to foreigners will be suppressed.
5) 70,000 owners of radio receivers have been registered.

Diamond (金鋼鑽), a mosquito paper:

PUBLICATION OF "PEOPLE'S LIVELIHOOD" TO BE RESUMED

After his return to China from Europe, Tseu Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) published a weekly magazine entitled "People's Livelihood" (大众生活). Owing to certain circumstances, Tseu Tao Feng recently published in newspapers a notice announcing the suspension of the publication.

It is understood that the "People's Livelihood" will be published as usual under the editorship of King Chung Hwa (金仲華) and that Tseu Tao Feng will ostensibly sever all connection with the "People's Livelihood."



SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

March 6, 1936.

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. March 6 :-

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Chiang Pah-chen, -do-

Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation to organize nurses training classes

The Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation is making arrangements to establish a nurses training class, and local girls who wish to join the class are invited to register at the communication office of the society at No.11, Koo Ka Loong, Route Voyron. The object of this movement, according to Miss Sz Liang, the leader of the Federation, is to acquaint Chinese women with a general knowledge of nursing so that they may be of service in time of war.

Chinese Bar Association - Meeting

At 7 p.m. March 5, the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Chinese Bar Association held a meeting in their office at 572 Rue Amiral Bayle, and passed the following resolution :-

That a letter be sent to the Shanghai City Government requesting that an investigation be made into the circumstances surrounding the death of Mei Sz-chun (梅[illegible]), a Chinese worker of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, a Japanese firm, and Ma Ah-dau (馬[illegible]), a mason, who, it is alleged, died after being assaulted by Japanese workmen, and that protests be submitted to the Japanese Consular authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
A.B. REGISTRY.
7108.
Date 5/3/36

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT March 5,1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. March 4 :-

Liu Vung-tao, Chinese Ambassador to Austria.
Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. March 5 :-

Chiang Ting-wen, Pacification Commissioner of Fokien.

Arrived at 7.40 a.m. March 5 :-

Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan.

Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters - copies of "Martial Law" order issued to local schools

On March 4, copies of an official order prohibiting students from engaging in political activities were issued to Chinese middle schools and colleges in the Settlement by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters. The order is identical with the one issued to educational institutions in Chinese controlled territory on March 2 and 3 (Vide I.R.4/3/36).

Labour

Mao Soong Tai Military Uniform Manufactory - unrest among workers

In the early morning of March 3, a fire occurred in the Mao Soong Tai (毛松泰) Military Uniform Manufactory, 814 West Proshing Road, Chapei, during the course of which sewing machines owned by seventy-two male employees of the factory were destroyed.

D.7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
A.B. SECTION
No. D 7108
Date 4-3-36

March 4, 1936.

Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarter - copies of "Martial Law" order issued to local schools

On March 2 and 3, copies of an official order relating to the activities of students were issued to educational institutions in Chinese territory by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters. The order states that in accordance with the rules governing Martial Law, promulgated by the National Government, all students should confine their attention to studies and that the forming of organizations, holding of meetings and processions, or any other activities liable to endanger peace and order are prohibited. The order concludes by stating that the principal of each school will be held responsible for the conduct of the students under his care.

7108

March 2, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

The Modern Daily News (時代日报), a mosquito newspaper, published the following article on February 29 :-

NOTIFICATION OF THE WOOSUNG-SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMANDER'S HEADQUARTERS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PROCLAMATION OF PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES

The Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters which is concurrently responsible for the application of precautionary measures in the districts of Shanghai and Woosung, has issued the following notification No. 1315, Character Chung Pi :-

"The National Government has promulgated a set of emergency measures governing the maintenance of public order and has issued circular instructions to the military and civil authorities of the country to comply with these measures.

"We have received orders to proclaim and enforce precautionary measures within the area of Shanghai and Woosung. In future, students of all schools in districts where precautionary measures are in force, must strictly observe the order and should remain at their studies. The holding of meetings, processions and demonstrations, as mentioned in the emergency measures governing the maintenance of public order and in the precautionary measures, as well as acts that are liable to affect the order of the community will be prohibited. All students should observe these measures. They will be dealt with severely if they deliberately violate the law. Apart from issuing separate instructions to this effect, we publish this notification for the general information of the public.

(Signed): General Wu Teh-chen,
Commander of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Headquarters and concurrently Commander for the enforcement of Precautionary Measures.
February 24 of the 25th Year of the Chinese Republic."

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE INAUGURATION OF THE SINO-SOVIET CULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Shanghai Branch of the Sino-Soviet Cultural Co-operative Society was formally inaugurated at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. on Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, at 2 p.m. yesterday when Li Chao Kuei (李兆貴) was appointed President and Wang Siao Lai (王曉籟) Executive member of the Society. Amongst those present were Pan Kung Tsai, Commissioner of the Bureau of Education, Tung Ying Pai, representative of the local Tangpu, and Tsang Yuan Chih, representatives of the Shanghai City Government and 37 others.

7108

3

March 2, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

The "Shengxozhsh"(生活知識) published the following article in Volume 1, Issue No. 10 :-

RE ALLEGED USE OF VIOLENCE AGAINST UNARMED STUDENT DEMONSTRATORS BY THE S.M.P.

On February 6, local newspapers published a Reuter telegram from London reporting that in the House of Lords on February 5 Lord Marley sought information concerning the alleged use of violence against unarmed student demonstrators by the Police of the International Settlement of Shanghai in December last.

The so-called "unarmed student demonstrators" probably refer to the Chinese students, but does it not sound strange that no protest has been lodged by the Chinese Government over the assault on the Chinese students? In reality, there is nothing strange about it, because in other parts of China where the "British Police" do not function unarmed Chinese student demonstrators are similarly treated with violence. Therefore, on what grounds can China lodge a protest with the British Government?

The reply given in the House of Lords to the enquiry put by Lord Marley undoubtedly means that the Shanghai Municipal Police could not be blamed for using undue violence because the conduct of the students had gone beyond limits and bordered on disorder. The Earl of Stanhope, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, said that the last thing that the Shanghai Municipal Council would desire the Police to do would be to attack Chinese unduly and raise bad feeling between Chinese and foreigners.

It is a pity that the argument of the Earl of Stanhope, though smartly worded, is so silly, because attacks on Chinese by the Police are public and common occurrences. I have heard people say that at the time when a Chinese student was arrested during a demonstration in Shanghai, one of the Chinese policemen who was escorting him raised his thumb and praised him thus:- "You are truly courageous. Formerly 'sergeants'(?) used to attack Chinese; one never hears of Chinese attacking 'sergeants' ....." Besides the attacking of Chinese, have not reports appeared in newspapers of the throwing of a living Chinese into a creek by two foreign policemen?

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

REGISTRATION OF SLAVE GIRLS

The movement for the emancipation of slave girls was formally commenced yesterday. The Bureau of Public Safety has already started the registration of slave girls.

During the period of investigation to be conducted by the Bureau of Public Safety, owners of slave girls should apply to the Bureau for the registration of their slave girls, while slave girls should be allowed to apply for registration with the Bureau. Those slave girls who have already been registered with the Bureau should be granted their freedom. Owners who fail to apply for the registration of their slave girls during the period of investigation will be imposed a fine of less $10.

D.7108

7108
25 2 36

February 25, 1936. Afternoon translation.

THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND THE STUDENTS

Of late the students of certain schools in Peiping, Tientsin and Hankow have been threatening their teachers and abused the representatives they had sent to attend the interview given by General Chiang Kai Shek.

Interviewed by a reporter of the Central News Agency on February 24, Wong Shih Jih (王世杰) Minister of Education, said : -" This Ministry is paying close attention to the matter. Apart from insturcting the authorities of various schools to enforce strict disciplinary measures and to punish instigators, it was decided to take drastic action, if necessary, to deal with the situation, either by discontinuing grants or by closing the schools for a time. As regards education during the period of national crisis, the Ministry is at present carefully studying the matter and will enforce the measures as soon as a decision has been reached."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 13
Date 2/27/36
(FRANCE)

February 25, 1936. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CHINESE REPUBLIC NATIONAL SALVATION FUND SAVINGS SOCIETY.

An organization known as the "Chinese Republic National Salvation Fund Savings Society"(中華民國救國儲蓄会) has been formed by Kiang Vung Yue(江 問渠), Yang Wei Nyoh (楊 衛玉), Pan Niang Yao(潘 仰堯) and Ho Ching Zu(何 清儒) of the Chinese Vocational Educational Society(中華職業教育社).

The following are brief particulars of the objects and the rules of organization of this Society :-

The object of this Society is to unite patriotic citizens throughout the country and to induce them to curtail their daily expenses as much as possible and to donate their savings to a fund to meet the urgent needs of the State in external affairs. Any person who approves of this object may join this Society which has already begun to receive savings. Any body may become a member of this Society upon the introduction of at least two members.

The following are the rules of this Society:-

(1) Basic organization: Members of any public body, rural district, street, village, or family, not fewer than ten in number, may form a small body to be known as "----- Branch of the Chinese Republic National Salvation Fund Savings Society in ----- Hsien, ----- Province".

(2) District consolidated body: The various branches in a Hsien may be formed into a single body to be known as "----- Hsien or District Branch of the Chinese Republic National Salvation Fund Savings Society".

(3) A joint body formed by various branches of a Hsien or District is to be called "---- Provincial or Municipal Branch of the Chinese Republic National Salvation Fund Savings Society".

(4) A national body of such branches is to be called the Main Office of the Chinese Republic National Salvation Fund Savings Society.

Apart from collecting monthly and ordinary savings, this Society will also convene various kinds of informal meetings and consider reports submitted by executive members to promote common sense, to foster a national spirit and to encourage patriotic feelings. The collection will be used for military expenses in warfare against outsiders.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE REGISTRATION OF UNEMPLOYED RICSHA COOLIES.

According to information given out by the Joint Office of Various Kompo Public Bodies in Shanghai, about 3,400 unemployed ricsha coolies have registered with the office since February 22.

Yesterday the Special District Ricsha Owners Association sent circular notices to its members asking them to direct their sub-lessors to urge those coolies who desire to pull ricshas but cannot procure vehicles to apply for registration with the Joint Office of Various Kompo Public Bodies.

7108

February 24, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

The People's Livelihood (民生), Volume 1, Issue No. 15, reproduced the following article :-

THE SHANGHAI INTELLECTUALS NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION CRITICIZES MANIFESTO OF THE CENTRAL PROPAGANDA COMMITTEE OF KUOMINTANG HEADQUARTERS

(Abridged Translation)

We are disappointed over the manifesto issued by the Central Propaganda Committee of the Kuomintang Headquarters on February 21. For the sake of the Kuomintang and the future of the Chinese nation, we beg sincerely to submit the following points for consideration by the Committee and the authorities:-

The patriotic movement for the salvation of the nation was started in Shanghai because of the establishment of the bogus autonomous movement in North China. At that time the traitors in North China assembled numbers of opium addicts and made them appear as representatives of the people in that territory. The papers in North China openly published articles in favour of the traitors. Yet the Central Propaganda Committee failed to take any measures to rectify this at a time when the activities of the traitors were becoming highly dangerous.

Realizing our imminent danger, we started the movement for national salvation and our action was immediately followed by students throughout the country. As a result, the traitors were alarmed and their activities have since become less conspicuous. If the Government officials and the members of the Kuomintang are really sincere for the welfare of the Chinese nation, they should support this movement. Even if there exist irregularities in the organization of the movement, they should take every step to rectify them and direct the students in their movement.

Unfortunately, the Central Propaganda Committee remained inactive while the traitors in North China were actively engaged; but when the students started a national salvation movement, the Central Propaganda Committee adopted strong measures and denounced the movement. This is why we are disappointed over the manifesto of the Central Propaganda Committee.

We will all support our Government if it will sincerely adopt a policy of resistance and will frankly announce to the people its future policy. We hope that our Government will not fall into its former mistakes. This does not mean that we are demanding of our Government to put up resistance against the enemy immediately. What we earnestly desire is that the Government will make all preparations for an effective resistance against the enemy. In the past, not only had our Government failed to arouse the feelings of the people or to organize them to resist the enemy, but had, on the contrary, compelled them to befriend the enemy. This is a suicidal policy.

If the Government fails to correct a policy which will result in the ruin of China and the annihilation of the Chinese race, then we can definitely state that even if the Government has made all preparations to resist the enemy, such preparations will result in nothing.

In conclusion, we hope that the Central Propaganda Committee will, in the interests of the Chinese nation and the Kuomintang, immediately rectify its mistakes.

D.7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. 7108

February 21, 1936.

Anti-Autonomy Movement - Chinese Authorities release remaining demonstrators arrested on January 26

The two persons detained by the Bureau of Public Safety in connect on with the demonstrations opposing the autonomy movement in North China which took place on January 26, 1936, have now been released. It will be recalled that nineteen persons were arrested in Jessfield Village and seventeen in the City. Of this number twenty-five were released on January 29 and nine in the beginning of February.

3

7108
21/2/36

February 21, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

EMERGENCY MEASURES FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND ORDER

On February 20, the National Government promulgated the following emergency measures for the maintenance of peace and order:-

(1) When an incident that disturbs the peace and order or incites an uprising or obstructs traffic or endangers the nation in some other way has taken place, the military and police who are responsible for the maintenance of public safety may stop it by force of arms or by any other effective means.

(2) Whoever conducts propaganda by writing, drawing, speech or any other means may be arrested on the spot. In case of absolute necessity, armed force or any other effective means may be employed to overcome resistance.

(3) The military and police shall at once disperse any meeting or procession that is liable to impair the peace and order or to incite the people, and may arrest the ringleaders and other persons when they offer resistance.

(4) Whenever an incident of any one of the abovementioned nature occurs, the military and police shall at once disarm persons who are in possession of arms and arrest them. A search for suspects may be made.

(5) Whoever knowing a person to have violated these measures conceals him or accommodates him or makes him go into hiding may be arrested.

(6) When dealing with an incident, the military and police shall immediately report the matter to their senior officers. Arrested offenders shall be at once escorted to the senior officer of the Gendarmerie or the Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau or the Magistrate of a Hsien or a Procurator for interrogation and the case shall be dealt with in accordance with the Emergency Measures for the punishment of persons endangering the Republic of China or under the Criminal Code.

(7) The military and police who deal with an incident in accordance with these measures shall accord special protection to law-abiding persons and pay attention to the maintenance of peace and order or to its restoration.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE TELEPHONE QUESTION

The Shanghai Special District Telephone Question Committee held a joint meeting of representatives of various public bodies at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, to protest against the new system of charging for the telephone service. Amongst the 100 persons present were Koo Kan Zung (顧幹宗) of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mao Yuin (毛云) of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association in the French Concession and Tao Loh Gin (陶樂勤) of the

CHINESE MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7103.
Date 4/1 2/1 36

D.C

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

February 14, 1936.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 13 :-

Fu Ping-zang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. February 14 :-

Chu Kie-hwa, former Minister of Communications.

Fu Jui-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee to submit petition to the C.M.C.

Four representatives of the Special District Telephone Problem Research Committee, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, will submit a petition this morning, February 14, to the French Municipal Council. The petition requests the Council to re-consider its approval of the new telephone charges in order to avoid any disputes that may arise from the enforcement of the new scheme on March 1.

Local Kuomintang issues confidential order to local public organizations regarding National Salvation Movement

On February 13, the local Kuomintang issued a confidential circular order to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation and many other local public bodies instructing these organizations to advise their members not to participate in the activities of the so-called Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association or any other movement of a similar nature. The order also states that the aforementioned association and

others of the same kind are engaged in activities of a reactionary nature, and in consequence they should not be permitted to use the premises of bona-fide organizations for the purpose of holding meetings.

Meeting held by Principals of local Middle Schools for Girls

The principals of fifteen middle schools for girls held a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, at 5 p.m. February 13. Miss Loh Li-hwa (陸禮華), principal of the Liang Kiang Girls' Gymnasium, Kiangwan, presided. Measures to prevent students from meddling in political affairs were discussed. It was decided to instruct students to attend the lecture on Sino-Japanese relations to be given in the Shanghai City Government building, Civic Centre, by representatives of the National Government, at 2 p.m. February 15.

Labour

River and Seagoing Steamer Cabin Boys' Union - meeting

At 3 p.m. February 13, the River and Seagoing Steamer Cabin Boys' Union held a meeting at its office at No.5 Yung Foh Li, North Wong Yee Mo Loong, City. Wong Chin-shu (王振樹) presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs and the Shanghai Branch of the Chung Hwa Seamen's General Labour Union be requested to negotiate with the management of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company for the cancellation of an order requiring all cabin boys in the employ of the Company to undergo an examination to determine their qualifications for employment.
2. That in the event of the management of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company proceeding to carry out the order, all cabin boys be instructed to declare a strike.

3. That letters be sent to all public bodies requesting them to take united action in opposing the new system.

4. That representatives be detailed to canvass the views of telephone subscribers regarding the new telephone charges.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation - general meeting to be held

The First Special District Citizens' Federation has arranged to convene a general meeting at 2 p.m. February 15 in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road, to discuss measures to be adopted in opposition to the new telephone charges.

Mayor Wu Teh-chen entertains principals of local universities

Mayor Wu Teh-chen entertained some thirty principals of local universities and middle schools to tiffin at the Shanghai City Government building, Civic Centre, at noon, February 11, 1936. During the function, Mayor Wu delivered a speech during the course of which he mentioned that owing to agitation conducted by reactionaries, local students had abandoned their studies and engaged in irregular activities and that several clashes between these students and the Authorities had already taken place. These activities on the part of the students, continued the Mayor, would produce no beneficial results, but only embarrass the Government. In conclusion he emphasized the need for school principals to assist the Authorities in controlling the students.

ANTI-AUTONOMY MOVEMENT -
Demonstrators arrested at West Gate on February 9 released

Seven students who were arrested in Nantao on February 9 by the Bureau of Public Safety for interfering with police who were attempting to disperse a procession of students (Vide I.R. 10/2/36), have been released.

Students' activities

It is reported that about one hundred students of the Fuh Tan University, Ziang Ying Road, Kiangwan, held a meeting in the university at 6.30 p.m. February 12 and discussed matters relating to the arrest of students at the West Gate on February 9 by the Chinese Police and the death of Mei Shih-chun, ex-worker of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill. A suggestion was made that all present should proceed to the Bureau of Public Safety and stage a demonstration, but this met with little favour with the result that the meeting dispersed without any definite course of action being decided upon.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

Copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Association for Righteous ~~Association~~" (上海救國義勇會) were found near the Dah Kong (大康) Cotton Mill, 195 Tengyueh Road, at 4 p.m. February 12. The handbill urges Chinese labourers to unite and oppose Japanese imperialism and overthrow Chinese traitors.

2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
U. S. REGISTRY
No. D
Date

February 13, 1936. Morning Translation.

China Evening News published the following comment on February 12:-

BRITISH POLICEMEN FOUND "NOT GUILTY"

Two British policemen threw a sick Chinese beggar into a creek. The beggar died. The policemen were charged in the British Court. In all 27 Chinese and foreign witnesses were heard.

On February 11, the case ended. The Judge asked the jury whether the accused were guilty.

The jury (twelve British residents), after a consultation lasting 40 minutes, declared that the British policemen were "Not Guilty"

It was not surprising that applause came from some of the people present in Court.

Was the sick Chinese beggar thrown into the creek by the two British policemen or was he thrown upon a beggar boat? The truth will never be known.

Social Daily News (), a mosquito paper, published the following comment on February 12:-

LORD MARLEY

Lord Marley, member of the British House of Lords, sought information regarding the alleged use of undue violence against unarmed students by the Police of the International Settlement of Shanghai in December, 1935.

Anybody knows that students held processions and conducted propaganda as a protest against the autonomy movement in North China. Actually, only the Government officers possess authority to decide upon a plan to deal with the situation. The fact must not be overlooked that when a person offends our "good neighbour", capital punishment would be too good for him. For this reason, General Sung Cheh Yuan of Peiping has turned his sword against the Chinese people, and precautionary measures were adopted in Shanghai and Hankow against the students' movement.

Nobody dares to say that the Government's policy to maintain friendly relations with a foreign country is not good. Has anybody ever heard of any member of the Control Yuan daring to impeach Government officials for having dealt unfairly with the movement of the students?

Lord Marley questioned the British Foreign Minister about the handling of the students' movement in Shanghai. Is he crazy or is his act so ridiculous after all?

S. B. REC...
No. I...

February 10, 1936. 3 Morning Translation.

The "Holmes"(福尔摩斯) published the following comment on February 8 :-

"UNWARRANTED USE OF VIOLENCE BY SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE".

In the House of Lords on February 5, Lord Marley, leader of the Opposition, sought information on the alleged use of force against unarmed student demonstrators by the Police in the International Settlement of Shanghai in December last. Replying, the Earl of Stanhope, Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said that the reports he had read in the Shanghai newspapers concerning the demonstrations there differed very materially from Lord Marley's account of the happenings. It was obvious from these reports that the students had disorganized traffic and had tried to enter the Settlement. He stated that he would inquire whether or not the Police under the control of the Shanghai Municipal Council had used undue violence, but he thought that the very last thing the S.M.C. would desire the Police to do would be to attack Chinese unduly and raise bad feeling between Chinese and foreigners. In consequence, Lord Marley's inquiry was dropped.

This debate in the British House of Lords is very interesting; it gives us two views of present-day conditions in China.

In the first place, if a Chinese had been present in the House of Lords during this debate, he would have laughed heartily at the sight of the large number of British Peers wasting their time and energy over happenings in China to which an average Chinese citizen would not have paid any attention whatever. Probably, Lord Marley had some ground for his enquiry as to whether or not the S.M.P. had used undue violence against unarmed student demonstrators in December last. The reply given by the Under Secretary did not definitely deny it, yet his assertion that according to the reports of the affair carried by Shanghai newspapers the students had disorganized traffic and had tried to enter the Settlement is true. Thus the patriotic demonstrations which took place on Nanking Road in December last had given rise to two kinds of views: one to the effect that the demonstrations were orderly, and the other that the students had disorganized traffic and had tried to enter the Settlement.

However, the opinion was general in the House of Lords that "the last thing the S.M.C. would desire the Police to do would be to attack unduly." We are also certain that "the first thing the S.M.C. would desire the Police to do would be to make justified attacks upon Chinese" for that would not create ill feeling between Chinese and foreigners but would produce "the utmost good sentiment" among the upper class Chinese.

In the second place, if the patriotic demonstrations held by unarmed students in China during the past few years had been held in favour of the "friendly Powers", the foreign and Chinese authorities would not have dared to suppress them, but would have afforded every protection to them. As the demonstrations were held because of love for the fatherland, they were, in the eyes

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of foreigners, "harmful to peace and order and constituted an attempted entry into the Settlement" and police batons should be used upon the demonstrators, while in the eyes of the Chinese authorities they were regarded as "riots" and "harmful to international relations" and had to be suppressed with swords, machine guns, stones, spies and imprisonment for the participants; furthermore, on the following day newspapers would publish reports to the effect that "the disorderly conduct of the demonstrators had bordered on the reactionary", that "thanks to efficient handling by the authorities, no untoward incidents occurred and the demonstrators had been quietly dispersed." The world on reading such reports will admire the efficient handling of the situation by the Chinese authorities. The newspapers which the Earl of Stanhope had read were probably Chinese newspapers and on this account he could base on them his statement to the world that the British gentlemen in Shanghai would never resort to the use of violence.

Frankly speaking, the attack made by the S.M.P. on the student demonstrators in December last was, in the eyes of the lower class Chinese, very mild and lenient and was far milder and more lenient than the action taken by the Chinese authorities against demonstrators. Supposing the students had not entered the Settlement and had demonstrated in Chinese controlled territory, the result would have been .....?

Therefore, we should shout "Support Imperialism!"

"Lih Pao"(立报) published the following brief comment on February 8 :-

IT IS A CRIME TO BE POOR.

A painter named Sung Tsung Hwa(孫棕華) has been shot to death; Mei Sze Chung(梅士衷), a worker in a certain cotton mill, has been fatally assaulted. Why have they lost their lives? Because they were poor and the life of a poor person is worth nothing, and being poor they were treated as if they were savages and were thus sent to heaven for a "civilized baptism".

They had committed no offence, they were guilty only of having been poor.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

WAUNG CHING WEI GOING TO HONOLULU

It is learned that on the doctor's advice Waung Ching Wei is leaving for Honolulu as the climate of Shanghai is not favourable. Mrs. Waung and Tseng Chung Ming, ex-Vice Minister of Railways, will accompany him. He is making the necessary arrangements with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for his departure.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT February 10, 1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 8 :-

Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government.

Departed at 8 a.m. February 9 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Departed at 11 p.m. February 9 :-

Liu Yung-tao, Chinese Ambassador to Austria.

Liu Zeu-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

Pang Hsueh-pan, Vice Minister of Communications.

Wang Fah-jing, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. February 9 :-

Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War.

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. February 9 :-

Dr. C.T. Wang, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Anti-Autonomy Movement - activities of students

At 4 p.m. February 8, about fifty students from the Chinan, Fuh Tan and Chih Chih Universities and the Tseng Feng College (Chinese territory) assembled in Heng Feng Road, Chapei, with the object of delivering open air lectures on the national salvation movement. They carried a cloth banner inscribed "Shanghai University and Middle School Students' National Salvation Propaganda Group" and two flags showing maps of China with the Northeastern Provinces outlined in red in contrast to the remainder of the country.

Anti-Japanese slogans were shouted and sentiments against traitors were expressed. Subsequently the propagandists and a number of sympathisers formed a procession and marched along Yung Shing Road, Jukong Road, and Paoshan Road to the North Railway Station. Lectures denouncing Japanese imperialism were delivered and slogans of a similar strain were shouted. They dispersed about 7 p.m.

At 3.30 p.m. February 9, 1936, about 100 students from universities and middle schools in the Western and Nantao Districts of Shanghai assembled at the St. Catherine's Bridge. They delivered open air lectures bearing on the national salvation movement and subsequently marched in processional order along Fong Zia Road, Chung Hwa Road, Woo Ping Road to Rue Captain Rabier (boundary between Chinese Controlled territory and the French Concession) where the West Gate Branch of the Public Safety Bureau is situated. About ~~about~~ 4.30 p.m. police attached to the West Gate Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety attempted to persuade them to disperse but without success. The police then began to disperse the students by force. The crowd resented this and a free fight developed. Order was eventually restored at 7.30 p.m. During the melee, four policemen and the chauffeur of the police van were injured, the latter seriously. A number of the rioters also received minor injuries and seven were taken into custody.

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During the procession the students carried a banner inscribed "Shanghai University and Middle School Student National Salvation Propaganda Group" and two canvas flags showing maps of China similar to those exhibited by processionists in Chapei on February 8.

Employees of local Chinese banks to form national salvation association

About three hundred Chinese employees of local Chinese banks held a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road, at 10.45 a.m. February 9 and decided to organize a national salvation association. Speeches denouncing the weakness of the Nanking Government and Japanese imperialism in general were delivered by the following persons :-

Pan Niang-yao (潘仰尧), Chief of the Guidance Department of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Institute, 80 Route Voyron, and a senior employee of the Joint Savings Society, 170 Bubbling Well Road.

Li Kung-poh (李公樸), principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Sung Chun-su (沈鈞儒), Dean of the Shanghai College of Law.

Wong Zao-dz (王造時), ex-professor of the Kwong Hwa University.

The meeting terminated at 12.15 p.m.

New Chinese daily newspaper to be published on February 12

A new Chinese daily newspaper to be known as the "Zung Pao" (誠報) will commence publication on February 12, 1936. This paper will take the place of the "Chen Pao" (晨報), the publication of which was banned by order of the Government on January 23 (Vide I.R. 24-28/1/36).

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February 4, 1936. Morning translation.

GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK TO BROADCAST ADDRESS TO STUDENTS

General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, will deliver an address to students thorughout the country at 8.38 p.m. February 4 through the Central Broadcasting Station (660 k.c. wave lenghh). Radio stations have been notified to transmit the message.

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SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH February 4, 1936.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 a.m. February 3 :-

Hsu Shih-ying, Chinese Ambassador to Japan

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 4 :-

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Chen Kia, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, who arrived here from Nanking on January 30, returned to the capital at 4 p.m. February 3 in his private aeroplane.

National Salvation Association of Chinese Motion Picture Circles - new body formed

At 2.30 p.m. February 2, a new organization known as the "National Salvation Association of Chinese Motion Picture Circles" was formally inaugurated at a meeting held in the Dah Si Yang Restaurant, 710 Foochow Road. For the time being the communication address of the new society will be c/o Chow Chien-yuin (周劍雲), Star Motion Picture Company, 135 Route de Zikawei. There were present at the meeting some twenty persons connected with motion picture circles, ten journalists, and several members of the "Cultural Circles National Salvation Association" including Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Dean of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan, and Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Headmaster of the Liang Zai Supplementary School.

January 30, 1936. 3. Morning Translation.

Eastern Times: (Hangchow Correspondence):

REPORTS OF THE MURDER OF A GERMAN AUTHORESS UNTRUE

On January 28 newspapers reported that Miss "Morga Taisen," a German authoress, had been murdered in the vicinity of the Lin Yin Sz (靈隱寺) Temple, Hangchow.

Enquiries made by our reporter at the Police Station near the Lin Yin Sz Temple failed to secure any information about the affair. Later, men were detailed to seek information in the valleys and villages in the vicinity of the Lin Yin Sz Temple, but without result. Our reporter then called at various hotels but no person by the name of "Morga Taisen" could be located.

Sin Wan Pao:

Miss Morga Taisen Returns to Shanghai

It has now been ascertained that the report of the murder of Miss "Morga Taisen" in the vicinity of the Lin Yin Sze Temple is absolutely untrue, because she safely returned to Shanghai from Hangchow yesterday.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

DISCIPLINE IN SCHOOLS

On January 29 the Ministry of Education issued the following instructions to the various Education Bureaux, schools and colleges throughout the country:-

"Of late, students at various places have demonstrated their patriotism and their anxiety for the salvation of the nation. However, it is a pity that the activities of a section of the students have been contrary to law and unreasonable. This constitutes a violation of discipline in schools, and as a result disorder prevailed among schools throughout the country.

"Realizing their responsibility, the principals of the various schools who came to Nanking recently have issued a joint manifesto declaring that apart from supporting the Government in preserving national territory and devoting their attention to the promotion of education, they are unanimously opposed to the suspension of studies and the launching of movements that constitute a violation of the law and the discipline of schools.

"In view of the importance of education and the training of youths, General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, on January 28 pointed out earnestly and clearly the necessity of suppressing such undesirable movements, the suspension of studies, etc. This Ministry has been strictly ordered to observe these intructions and to do its utmost to protect the educational work. It should not be overlooked that education is as important as the existence of the nation, and its suspension will render fruitless the work of national salvation. It is, therefore, evident that to remain away from school is not an act of patriotism.

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January 30, 1936. Morning Translation.

"This Ministry will carefully revise the principles for national education in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Yuan. The enforcement of these principles will not be of any benefit to a school unless normal condition prevails therein. Principals and teachers of the various schools should, therefore, work in accordance with the instructions of the Executive Yuan for the preservation of discipline and order in their institutions so as to put a stop to the suspension of studies. Students throughout the country should remain calm and not be misled by certain persons. They should realize that the future of the Chinese nation will rest upon their shoulders. They should not overvalue themselves at this time of national crisis. Apart from carrying out the instructions of the Executive Yuan, this Ministry instructs you to notify all the parties concerned."

January 29, 1936. Morning translation.
Shun Pao publishing the following telegram from Nanking:-

CHIANG KAI SHEK AND THE STUDENTS' MOVEMENT

ON Janua y 28, General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, issued the following order to principals of various schools through the medium of the Ministry of Education:-

"At this time of grave national crisis, the educationalists should guide the youths in the observance of discipline and endeavour to avert the crisis. In the recent interview with representatives of school principals and students, I stressed this point and also gave them an explanation of the government's policy. The present students' movement in various places arose out of the warm patriotism of the students, but it was feared that sooner or later they would go beyond the limits. At present certain schools are completely without discipline and this eventually resulted in a suspension of studies. Strict measures should be adopted to rectify this situation.

"The winter vacation is now at end and all schoo s will be resuming classes. The teaching staff should persuade and guide the students in the right path and should disqualify all students who fail to attend to their studies or to ass the examinations. Students who attempt to obstruct the studies should be instantly ordered to leave the school, and no organization should be allowed to instigate a suspension of studies or to interfere with the school administration either within or without the school.. The military and political organs in the district should suppress all such organization. All this is intended for the protection of sducation and to strengthen the national force. The Ministry of Education should instruct all Bureau f Education and schools to enforce this order strictly."

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S. B. [illegible] HISTORY.
No. D. 7108.

January 29, 1936.

Activities of local students in connection with autonomy movement

A number of students of local universities and colleges who left Shanghai about one week ago for various places along the Nanking Shanghai Railway Line for the purpose of conducting propaganda against the autonomy movement in North China, were compelled to return to Shanghai by the Chinese authorities on January 28. They were escorted from Soochow to Quinsan by a party of military Police and from the latter place to Kiangwan by eighty members of the paoantui. The train in which they were travelling passed through the Shanghai North Station in 2.30 p.m. and reached Kiangwan about ten minutes later.

On leaving the train the students dispersed, but shortly afterwards formed into processional order and, carrying a cloth banner inscribed "Shanghai University and Middle School Student National Salvation Propaganda Groups," marched along Sui Dien Road, Chapei, to the North Railway Station. They were joined by other students en route and at this time their number had reached about one hundred. Leaving the North Station at 5.20 p.m. the procession proceeded south along North Chekiang Road until they reached North Chekiang Road Bridge where the presence of a party of Municipal Police caused them to turn west along North Soochow Road and back to Chapei via Kwang Foh Road. They eventually dispersed on Kwang Foh Road to the west of stone Bridge. During the course of the procession the students shouted anti-Japanese slogans and distributed copies of two handbills purporting to emanate from the Fuh Tan University Students National Salvation Federation.

January 28, 1936. 2 Afternoon Translation.

Lih Pao (立報) dated Jan.27:

STUDENTS CREATE DISTURBANCES IN WESTERN DISTRICT

The other day about 20 groups of students delivered lectures among the people in the vicinity of Zau Ka Doo (曹家渡), Jessfield Road, Robison Road and in Chapei. The lecturers also distributed handbills and posted slogans along the streets.

At 7 a.m. January 26 in the vicinity of Robison and Kiaochow Roads, 19 persons, including 5 girls, were arrested. Most of them were students of the Ai Chun (愛群) Girls School, the Chinan (暨南) and other universities.

Upon learning of this, the students giving lectures in Chapei together with a number of factory workers in the vicinity of Robison Road, in all about some 600 persons, called at the Zau Ka Doo Branch of the Public Safety Bureau at 1 p.m. the same day and submitted the following demands:-

1) That the arrested students be released.
2) That the students' patriotic movement be protected.
3) That the persons responsible for the assault on students be punished.

Colonel Tan Pao Zeu (譚葆壽), Chief of the Branch Bureau, who received them, stated that the 6th Branch Bureau had not despatched any policemen to arrest students. This statement was not believed by the people who insisted on searching the premises of the Branch Bureau.

The people and the students rushed into the Branch Bureau and as only 20 policemen were stationed in the Bureau, Colonel Tan ordered non-resistance, as a result of which two of the policemen were assaulted and injured. Many windows were smashed by the people.

As none of the arrested students were found on the premises, the people took Colonel Tan out of the Branch Bureau and marched off with him towards the Woo Kwoh Zang (五角場), Jessfield Road. Colonel Tan later effected his escape to the Pao Kong Ziang (宝康祥) Cigarette Shop, No.1258 Jessfield Road, but the crowd shouting "assault him" went into the shop and assaulted Colonel Tan who was slightly injured, despite the efforts of some of the students of Chinan University to make the people desist.

In the meantime, four police vans of Bubbling Well Station had arrived and the Settlement Police dispersed the crowd and effected the release of Colonel Tan who was later escorted to Bubbling Well Station in a police van.

During the disturbances Chen Yoeh Ching (陳玉卿), Chinese policeman No.2503 of Bubbling Well Station, was deprived of his pistol.

Upon being informed of the disturbances, the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau detailed two squads of policemen to various points in Zau Ka Doo. Detectives and policemen of the Settlement Authorities also rendered assistance.

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January 28, 1936. 3 Afternoon Translation.

After 5 p.m. Colonel Tan returned to the Branch Bureau. Superintendent Waung Dah Zeu (汪大燮) of the Public Safety Bureau called at the Branch Bureau and discussed measures for the maintenance of peace and order.

In the morning, students delivered lectures among the people in the City Temple, Nantao. Nine persons were arrested. It is stated that amongst the arrested persons were two employees of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Lih Pao dated Jan.27:

THE NEW CHIEF OF THE MILITARY COURT AT LUNGHWA

Tao Pah Chuen (陶百川), ex-Chief of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, tendered his resignation in November last year.

It is understood that the vacancy will be filled by Loh Ching Sz (陸京士). A petition to this effect has been approved by General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Commission.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:-

OPPOSITION TO THE COLLECTION OF TAXES ON SULPHUR, SALTPETER AND ACID BY THE SALT GABELLE

Upon learning that the Salt Gabelle has refused to exempt the collection of taxes on sulphur, saltpeter and acid, various local industrial bodies have decided to convene within the next few days a joint meeting of representatives dealing in these materials to consider the matter.

At a meeting held by the Shanghai Chemical Industry Company Owners Association, it was decided to oppose unanimously the collection of any charges on sulphur and acid other than the legal import and export taxes.

According to Shia Siao Tso (谢筱初), member of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce and General Manager of the Hwa Feng Chemical Industry Company, Ling Kong Hua (林康侯), Yue Tso Ding (俞佐庭), Doo Yuet Seng, etc., members of the Board of Directors of the Hwa Feng Company have been selected to open negotiations with the Government.

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January 28, 1936. Morning translation.

Siao Chen Pao (小 晨 报) dated Jan. 27.

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CINEMA PRODUCERS NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

The Preparatory Committee of the Cinema Producers' National Salvation Association held a meeting at the Kuan Sun Yuan (冠 生 園) Restaurant, Nanking Road. Amongst those present were Chow Chien Yuan (周 劍 雲), General-Manager of the Star Motion Picture Company, Woo Pang Van (吳 邦 藩) of the United Photo-play Services, Tao Pah Sun (陶 伯 遜) of the Denton (賢 通) Film Company, Raymond King (金 焰), famous star, Sung Chun Shih (沈 君 儒), representative of the Cultural Circules' National Salvation Association and others. Questions regarding the plans and steps to be taken to proceed with their operations were discussed.

The Cinema Producers' National Salvation Association held its inaugural meeting at 2 p.m. to-day (January 27) at the Yueh Min (月 明) Studio on Avenue Haig. It is stated that newspaper reporters will not be admitted.

January 28, 1936. 3 Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ACTIVITIES OF SHANGHAI UNIVERSITY AND MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS.

In order to arouse the patriotism of the people, students of local universities and middle schools recently formed propaganda groups to conduct propaganda along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway. On January 20, students of Futan University left for Nanziang and on the following day, students of the Great China University, the Dah Dong University, the Chiao Tung University, the Law College and the Arts College left for the same place.

About 100 students held a meeting at the Nanziang Vocational Middle School, at which it was decided to form a group to be named "The Propaganda Group of Students of Shanghai Universities and Middle Schools for National Salvation". The Group will have a section of three squads, and each squad will be divided into three units.

After conducting propaganda among the people on the afternoon of January 21, the students proceeded to Kating on the following day for the same purpose. On January 23, they left for Taichang and on January 24 they proceeded to Quinsan.

It is reported that these students are now on their way to Soochow.

China Evening News and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

THE STATUS OF THE FOREIGN WIFE OF A CHINESE CITIZEN

The Judicial Yuan explains that when a foreign woman becomes the wife of a Chinese and secures Chinese citizenship through proper procedure, her Chinese nationality is not lost even should she divorce her husband.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has notified its Legations, Embassies and Consulates in foreign countries of this explanation.

Siao Chen Pao (小晨报) dated Jan.27:

INAUGURAL MEETING OF THE CINEMA PRODUCERS NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

The Preparatory Committee of the Cinema Producers' National Salvation Association held a meeting at the Kuan Sun Yuan (冠生園) Restaurant, Nanking Road. Amongst those present were Chow Chien Yuan (周劍云), General-Manager of the Star Motion Picture Company, Woo Pang Van (吳邦藩) of the United Photo-play Service, Tao Pah Sun (陶伯遜) of the Denton (電通) Film Company, Raymond King (金焰), famous star, Sung Chun Shih (沈重信), representative of the Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association and others. Questions regarding the plans

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S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 7165
Date

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

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INTELLIGENCE REPORT Jan.24-28, 1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. January 24 :-

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Arrived at 7 a.m. January 25 :-

Sun Fo, President of the Legislative Yuan.

Fu Ping-zang, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 8 a.m. January 27 at Chenju Station :-

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Arrived at 7 a.m. January 28 :-

Madam Waung Ching-wei.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 24 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Departed at 11 p.m. January 26 :-

Waung Shih-chieh, Minister of Education.

Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Departed at 11 p.m. January 27 :-

Chu Tseng, President of the Judicial Yuan.

Chang Kung-chuan, Minister of Railways.

Chang Ting-fan, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Yih Chu-chong, -do-

Chen Tsai, -do-

Anti-Autonomy Movement - demonstration in the Western District O.O.L.

Shortly after 11 a.m. Jan.26, groups of Chinese of both sexes appeared in the vicinity of Robison and Kiaochow Roads O.O.L. displaying banners inscribed "Shanghai Women's National

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Salvation Federation" and attempted to deliver lectures bearing on the Northern Autonomy Movement. Police of the Bureau of Public Safety succeeded in dispersing the gathering and at the same time arrested nineteen of the participants. Three different kinds of leaflets bearing anti-Government and anti-Japanese slogans were found at the scene of the demonstration. The arrested persons, fourteen male and five female of the student and artisan class, were taken to the Jessfield Branch Bureau and subsequently removed to the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau.

Instigated by elements of various kinds, including the loafer type, a large crowd assembled on Robison Road and proceeded towards Jessfield. At Brenan Piece the crowd attempted to demonstrate and several further arrests were made by the Public Safety Bureau. Following these arrests the mob became infuriated and succeeded in overwhelming the Police of the Jessfield Branch Bureau and secured Col. Tan Bo Shou with the intention of holding him as hostage for the release of the arrested persons. In the meantime, following an urgent request from Col. Tan, a squad of Police from Bubbling Well proceeded to the scene and eventually succeeded in rescuing him. During the melee a Chinese constable of the Municipal Police was severely assaulted and had his pistol taken from him. The throwing of missiles was also indulged in by the mob. The Municipal Police were successful in dispersing the crowd and order was finally restored about 2 p.m.

Owing to the seriousness of the situation the Reserve Unit was called to the scene and a detachment from the Russian Regiment was held in reserve in Bubbling Well Station. Following the initial arrests, the officer in charge of Robison Road Branch Bureau also called for the assistance of the Municipal Police of Pootoo Road Station.

It is reported that the initial demonstration was planned by certain elements in Chinan University and members of the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation.

- Activities of Students

Groups of students from the following universities and colleges have left Shanghai for various places along the Nanking Shanghai Railway Line for the purpose of conducting propaganda against the autonomy Movement in North China by means of open air lectures:-

Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, O.C.L.
Great China University, Chungshan Road.
Fuh Tan University, Ziang Ying Road, Kiangwan.

Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan.

University of Utopia, Nantao.

College of Arts, Rue du Marche.

These students will return to their respective schools on the expiration of the Winter Vacation which falls on or about February 6, 1936.

Waung Yung Hao said to him:- "Mr Hu Kyung Kwei wants a further gratuity of $40. In this way, your case will succeed".

The shoemaker now realized that he had been deceived and filed a criminal prosecution against Waung and Hu in the 1st Shanghai Special District Court.

At 3 p.m. January 21, Judge Yang Zien Chong (楊主昌) heard the case. The Shanghai Municipal Police is paying close attention to the case and detailed a stenographer to take down a report of the proceedings.

Waung Yung Hao failed to appear, and Judge Yang Zien Chong was very angry and decided to issue a warrant for the arrest of Waung.

As the shoemaker produced the receipts which were in the handwriting of Hu Kyung Kwei, Judge Yang ordered Hu to write something in order to check the writing.

Hu attempted to refuse saying that the papers presented by the shoemaker were not the receipts for the payment of the money.

Judge Yang became angry and said in a loud voice, "Write and let me see your writing". Hu then wrote.

After comparing the writing, Judge Yang remanded the case till January 30. Hu Kyung Kwei was ordered to find a bail of $200.

Hu Kyung Kwei was very discouraged. His lawyer bailed him out.

During the trial, the shoemaker said: "We addressed Hu Kyung Kwei as 'Lord Hu'" and during the proceedings he continued to address Hu Kyung Kwei as "Lord Hu".

Lih Pao (立報) publishes the following Nanking telegram:-

CHIANG KAI SHEK RETURNS TO NANKING

General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, and his wife returned to Nanking from Hangchow by air at 4 p.m. January 22.

Ta Mei Wan Pao reproduced the following article from the Ta Kung Pao of Tientsin :-

THE REPERCUSSIONS OF THE STUDENTS GATHERING AT NANKING

The gathering of representatives of students and principals of schools throughout the country, which was held at Nanking on January 15 is an unprecedented event not only in the political history of China but also in the history of the students' movement in our country. There is no doubt that this assembly has had considerable and profound repercussions upon the political administration and cultural understanding of our country.

We give below an analysis of these repercussions:-

In the first place, the convocation of this gathering was due chiefly to the students' movement for the preservation of the country, a movement which has

propagated and developed during the whole of the last month. The despair and anxiety of the youths over the existing political situation was the principal and essential cause of this movement. In fact, ever since the September 18th Incident, the Central Government has frequently declared that it had already decided upon a definite plan to deal with foreign affairs, but this plan was never announced. In the meantime our territory has been invaded inch by inch and Japanese aggression has been intensified to such a point that it was not surprising that the Hopei and Charhar Incidents had arisen. In their despair over the policy of Government, the majority of the students were compelled to resort to a movement such as that which was launched last month to deal with present events.

We are convinced that the students' movement is a noble movement. The Government should dispel all causes for misunderstanding with a view to giving full satisfaction to the representatives of the students so that they can rely upon the Government in all foreign affairs.

In the second place, the students' movement may be said to have been due to the fact that the students' plan for the preservation of the country was of an extremist nature and was opposed by the Government leaders who desired to maintain the status quo. The telegrams and the letters which were dispatched by the Students Federations were intended to urge the Government to adopt a strong policy when dealing with foreign affairs. The youths to-day are doing their utmost, whilst the grown-ups are cool. The only thing for us to do is to decide upon a plan which will enable us to obtain results, but this requires courage. The Central Government has, on the one hand, decided upon a definite plan which will enable it to attain its aim for national salvation, while, on the other, it has manifested its sincerity by inviting the students to reveal their complaints.

In the third place, the students, during the past years, have been deprived of freedom of assembly in their schools. This act of oppression was frequently carried out by the principals of the schools despite the justification of the demand made by the students. The students' movement which developed rapidly this time in spite of all restrictions is the direct consequence of a former reaction. The traditional respect of students towards teachers disappeared a long time ago. At the present time, the students can organize federations since the Government has asked for their views as regards the preservation of the nation. The foolish actions of the principals of the schools have been counteracted, thereby enabling the political and cultural administration of our country to enter upon a new phase.

China Evening News (dated January 22) :-

ARRIVAL OF CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO ITALY

Liu Ven Tao, Chinese Ambassador to Italy, and his family together with Wang Ping Hung, formerly Chief of the Aviation Department, arrived at Shanghai on the s.s. "Victoria" at 7 p.m. yesterday. Liu informed a reporter that Hu Han Min returned to China on the same boat and that Hu would go to Nanking after taking a rest in Shanghai.

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January 22, 1936. Morning Translation.

MAINICHI

CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY TO INSTIGATE CHINESE WORKERS OF JAPANESE COTTON MILLS TO GO ON STRIKE WORK

It is reported that the remnants of the Central Japanese Communist Party are being suppressed by the Osaka Police. The Japanese communists are maintaining touch with Soviet Russia through the Chinese communist party.

The Chinese communisty party in Shanghai is losing its influence since the wholesale arrest of communists last year. But now they are about to become active again and are directing the students' movement against the autonomy in the North.

According to the Second Section of the Japanese Consular Police, communists through=out the world are becoming active again because of the three communist anniversaries in January. They are planning to instigate strikes in mills and factories. In Shanghai they are especially endeavouring to bring about strikes of workers of various Japanese mills in the Western District at the end of the lunar year.

Only a few members of the Korean communist party now remain they are without any influence. For this reason, they cannot organize strikes or demonstrations but are resorting to the distribution of handbills.

NIPPO

GERMAN ECONOMIC TOURISTS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI

It is reported that Mr. Oto Karkeep(?),Government official, and Gustaff Rosenburg(?) manager of German exchange bank, who have been inspecting economic conditions in Manchukuo as members of the German economic mission to that country, arrived in Shanghai on the S. S. Nagasaki Maru yesterday.

Labour

Lunar New Year - local industrial concerns to observe as holiday

It is estimated that approximately 100,000 workers of industrial concerns in the Settlement will be given a holiday ranging from three to seven days on the occasion of the lunar New Year. The holiday will commence to-day, January 22.

Miscellaneous

Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees' Federation - meeting

Twenty-six members of the Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees' Federation held a tea party in the Dah Loh Restaurant, 183 Kwangsi Road, at 3 p.m. January 21, to listen to a report by the principal of the Dah Kung Vocational School(大公職業中學), 574 Jceh Meng Road, Nantao, on his recent visit to Nanking to attend the conference convened by General Chiang Kai-shek on January 15 in connection with the antonomy movement in North China.

Bicycle Repair and Hire Trade Association - meeting

The Shanghai Municipality Bicycle Repair and Hire Trade Association held a meeting at 3 p.m. January 21 in its office at 29 Jen An Li, Kuling Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

1) That with effect from January 24, 1936, the charges for the hire of bicycles be fixed at $0.20, $0.15 and $0.10 (small money) per hour, according to the size of the machine.

2) That any member who does not adhere to these rates be reported to the competent authorities.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT February 10,1936.

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. February 8 :-

Chu Shao-liang, Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government.

Departed at 8 a.m. February 9 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Departed at 11 p.m. February 9 :-

Liu Yung-tao, Chinese Ambassador to Austria.

Liu Zeu-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

Pang Hsueh-pan, Vice Minister of Communications.

Wang Fah-jing, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. February 9 :-

Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War.

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. February 9 :-

Dr. C.T. Wang, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Anti-Autonomy Movement - activities of students

At 4 p.m. February 8, about fifty students from the Chinan, Fuh Tan and Chih Chih Universities and the Tseng Feng College (Chinese territory) assembled in Heng Feng Road, Chapei, with the object of delivering open air lectures on the national salvation movement. They carried a cloth banner inscribed "Shanghai University and Middle School Students' National Salvation Propaganda Group" and two flags showing maps of China with the Northeastern Provinces outlined in red in contrast to the remainder of the country.

Anti-Japanese slogans were shouted and sentiments against traitors were expressed. Subsequently the propagandists and a number of sympathisers formed a procession and marched along Yung Shing Road, Jukong Road, and Paoshan Road to the North Railway Station. Lectures denouncing Japanese imperialism were delivered and slogans of a similar strain were shouted. They dispersed about 7 p.m.

At 3.30 p.m. February 9, 1936, about 100 students from universities and middle schools in the Western and Nantao Districts of Shanghai assembled at the St. Catherine's Bridge. They delivered open air lectures bearing on the national salvation movement and subsequently marched in processional order along Fong Zia Road, Chung Hwa Road, Woo Ping Road to Rue Captain Rabier (boundary between Chinese Controlled territory and the French Concession) where the West Gate Branch of the Public Safety Bureau is situated. About ~~about~~ 4.30 p.m. police attached to the West Gate Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety attempted to persuade them to disperse but without success. The police then began to disperse the students by force. The crowd resented this and a free fight developed. Order was eventually restored at 7.30 p.m. During the melee, four policemen and the chauffeur of the police van were injured, the latter seriously. A number of the rioters also received minor injuries and seven were taken into custody.

During the procession the students carried a banner inscribed "Shanghai University and Middle School Student National Salvation Propaganda Group" and two canvas flags showing maps of China similar to those exhibited by processionists in Chapei on February 8.

Employees of local Chinese banks to form national salvation association

About three hundred Chinese employees of local Chinese banks held a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road, at 10.45 a.m. February 9 and decided to organize a national salvation association. Speeches denouncing the weakness of the Nanking Government and Japanese imperialism in general were delivered by the following persons :-

Pan Niang-yao (潘仰尧), Chief of the Guidance Department of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Institute, 80 Route Voyron, and a senior employee of the Joint Savings Society, 170 Bubbling Well Road.

Li Kung-poh (李公樸), principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Sung Chun-su (沈鈞儒), Dean of the Shanghai College of Law.

Wong Zao-dz (王造時), ex-professor of the Kwong Hwa University.

The meeting terminated at 12.15 p.m.

New Chinese daily newspaper to be published on February 12

A new Chinese daily newspaper to be known as the "Zung Pao" (誠報) will commence publication on February 12,1936. This paper will take the place of the "Chon Pao"(晨報), the publication of which was banned by order of the Government on January 23 (Vide I.R. 24-28/1/36).

D.7108.

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24/1/36

January 20, 1936.

Delegation of representatives of schoolastic circles return to Shanghai from Nanking

The delegation formed by local Chinese university and middle school principals and representatives of the whole body of students in Shanghai, which proceeded to Nanking on January 13 and 14 for the purpose of attending a conference convened by General Chiang Kai Shek in connection with the autonomy movement in North China, returned to Shanghai by train in three parties, the first arriving at 2.20 p.m. January 18, the second at 11 p.m. January 18 and the third at 7 a.m. January 19.

The thirty-five representatives of students in Kwangtung who arrived in Shanghai en route to Nanking on January 9, returned to Kwangtung in the s.s. "Hai Tseng" at 8 a.m. January 20.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Date

January 17, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

KIANGSU VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOL ORDERED TO CLOSE.

Having ascertained that the Kiangsu Vocational Middle School (江蘇職業中學), No. 106 Robison Road, is not registered and that its organization is not very sound, the local Bureau of Education has instructed this school to cease functioning. The assistance of the Bureau of Public Safety will be sought to enforce the order.

China Times published the following editorial on January 16 :-

SOME QUESTIONS FOR STUDENTS.

In reply to a summons from General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, representatives of university and secondary school principals and students from every part of the country are now at Nanking to express their views on the salvation of the country and at the same time to hear an explanation of the policy of the government in the present situation.

This meeting, which is bringing together the government leader, the tutors and the future masters of the country in a hall to exchange views on national salvation and reconstruction, is not to be regarded as an ordinary affair.

While this meeting of students is taking place in Nanking, we wish to say a few words to their representatives :-

(1) What is the cause of the national crisis?

(2) Why has the situation become aggravated since the September 18 Incident?

(3) What is the cause of the Shanghai and Tangku Pacts and their consequences?

(4) Why does China waver between an attitude of peace and war? What will be the consequences of peace and war?

(5) If the students were in the place of the government leaders, what would they desire the people to do?

(6) Why have Cheng Hsiao Su and Ying Ju Keng, who had received a high education, become traitors?

If the students' representatives can reply to these questions, they will be able to explain these questions to their comrades on their return from Nanking, otherwise their trip to the Capital would have been fruitless.

The Iron News (鐵報), a mosquito newspaper, published the following article on January 16 :-

HAI ALAI MAKES $2,000,000 A YEAR.

With the exception of the world renowned Monte Carlo there is no other open gambling country in the world.

Under the special influence of the Foreign

3.

January 17, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

CHIANG KAI SHEK RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENTS

At 2.30 p.m. January 16 the 300 representatives of presidents, principals and students of colleges and high schools of various places gathered at the Officers Moral Endeavour Association (勵志社) to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan. The Minister and the Vice Minister of Education, the officials of the Reception Office etc. were in attendance.

At 3 p.m. General Chiang Kai Shek arrived at the Association. Following an address made by Wong Shih Chih (王世杰), Minister of Education, General Chiang Kai Shek delivered a speech the main points of which were:-

1) The international situation during the past few years and the diplomatic negotiations between China and Japan are known to all.
2) The Government will not conclude any agreement that impairs the territorial integrity and the sovereign rights of China, nor will it make any secret pact. The people may rest assured of this.
3) The strength of a nation depends upon its culture and economics. All school principals and students should observe discipline and accept full responsibility for the fate of the country. They should not be led astray by others into damaging school premises and committing breaches of the peace and order. The national crisis will pass if the people throughout the country will remain faithful to the country and conduct orderly struggles.

At 7 p.m. January 16, the representatives were entertained to dinner at the Officers Moral Endeavour Association by the Minister of Education who gave an explanation of the following points:-

1) The educational policy during this extraordinary period.
2) The rumoured removal to the South of the colleges and schools established by the Government at Tientsin and Peiping.
3) The rumoured revision of textbooks.
4) The suspension of studies.

The Minister also gave a clear explanation of the attitude of the Government.

Under the guidance of the Reception Office, the representatives will make a tour of the city at 7 a.m. January 17.

At 3 p.m. the representatives will pay their respects at the tombs of the deceased officers and men of the Nationalist Army and of the officers and men who had died during the January 28 War.

The giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek will terminate on January 17. The representatives of presidents, high school principals and students will leave Nanking for their respective schools on January 18.

The Reception Office has requested the Ministry of Education to make arrangements with the Ministries of Communications and Railways to provide trains and steamers to convey the representatives to their respective places free of charge.

Students Activities in connection with the Autonomy Movement in North China

During the afternoon of January 16, two small groups of girl students delivered open air lectures in Nantao and the City opposing the autonomy movement in North China. They also distributed handbills purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation. The handbills denounce the "East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Council" as a puppet government and praise the students who staged demonstrations in opposition to the new movement. The handbills also urge all females to join the Federation.

Students of the Fun Tan University, Kiangwan, continued their anti autonomy propaganda movement during the afternoon of January 16 by delivering open-air lectures in Woosung.

Miscellaneous

Rent Reduction Movement

At 2 p.m. January 16, an agent of the Rent Reduction Federation of All Tenants in Shanghai, 173 Chung Ka Shek Road, Chapei, was endeavouring to collect subscription fees from tenants of Lane 239, Wuchow Road, when he was arrested at the request of a rent collector in the employ of the Shanghai Land Investment Company, the owners of the property.

On enquiries being made by Police from Kashing Road Station, it was found that no offence had been committed and the man was released.

January 16, 1936. 21 Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

CHIANG KAI SHEK RECEIVES REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENTS

On the morning of January 15 the 300 representatives of presidents, principals and students of colleges and high schools of various places, who had come to Nanking to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, paid their respects at the mausoleum of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen. At noon a tiffin party was given by General Chiang Kai Shek at the Officers Moral Endeavour Association (勵志社), at which the representatives in question, the Vice-Minister of Education and several officials of the Reception Office were present.

At 3 p.m. 89 college presidents and 75 high school principals were received by General Chiang Kai Shek at the Officers Moral Endeavour Association.

Ho Sheh Tse (胡適之) and other representatives submitted the views of educational circles of various places on the national crisis and the patriotic movement of students. They expressed the hope that the Government would preserve the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China and that adequate measures would be devised by the Government, in conjunction with educational circles, to handle the students patriotic movement and to train these youths for service to the country.

At 3 p.m. January 15 the 140 representatives of students of various places were received at the auditorium of the Executive Yuan. Oong Wen Hao (翁文灝), Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan, presided.

The following are the main points submitted by some 50 of the students representatives:-

1) Diplomatic Affairs.
Diplomatic affairs should be made public and the diplomatic policy be determined. The territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China should be preserved.

2) Home Affairs.
Chinese traitors should be severely punished and the Government should pay attention to the critical situation in East Hopei and North China.

3) Educational Affairs.
Education during the period of national crisis should be clearly defined. Textbooks should not be recklessly amended. The physical training of students should be intensified.

At 8 a.m. January 16 the Reception Office will prepare cars in which the representatives will tour the Capital. At 3 p.m. they will attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek. At 7 p.m. the Secretary-General of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters and the Minister of Education will entertain them to dinner at the Officers Moral Endeavour Association.

Several tens of letters containing views of various representatives have been received by the Reception Office up to January 15.

As a result of the students trouble at Canton, Tsau Loo (劉魯), President of Chung San (中山) University, has tendered his resignation to the Ministry of Education. It is understood that the Ministry has sent a telegram asking him to remain at his post.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108
Date

January 16, 1936.

Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation - dissolved

In accordance with an order from the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs, the Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation was dissolved on January 15, 1936. This Federation was formed by local seamen's associations on January 8, 1936 with an office in the China Steamer Engineers' Federation, Room 505, No.263 Min Kuo Road, Nantao.

Student activities in connection with autonomy movement in North China

Students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, continued their anti-antonomy propaganda movement during the afternoon of January 15 by delivering open-air lectures in Woosung and Kiangwan.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT ADOPTS THE ANTI-OPIUM AND THE ANTI-NARCOTIC REGULATIONS

In compliance with the instructions of the Ministry of Justice, the First Shanghai Special District Court had originally intended to try opium and narcotic cases under the Anti-Opium and the Anti-Narcotic Regulations as from January 11. In view of the fact that the officers of the Police Force are not yet familiar with these two regulations, the S.M.C. still charged offenders in opium and narcotic cases under the Articles of the Criminal Code.

Subsequently, Kwok Yuin Kwei (郭云貴), President of the 1st Special District Court, instructed the Judges in the criminal division to try opium and narcotic cases under the Anti-Opium and the Anti-Narcotic Regulations as from January 14 so as to facilitate the anti-opium movement. Therefore, although the S.M.C. was still charging offenders in opium and narcotic cases under the Criminal Code, the Judges trying such cases on the morning of January 14 announced that these cases must be dealt with in accordance with the new regulations.

On January 13, the Court designated lawyers to undertake the defence of opium offenders who were unprovided with legal assistance. This practice will be continued until further orders.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

LOANS AGAINST REAL ESTATE IN CHINESE CONTROLLED TERRITORY

Loans are issued by banks against real estate in the foreign Settlements as security, but they do not accept real estate outside the Settlements.

The Land Bureau of the Shanghai City Government, in a letter to the Bankers' Association and the Native Bankers Guild yesterday, pointed out that real estate outside the foreign Settlements should also be accepted as security against loans.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

CHIANG KAI SHEK TO RECEIVE STUDENTS REPRESENTATIVES TO-DAY

The 40 representatives of presidents, principals and students of various local colleges and high schools left Shanghai by train at 8 a.m. yesterday to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai. The representatives of the college presidents and high school principals are carrying with their letters containing their views to be submitted to the Executive Yuan.

Zung Tsi Zung (陳時成), Chu Fu Zung (楊輔成), Li Chao Kwei (黎照寰) and Lieu Hai Soo (劉海粟) left for Nanking on the evening of January 13 and 14.

It is understood that these representatives will return to Shanghai on January 17.

Nanking telegram:

General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, will receive the representatives of various presidents, principals and students on January 15.

According to information from the Reception Office, 274 representatives of presidents, principals and students of various colleges and high schools have reported their arrival up to 5 p.m. January 14.

General Chiang Kai Shek will receive the representatives in batches because he wants to obtain detailed views of representatives from various places. A general reception will later be given and the attitude of the Government will be announced.

Ho Yih Hong (何益鴻) and 11 other representatives of college students of Hupeh and Wong Sin Kung (王星拱), President of the Wuchang University (武昌大学), and Fong Zeu Tseng (方善增), representative of the various high schools there, will leave for Nanking by the s.s. "Kiang Zung" (江順) on January 14.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated Jan.14:

Futan University Students Deliver Open Air Lectures in Chapei

On the morning of January 14 some eight students of Futan University delivered open air lectures on national salvation in various districts in Chapei with a view to arousing public attention to the tense situation in North China.

It is learned that the students of this University will proceed to their respective native places during the winter vacation to conduct propaganda for national salvation.

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Date

January 15, 1936. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

LEE LEE GARAGE TO SUSPEND OPERATIONS

Owing to business depression coupled with the increase in the cost of gasoline and severe competition, the Lee Lee (Ho Kee) Garage suspended operations yesterday.

150 chauffeurs and mechanics of the garage assembled at the head office yesterday seeking information.

It is said that the manager and the members of the staff of the this garage have all gone into hiding. It is learned that the garage has not paid the wages of its workers for three months.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE SEAMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

The National Salvation Federation promoted by the various Chinese seamen's bodies is an illegal body. At 9 a.m. yesterday, General Yang Fu, the Special Delegate of the Chinese Seamen's Tangpu, summoned the representatives of over ten seamen's bodies to his office at Chaokia Road, Nantao, when he spoke to them about the irregularity in the formation of the Federation for National Salvation, although he declared that he was in sympathy with their object.

The seamen's bodies have now voluntarily dissolved the Federation and will establish a proper organization under the direction of the Tangpu.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF SECOND BRANCH OF KIANGSU HIGH COURT

Under the supervision of officials from the Ministry of Justice, Zee Vee Tseng (曾有宋), President of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, will take oath of office at 10 a.m. January 16 at No. 191 North Chekiang Road.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE TELEPHONE QUESTION

Yesterday the Special District Telephone Committee sent a circular letter to the various public bodies in Shanghai asking them to protest energetically against the new system of collecting telephone rates according to the number of calls. The system has been approved by the Municipal Authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession and will come into force on March 1, this year.

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January 15, 1936.

'UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION' FORMED

A new body known as the "University Professors' National Salvation Association" (全大學教授救國會) has been formed by ten professors of local universitites under the leadership of Sung Chun-su (沈鈞儒), Dean of the Shanghai College of Law. A manifesto announcing it sinauguration and requesting the support of the people was issued by the association to local news agencies on January 11.

Student activities

Eight students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, delivered open-air lectures on Paoshan, Jukong and East Paoshing Roads, Chapei, during the morning of January 14, 1936, on the subject of the autonomy movement in North China. The speakers urged their listeners to oppose the autonomy movement and by so doing save the nation from disaster.

The thirty-five students' representatives from Kwangtung who left here for Nanking on January 11 (Vide I.R. 13/1/36), returned to Shanghai by train at 7.15 a.m. January 15, 1936. They are now staying in the Oriental Hotel, 690 Nanking Road.

710 S.

January 14, 1936. Morning Translation.

Min Pao dated Jan.13

BAN ON SEAMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

The various bodies of Chinese seamen were greatly surprised at reading a report in certain newspapers on January 9 to the effect that certain seamen's bodies had formed a national salvation federation. They have petitioned the Seamen's Tangpu to conduct an investigation.

This National Salvation Federation was regarded as illegal by the Seamen's Tangpu for it had omitted to submit a petition to the Tangpu for approval prior to its formation, nor had it made any report, for purposes of record, on its inauguration.

Various seamen's bodies deny having joined the Federation. It is understood that the Federation has been banned.

Sin Wan Pao (Peiping correspondence):

GENERAL SHIH YEU SAN'S NEW APPOINTMENT

Lieu Kya Leu (劉家駱), ex-Chief of Staff to the Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, has been appointed Commissioner of the Tientsin Peace Preservation Corps, while Shih Yeu San (石友三) has been appointed Commissioner of the Peiping Peace Preservation Corps.

The district authorities have telegraphed the Central Authorities requesting them to cancel the order for Shih's arrest.

Shih Yeu San will come to Peiping from Tientsin to assume office as soon as the order for his arrest has been withdrawn.

Shun Pao (Swatow Correspondence) :-

THE ACTIVITIES OF RONINS IN SOUTH CHINA

At 4 p.m. January 4, a boat laden with over one hundred bales of smuggled rice and beans was discovered near Chaoyang. The boat was taken to the wharf of the Teh Kee Company at Swatow and officers were detailed by the Smuggling Prevention Bureau to supervise the unloading of the rice and beans. In the evening more than ten ronins, armed with knives and axes, appeared at the wharf and assaulted the inspectors. They then cut the ropes of the boat with the intention of removing the vessel, but were prevented by the inspectors. The Bureau, upon being notified, sent fifty armed policemen who dispersed the ronins. All the smuggled goods in the boat were eventually taken to a granary.

On the following morning a certain ronin, claiming to be the owner of the smuggled goods, called on Siao Sung Zee, Director of the Bureau, and made several unreasonable demands. Lee Yoh Kun, a Staff Officer, and Lee Yuan Ho, the Mayor, were informed and they in turn made a report to the Kwangtung Provincial Government requesting the early return to Swatow of one Lee Han Vung to handle the affair.

January 14, 1936. Morning Tra



Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

GREAT WELCOME BEING PREPARED FOR HU HAN MIN

As Hu Han Min, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Nanking, is due in Nanking via Shanghai very soon, the local Tangpu, the Shanghai City Government, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Seamen's Tangpu, the Citizens Federations, the Chinese Ratepayers Associations, the Chinese Newspapermens Association and other bodies have formed a "Preparatory Committee of Shanghai to Welcome Hu Han Min to Nanking to Assume His Post".

The Preparatory Committee held its inaugural meeting at 5 p.m. yesterday in the office of the local Tangpu.

Dong Yuin Ban (童行白) of the Tangpu, who presided, made a report on the glorious revolutionary work of Hu Han Min for the Kuomintang.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) That under the auspices of the Preparatory Committee, a telegram be dispatched to Hongkong to welcome Hu Han Min to Nanking.
2) That on the arrival of Hu Han Min at Shanghai, the Committee send a group to welcome him at the wharf.
3) That a meeting to welcome Hu Han Min be held; that a dinner party be given in his honour.
4) That local newspapers and mosquito papers be requested to publish addresses of welcome to Hu Han Min on the day of his arrival here.
5) That local organizations, public bodies, schools, shops and residences be notified to hoist the national flag on the day of the arrival of Hu Han Min.
6) That the China National Aviation Corporation be requested to send aeroplanes to distribute handbills to welcome Hu Han Min.
7) That factories and steamers be notified to sound their sirens at the time of Hu Han Min's arrival.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

STUDENTS' REPRESENTATIVES PROCEEDING TO NANKING ON JANUARY 14

General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, will give an address at Nanking on January 15 to representatives of teachers of middle schools and higher educational institutions in the country and to representatives of students.

Mayor Wu Te Chen, Wu Kai Sie (吳開先), member of the local Tangpu, Tsu Poo Chen (褚輔成), Principal of the Shanghai Law College, and other principals of schools in this locality left for Nanking at 11 p.m. yesterday.

Pan Kung Chai, Commissioner of the Education Bureau, Dr. Liu Zai An (劉湛恩), Principal of Shanghai University, Chang Zeu Yun (張壽鏞), Principal of Kwang Hwa University, Li Tong Huei (李登輝), Principal of Futan University, and many other principals of middle schools and representatives of students will leave for Nanking on the morning of January 14.

The representatives of Foochow and Amoy students who arrived here on January 10 left for Nanking on January 13.

D.7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108
Date 13/1/36

January 13, 1936. Morning translation.

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENTS PROCEEDING TO NANKING

The re resentatives of principals and students of various universities and middle schools, who are to proceed to Nanking to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, will leace Shanghai By the afternoon train at 1.20 p.m. to-day as well as by to-day's night train and to-morrow's morning train.

The representatives, of whom there are 52 include Lee Chao Kwan (李照寰), Principal of Chaotung University, Ho Ping Soong (何炳松), of Chairman University, Tao Pah Chuen (陶百川), of the Ching Nieh Middle School, Koo Chi Woo (顧繼武), of the Tsin Nien Middle School and university students Huang Shih Tien (黃士恬) of Chaotung University and Soo Yong Zung (沈秉彥) of Shanghai University.

January 13, 1936. 7 Morning Translation.

Ta Lei Wan Pao dated January 10 :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Manifesto issued by the Shanghai University Professors National Salvation Federation

In view of the grave crisis which is confronting China at present, more than sixty local professors, including Koo Ming (顧名) and Sung Chung Shih (宋仲實) recently formed the Shanghai University Professors National Salvation Federation and decided to support the patriotic movement launched by the students in various parts of the country.

On January 9, the Federation issued the following manifesto:-

"At the present time when foreign aggression is penetrating deeper and deeper into the interior of China, the people started extensive movements for national salvation. In our patriotism we make the following suggestion:-

(1) The ambitious designs of Japan in encroaching upon China are becoming increasingly outrageous. Japan desires to annex the whole of China. Ever since the September 18th Incident, our Government has repeatedly announced its policy of prolonged resistance. Now is the time for us to put up a resistance. During the past month, troops of the 'puppet state' have invaded Charhar, while the traitors in Luantung have occupied Tangku. This is indeed a trick of playing Chinese against Chinese. Should the Chinese troops in North China turn to the enemy and act as their vanguard against us, will our Government be in a position to maintain the territorial integrity of China? We should urge our Government not to lose this opportunity to put up a final resistance. As the entire Chinese nation have demonstrated their determination to fight Japan, the Government should observe the wishes of the people.

(2) The national spirit of the people constitutes the strongest support to the diplomacy of our country. The action of the traitorous elements in Peiping and Tientsin in establishing a bogus autonomous organization has stirred up the indignation of the students in Peiping and Tientsin and they have held demonstrations and submitted appeals. Similar activities were immediately followed in other parts of the country. The traitors then resorted to the spreading of rumours. If our Government will sincerely follow the principles of revolutionary diplomacy, it should immediately accord protection to the patriotic movements of the people and should devise means to extend the sphere of the students movement so as to improve their organization. If the Government will only decide to put up a resistance, all the students throughout the country will offer their lives on the battle field and become martyrs for the preservation of the nation. We therefore urge government officials to refrain from curbing the national spirit of the people as a way to please the enemy and not to oppress students as a way to encourage the underhand activities of traitorous elements.

(3) At the present time when all the Powers of the world are feverishly expanding their military preparations, has not our country the right to make preparations for future emergencies? To-day is the proper time for China to arouse the patriotic feelings of the people, especially of the youths, so as to encourage them to take part in the military preparations against future emergencies. In other words, our Government should train the people to raise an efficient army for the defence of the land. We hope our Government will give a clear manifestation of its determination to resist Japan and to accelerate its military preparations. Furthermore, our Government should immediately order the students of middle schools throughout the country to undergo a rigid military training. It is only in this way that the enthusiastic youths of the country can be trained to become soldiers to resist the enemy.

"By putting up a stubborn resistance, China can save herself from being conquered. This is clear to all and our Government should not hesitate to make up its mind. We are all prepared to sacrifice everything for the preservation of the Chinese race.

"The following are our principles:-

(1) To protest against secret diplomacy for it impairs China's administrative and sovereign integrity.

(2) To protest against the creation of any extraordinary autonomous organization under pressure of foreign influence.

(3) To demand the despatch of expeditionary forces against the bogus autonomous organizations in East Hopei and in the North East.

(4) To demand the concentration of national forces to resist foreign aggression thereby preserving our territorial integrity.

(5) To demand the punishment of those responsible officers who have curbed the patriotic movements of the students and to demand that protection be accorded to the people's movements for national salvation.

(6) To protest against the present system of cultural centralization, and to demand freedom of assembly, formation of organizations, speech and publications, as well as the abolition of the newspaper censorship.

(7) To demand the severance of economic relations with the enemy.

(8) To urge all the public bodies to organize and co-operate with those nations which treat us on a basis of equality and struggle for racial emancipation."

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

DOO YUET SENG'S NEW OFFICIAL APPOINTMENT

The Ministry of Industry on January 11 appointed Doo Yuet Seng as its delegate on the Supervisory Committee of the various stock exchange companies in Shanghai.

Representatives of local educational institutions to attend conference to be held in Nanking on January 15 in connection with Autonomy Movement in North China

In compliance with the instructions of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, local Chinese educational institutions have appointed seventeen university principals, seven middle school principals and twenty-nine students representing the whole body of university and college students in Shanghai, to attend the conference which is to be convened by Gen. Chiang in Nanking on January 15 to discuss matters in connection with the autonomy movement in North China.

The delegation will proceed to Nanking by train in three groups, the first of which is expected to leave at 1.20 p.m. to-day, January 13.

It is of interest to note that the twenty-nine students were not elected by the students themselves, but were appointed by the school authorities. The students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, and the University of Utopia, Nantao, objected to this procedure and decided not to attend the conference.

Students' representetives from Kwangtung leave for Nanking

Thirty-five students' representatives from Kwangtung, who arrived here on January 9, left for Nanking by train at 1.20 p.m. January 11 (Vide I.R. 10/1/36).

The six students' representatives from Foochow and Amoy, who arrived here on January 11, will leave for Nanking at 1.20 p.m. to-day.

Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation - activities

On January 11, the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs issued an order instructing the Chinese Seamen's Nationa Salvation Federation to cease functioning pending examination of its rules and regualtions by the Kuomintang. The order has been complied with by the Federation.

November 18, 1935. Afternoon Translation

Ta Mei Wan Pao published the following telegrams from Tientsin on November 17 :-

GENERAL DOIHARA DIRECTS THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

According to information from a reliable source, General Doihara of the Japanese Kwantung Army on November 7 submitted a demand to General Sung Cheh Yuan, the Garisson Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, requesting him to proceed with the movement for an autonomy in North China, within three days. General Sung, however, replied that this cannot be decided on, until the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang, at present being held in Nanking, is over.

It is said that the various offices of the National Government in North China, including the PeipingMilitary Council, will be abolished while a new organ will be established with General Sung Cheh Yuan as the leader. The new organ will, however, maintain some adequate connections with the National Government. This is the fundamental scheme of the formation of an autonomous government in North China but whether the National Government will accept it or not is at present unknown.

The above information has been released by Japan and is reported to have been confirmed by the Chinese authorities.

It is further reported that the Customs revenue, the Salt revenue, Consolidated Tax, Stamp Tax, and other government revenues of North China will be withheld for the development of North China.

General Doihara is intending to make North China entirely independent from the National Government and proposes that the suggested autonomous government adopts a new emblem and new coins. General Sung Cheh Yuan, however, is insisting that (1) the new government should be under the National Government in its organization and (2) the integrity of North China should be preserved; none of North China should be annexed by Japan or "Manchukuo". According to general observation, the "connections" between the suggested autonomous government and the National Government may be cut off at a time when the National Government may be alleged to have undertaken anti-Japanese activities.

General Sung Cheh Yuan held that this movement should not be carried until the time is opportune and has requested Japan accordingly. The latter, however, is exerting every effort to press Sung.

The so-called new state of North China would consist of Hopei, Charhar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung Provinces. It has not been definitely decided however, whether or not the two last named provinces will be included.

The Shanghai Pao (上海報), a mosquito newspaper, published the following editorial on November 17.

OUR VIEWS TO THE 5TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE KUOMINTANG

There has never been so big an attendance in the past National Congresses as the one now being held in Nanking. General Yen Hsi Shan, representative of the

January 12, 1936. Morning translation.

Central China Daily News and otherlocal newspapers:

LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES OF STUDENTS TO PROCEED TO NANKING

The local representatives who are to proceed to Nanking to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, are 12 university principals, 7 middle school principals and 24 university students. They will leave for Nanking by the night and morning trains of January 13 and 14 respectively.

The 35 representatives of Canton students left for Nanking at 8 a.m. yesterday. The representatives of Fokien students who left for Hangchow on January 10 will return to Shanghai by the morning train of January 13 and will proceed to Nanking by the night train of the same date.

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January 11, 1936. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

REPRESENTATIVES OF CANTON STUDENTS TO PROCEED TO NANKING

At 1 p.m. yesterday the 35 representatives of Canton students who are to proceed to Nanking to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, called on Mayor Wu Te Chen who received them personally.

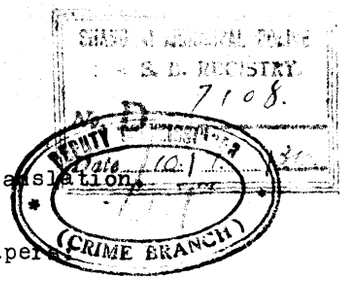
Later, under the guidance of Tsang Tsoh (張卓) of the Shanghai City Government and Zung Pe Wei (鄭伯威) of the Education Bureau, the representatives toured the Civic Centre and the Woosung Forts. They returned to the Oriental Hotel (東亞) at 4.30 p.m.

It is understood that the representatives will proceed to Nanking by train at 8 a.m. to-day.

The 13 representatives of principals and students from Fokien who arrived at Shanghai on January 9 are staying at the Ah Chow (亞洲) Hotel. They left for Hangchow by train yesterday afternoon to tour the city. It is understood that they will return to Shanghai on January 13.

Yesterday Toong Soh Chao (董修昭) and two others were elected representatives of the students of Kwang Hwa (光華) University.

It is learnt that the local representatives will leave for Nanking by the night train on January 13.



January 10, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers

ARRIVAL OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CANTON STUDENTS IN SHANGHAI

Representatives of principals and students of various universities and middle schools in the provinces and municipalities will proceed to Nanking to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, on January 15.

Zee Shih Oo (徐世伍) and Kao Shih Liang (高時良), representatives of the students of Amoy University, arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning by the s.s. "Jung Chow" (瓊州). They are staying at the Ah Chow (亞洲) Hotel.

On behalf of the President of Amoy University, Sung Kwei Ding (孫貴定), a teacher, came to Shanghai the other day and interviewed the representatives of his students yesterday. It was decided to proceed to Nanking together with the representatives of Foochow students. It is not known whether the representatives of students of middle schools in Foochow will proceed to Nanking via Shanghai.

The 10 representatives of Foochow principals and students arrived in Shanghai at 1 p.m. yesterday by the s.s. "Zing An" (靖安) of the San Peh (三北) Steam Navigation Company. They are staying at the Ah Chow and New Asia (新亞) hotels.

The representatives from Amoy and Foochow will meet at 1 p.m. to-day at the Ah Chow Hotel when the date of their departure for Nanking and the question as to whether or not they are to go together with the representatives of the principals and students of other universities and middle schools will be decided.

The 35 representatives of Canton students, led by Tsoong Chi Zai (鍾智瀚), arrived at Shanghai at noon yesterday by the s.s. "Hai Yuan" (海元). The vessel berthed at the Kin Lee Yuan (金利源) Wharf. The representatives were received by Lee Dah Chao (李大超) of the Shanghai City Government and Zung Pa Wei (鄭伯威) of the Education Bureau. They are staying at the Oriental Hotel.

After a day's rest in Shanghai, the representatives of Canton students will proceed to Nanking. It is understood that besides attending the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, they will submit an appeal to the National Government.

Interviewed yesterday, a spokesman of the Canton students made the following statement:- "We are in sympathy with the students movement at Peiping. On December 28, 1935, Woo Kai Shih (吳愷如) and two others were detailed to Peiping to console the Peiping students and to make an investigation into the national salvation movement there. They have returned to Shanghai and will accompany us to Nanking."

Lieu Zai Ung (刘濟恩) and nine other principals of universities and Tsu Hsueh Vai (朱學範) and six other principals of middle schools have been elected to go to Nanking.

With the exception of the Kwang Hwa University and the Great China University whose representatives will be elected to-day, the representatives of students of other universities have already been appointed.

No. [illegible]
Date [illegible]

January 10, 1936.

Students from outports arrive in Shanghai en route to Nanking

On January 9, 1936, the following groups of students arrived in Shanghai en route to Nanking for the purpose of attending a conference to be convened by General Chiang Kai Shek in connection with the autonomy movement in North China.

Number of students	Representing	Where staying at present
35 (Leader Tsung Chi Zai 鍾期宰)	Universities and middle schools in Kwangtung.	Oriental Hotel 690 Nanking Road.
2	Amoy University	Asia Hotel, 135 Avenue Edward VII.
4	Universities in Foochow.	Asia Hotel, 135 Avenue Edward VII.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. No. 10 SECTION
No. D
Date

Jan. 10, 1936.

Kai Shek in connection with the autonomy movement in North China.

Number of students	Representing:	Where staying at present
35 (Leader: Tsung Chi Zai 曾繼載)	Universities and middle schools in Kwangtung.	Oriental Hotel, 690 Nanking Road.
2	Amoy University.	Asia Hotel, 135 Avenue Edward VII.
4	Universities in Foochow.	Asia Hotel, 135 Avenue Edward VII.

Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation - opposition to formation by Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs

At 2 p.m. January 9, a representative of the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs called at the China Steamer Engineers' Federation, Room 505, No.263 Min Kuo Road, Nantao, and notified the committee of the Federation that no steps should be taken to promote the National Salvation Movement among seamen without first obtaining permission from the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs.

This action on the part of the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs was taken as a result of the formation of an organization known as the Chinese Seamen's National Salvation Federation by local seamen's associations on January 8, 1936.

...ISTRY.
No. D 7608
Date 7.12.36

January 9, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated Jan. 8:

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Manifesto of the Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association

The Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Salvation Association which was promoted by Sung Chun Ju (沈鈞儒), Kiang Wen Yu (江問漁) and other persons of cultural circles was inaugurated on December 28, 1935. The Association has issued the following manifesto on the salvation of China:-

"We are in sympathy with the patriotic movement of the students in North China and offer the following suggestions:-

1) That the preservation of territorial integrity be persistently maintained and all agreements and pacts that impair the territorial integrity of China be rejected.
2) That any special political organization established in any name whatsoever under the influence of foreign power be strongly opposed.
3) That strong protests be lodged against the handling of the North-east and North China problems as local affairs.
4) That a demand be made for the immediate despatch of troops to attack the bogus organizations in East Hopei and North-east.
5) That armed resistance to the enemy's invasion be demanded.
6) That all traitors be severely punished and their properties confiscated.

"These proposals are supported by educated circles and the people generally, yet they have not been adopted by our Government. The autonomous movement in North-China has been given the name of Hopei-Charhar Political Commission. This bogus commission is still extending its organization and territory, and the six hsiens in East Charhar have fallen under bombardment by enemy aeroplanes. The enemy troops have been increased and are working for the annexation of China.

"The present high tide of patriotism and national salvation among the students shows that the people are rising unanimously to save the country. When this patriotic movement has been developed, an "iron and steel" national line must be erected by the people. It is a pity that the Government is not paying any attention to this point, but has instead suppressed the patriotic movement.

"The student movement in Shanghai nearly gave rise to a tragedy. Patriotic persons were arrested and precautionary measures were taken against unarmed people. Such actions are inappropriate and have obliged us to lodge protests.

"We went to say to the cultural circles in Shanghai and other parts of China that we have not carried out our duty. The teachers in China have not shouldered the responsibility of leading the students in the work for the salvation of the nation; journalists have concealed the true facts and because of the newspaper censorship, they have not been able to guide the people; the magazine

editors etc. have not written anything that will prove helpful in directing the activities of the people; publishers, dramatists and movie stars have also failed in their duty.

"Therefore, we should first organize ourselves. We hereby issue this manifesto in order to submit the following concrete proposals:-

1) That the present foreign policy be fundamentally changed and that all past diplomatic negotiations be made public.
2) That all officials who have betrayed the nation and worked for good relations with the enemy be dismissed and severely punished.
3) That people be allowed to form public bodies; that the patriotic movement be protected; that a united front of the people be immediately erected.
4) That all political offenders be released.
5) That civil strife be stopped.
6) That the people throughout China be armed.
7) That the freedom of publication, holding meetings and forming societies be protected.
8) That economic relations with the enemy be severed and that the boycott of enemy goods be restored.

"The Government should correct the present attitude of the authorities at various places and enforce the following measures:-

1) That the senior officials responsible for the suppression of patriotic movements at various places be severely punished.
2) That martial law against patriotic movements be cancelled.
3) That the newspaper censorship be abolished.
4) That all arrested patriotic students and citizens be released and no arrests be permitted in future.

"As regards the cultural circles throughout China, we submit the following demands:-

1) That the teachers in universities, middle schools and primary schools immediately take up the direction of the students' national salvation movement.
2) That journalists faithfully report all news in connection with the national salvation movement.
3) That writers adopt various methods to arouse the fighting spirit of the people.
4) That the cultural control system be opposed and that the Chinese traitors in cultural circles be removed."

China Times and other local newspapers:

LABOUR CONDITIONS IN CHINGKIANG AND WUSIH

Sometime in December, 1935, Cheng Hai Fong (程海峯), Chief of the China Branch of the International Labour Bureau, went to Chingkiang and Wusih to investigate labour conditions there. He returned to Shanghai during the New Year holidays. A report of his investigation is being drafted and will be submitted to the head office at Geneva.

Another question of importance is the ricsha coolies who work very hard every day for very small wages. The Government should pay particular attention to this matter.

loafers collect fees by force and boatmen are assaulted if they resist.

Upon receipt of this report, the Coal & Stone Transportation Boats Association on December 15, 1935 sent a petition to the Social Affairs Bureau, the Public Safety Bureau, the Public Utility Bureau and the Finance Bureau requesting them to arrest the loafers.

On January 8, the Association received a dispatch from the Public Utility Bureau stating that the Public Safety Bureau had been requested to deal with the matter.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

MEETING OF CHINESE RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION OF FRENCH CONCESSION

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession held a meeting at 3 p.m. yesterday at the Chung Wei (中[illegible]) Bank Building, French Concession. Amongst those present were Doo Yueh Sun (杜月笙), Huang Shiang Kwoh (黃香谷) and representatives of the local Tangpu and other political organs (39 persons in all). Doo Yueh Sun presided.

The members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees and the Councillors to the French Municipal Council then took oaths of office.

Later, the Executive Committee held its first meeting at which it was resolved that Doo Yueh Sun be elected chairman with King Ding Sun (金[illegible]) as Vice-Chairman. Huang Shiang Kwoh (黃香谷) and six others were appointed members of the Executive Committee. Tsu Wen Gee ([illegible]) was elected member of the Supervisory Committee.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

CHINESE SEAMEN'S BODIES TO ORGANIZE NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

The Chinese Seamen's Bodies have formed a federation known as the National Salvation Federation. The following are the regulations of the Federation:-

(1) This Federation is to be known as the National Salvation Federation of the Chinese Seamen's Bodies.

(2) The Federation is temporarily located at the Chinese Navigators Association, Room 505, 5th Floor, of the Flour Exchange, Boulevard des Deux Republiques, Shanghai.

(3) The object of this Federation is to unite all the seamen's bodies to accelerate the national salvation work and to co-operate with the Government in an endeavour to protect the territorial sovereignty and integrity of China.

(4) All Chinese seamen's bodies are allowed to join this Federation if they are approved by the Executive Committee of this Federation.

(5) The organization of this Federation is as follows:-

(a) The Representatives Committee: This Committee is formed by two responsible representatives of each seamen's body. The duty of this Committee is to draw up the principles of national salvation work.

(b) The Executive Committee: This Committee will be formed by the 7 bodies selected by the Representatives Committee to execute the decisions of the Federation.

(c) The Standing Committee: The Committee is formed by the three bodies appointed by the Executive Committee for the purpose of handling the routine affairs of the Federation.

(d) The Executive Committee consists of the following sections:-

(1) General Affairs Section: This Section is responsible for the work of the Secretariat, Accounts, and Liaison.

(2) Propaganda Section: This Section is responsible for national salvation propaganda.

(3) Organization Section: This Section is responsible for the co-operation between the various seamen's bodies.

(e) When necessary, a Special Committee will be formed.

(6) A meeting of the Representatives Committee can be called by the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee will hold meetings once every two weeks. The Standing Committee will meet once a week. These meetings should be summoned by the Chairmen of the Committees.

(7) Each seamen's body should pay $1¢ as membership fee. If necessary, all seamen's bodies may be asked to contribute towards special charges.

(8) These regulations are approved of for promulgation by the Representatives Committee and are subject to revision by the Committee.

January 9, 1936. Morning Translation.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers :

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT

The Rent Reduction Committee, at a meeting held at 4 p.m. January 8, passed the following resolutions:-

1) That as the Ministry of Finance has fixed a basis for reducing the rate of interest on loans, a petition be sent to the Ministry requesting that a basis for the reduction of house rent be also promulgated.
2) That as regards the resolution passed by the 5th Plenary Congress for re-assessment of the value of the land, the Executive Yuan be requested to enforce the resolution as soon as possible.
3) That a petition be sent to the Executive Yuan suggesting that the interest on immovable property be not more than 5 per cent per annum; that the Citizens Federation be asked for support.
4) That as the date for the general settlement of accounts is approaching, the Courts be requested to delay the execution of judgments in rent cases.
5) That the local authorities be requested to collect the municipal rate on unoccupied houses.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

REPRESENTATIVES OF CANTON STUDENTS DUE IN SHANGHAI AT NOON TO-DAY

Under the leadership of Tsoong Chi Zai(鍾器崽), the 34 representatives of Canton students who are proceeding to Nanking to attend the giving of instructions by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, are due to arrive at Shanghai at noon to-day by the s.s. "Hai Yuan" (海元) of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company.

It is understood that Huang Ling Sze (黃麟書), Chief of the Kwangtung Provincial Education Department, has furnished them with a letter of introduction to Mayor Wu Te Chen. They will have a day's rest in Shanghai, after which they will take a train for Nanking.

The representatives of students and school principals in Fokien are due in Shanghai to-day and to-morrow by the s.s. "Jung Chow" (鎔州) and the s.s. "Tsin An" (清安).

Zung Tong Ho (鄭通和) and other representatives of school principals in Kiangsu will leave for Nanking on January 12.

Zung Yuan Zing (程元滌) will act as the representative of the students of the local Soochow Law College. He will leave for Nanking on January 13.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

LOAFERS COMPEL BOATMEN TO REGISTER

The other day, the Coal & Stone Transportation Boats Association received a report to the effect that certain loafers, under the leadership of a man named Wong (王), have been compelling boatmen to register with them. The

D.7108

CHARGE
No. 1. 7/a&l
Date 7/1/36

January 7, 1936. Afternoon translation.

Sin Wen Pao and other local newspapers:-

Selection of Students' Delegates to Nanking

The local universities and middle schools had previously been instructed by the authorities to commence the winter vacation earlier. All local universities and middle schools resumed classes yesterday and are now making preparations for examinations.

The order of the Central Authorities to select representatives to proceed to Nanking will be observed by local universities and middle schools.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ...
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 7108

January 7, 1936.

Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation - activities

It is reported that seven committee members of the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation held a conference in the Kwang Sung Yuen Restaurant, 375 Nanking Road, at 5 p.m. January 6, 1936. Sz Liang (史良), a female lawyer, presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1) That rules governing the functioning of the general office of the Federation be drafted.

2) That manifestoes addressed to Chinese women throughout the country be despatched by post and that a manifesto addressed to the women in all foreign countries be circulated by means of the press.

3) That arrangements be made to issue a publication dealing with the affairs of the Federation.

4) That a plan be drawn up to unite all women's organizations with the National Salvation Movement.

5) That a fund raising committee be organized.

6) That the following be appointed to undertake the various duties of the General Affairs Department of the Federation.

Chen Vee-Chiang	(陳維善)	- Accounting.
Tsih Jui-ping	(戚叔平)	- Correspondence.
Yueh Feng	(郁風)	- Liaison
Li Chao-wan	(李兆萬)	- Miscellaneous.
Sung Dz-kiu	(宋許元)	- Investigation.

7) That seven members be appointed to serve in the Propaganda Department of the Federation.

Bomb explosion at the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company

At 2.05 p.m. January 6, an unidentified male Chinese deposited a wooden bucket containing a bomb of the canister type inside the main entrance of the Sing Nyi Kung Coal Company (信義公), No.20, Lane 149, Changsha Road.

D.7108

REGISTRY
No. D 7108

Bureau of Public Safety organize patrol groups

Following the proclamation of "Martial Law" in Chinese controlled territory on December 26, 1935, the Bureau of Public Safety organized ten patrol groups, each consisting of four to six men. The groups commenced to function on January 4 in Nantao.

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SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

January 6, 1936.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Left at 11 p.m. January 4 :-

Hsu Zoong-chu, Vice-President of the Supervisory Yuan.

Left at 11 p.m. January 5 :-

Liu Vee-ts, Vice-Minister of Industry.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. January 5 :-

Chu Ming-nyi, Member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Tan Kwei-sung, -do-

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. January 5 :-

Woo Tsoong-sing, Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government.
Hsu Sz-ying, Chairman of the Famine Relief Commission.

General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Administrative Yuan, visited Shanghai on January 5. The Generalissimo arrived at Chenju Station from Nanking at 7 a.m. and returned to the capital by air from the Hungjao Aerodrome at about 4 p.m.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS IN CONNECTION WITH AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Activities of students of Fuh Tan University

The students of the Fuh Tan University, Ziang Ying Road (翔殷路), Kiangwan, resumed study on January 4 after the New Year Holidays, which commenced on December 25, 1935.

In the afternoon of January 4, four propaganda groups organized by these students continued to function in Chapei and Kiangwan.

January 5, 1935. 2 Morning Translation.

Ta Lei Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE WOMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION TO ORGANIZE PROPAGANDA GROUPS

With a view to propagating patriotism, the local Women's National Salvation Federation has organized eighteen propaganda groups of three to five persons each. On the afternoon of January 3, these groups proceeded to the Eastern District of Shanghai, Hung Cheng (虹橋), Zau Ka Doo, Pootung, Zee Ka Wei (徐家滙), Chong Ho Chin (閘北), Nantao, Small West Gate, Paoshan Road and various other districts to disseminate propaganda among the residents.

The following are the main principles of the propaganda:-

(1) The reasons why the East Hopei Autonomous Organization should be opposed.

(2) The patriotic movements in various parts of the country.

(3) Diplomatic negotiations between China and Japan in the past.

It is learned that this propaganda campaign will be extended.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT

In view of the fact that the numerous petitions submitted to the local Tungpu and other political organs for a general reduction in house rents have had no result, the Shanghai Municipality Rent Reduction Committee has decided to convene a joint meeting of representatives of the various branch rent reduction associations at 2 p.m. January 8 to discuss definite measures to be taken.

Yesterday the Committee sent another appeal to the local Tungpu, the Shanghai City Government, the City Government Council and various other Government organs requesting assistance.

The following is an abridged translation of the appeal:-

"Ever since the January 28th Incident, the business of industrial and commercial enterprises in Shanghai has been seriously affected. Numerous shops have closed, while the number of unemployed is daily increasing, and many of them, unable to find a decent means to earn a living, have resorted to crime.

"Although two years have elapsed since petitions were submitted for a general reduction in house rents, no official mandate for a reduction has been issued. Local citizens desire a reduction in house rents, but they have no alternative but to suspend the payment of house rents in the hope of making the landlords give a voluntary reduction. Landlords, however, are suing tenents in Court for payment of rent; many shops have been sealed up. Unless immediate relief be given, conditions will become very grave. We, therefore, submit you this petition with a request that you will immediately issue an official decree ordering a general reduction in house rents so as to alleviate the burden of the people."

D.C. (CRIME) 7108.
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political January 4, 1936.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. January 3 :-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.
Chen Kai, Vice Minister of Communications.
Chu Ming-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Madame Waung Ching-wei.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7 a.m. January 4 :-

Chang Jang (張溶), member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Kwang Hua University Students' National Salvation Association - meeting

Fifteen members of the Kwang Hua University Students' National Salvation Association held a meeting in the O.O.L. school, Lane 2146, No.11 Great Western Road, at 7 p.m. January 3, 1936. Hu Tse-ning (胡志寧) presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the Bureau of Public Safety be requested to withdraw the policemen stationed at the entrance to the University as their presence is liable to give visitors to the institution the impression that the students are ill behaved.

2. That all members of the Association be urged to maintain their efforts to promote the national salvation movement.

3. That the National Government be urged by letter to give a reply to the demands which have been submitted by local students in connection with the opposition to the autonomy movement in the North.

Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation - Activities

It has been learned that the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation, which was formed on December 21, 1935, has secretly organized eighteen propaganda groups to deliver open-air lectures against the autonomy in North China. The lectures will be delivered in Chinese territory, and the areas covered will comprise :

(1) Siccawei
(2) Hung Tseng Village (Chinese territory near Yangtszepoo)
(3) Pootung
(4) Nantao
(5) Jessfield Village
(6) Chapei.

Although a rule has been made that these groups are to confine their activities to Chinese controlled territory, it is possible that some of them acting through ignorance or obstinacy, may enter the Settlement near the border in the Eastern or Western Districts.

The members of the propaganda groups have been recruited mostly from the pupils of the Ai Chung Girls' School (愛群), 194 Dah Chih Road, Shanghai Girl ' Middle School, 69 Arsenal Road, Wei Ping (衛平) Middle School, 13 Rue Doumer and the Primary School of the Medhurst College, 650 Chaoufoong Road.

The Committee has prepared a manifesto entitled "A letter to the Women of the World," and arrangements are being made to have translations made in many languages for distribution abroad.

At 4.15 p.m. January 3, two Chinese girls holding a banner inscribed "Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation Propaganda Group" delivered a speech at the corner of Tongshan and Chaoufcong Roads to pedestrians relating to the autonomy opposition movement. The lecturers left ten minutes later.

The Federation has established a secret communication address in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. 599 Bubbling Well Road.

About forty Chinese pupils delivered open-air lectures relating to opposition to the autonomy movement to the public at Lan Nyi Doo (滿洲渡), Pootung, at 1 p.m. January 3. The lecturers refused to disclose their identity to a policeman who approached them, and left the scene at about 2.30 p.m.

Slogan Writing

Slogans of an anti-Japanese nature urging the people of China to unite and declare a general strike in order to overthrow the Kuomintang were written in black paint in the Chinese language on a wall on Changping Road near Hart Road during the early morning of January 3.

A single slogan calling for the downfall of the Kuomintang was also written in black paint on a wall on Peking Road near Kiangse Road on the same morning.

D.7108

January 2, 1936. Morning translation.

Students of Tung Chi University Return to Shanghai

The Appeal Groups of the students of Tung Chi University, who had intended to proceed to Nanking a few days ago, were stopped at Yusih. The group later detailed two representatives to proceed to Nanking.

The two representatives of the students of Tung Chi University, upon their arrival at Nanking, called on the Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan and submitted their views. The official promised to transmit their views to General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Yuan, for consideration.

The representatives were satisfied with the promise and returned to Shanghai on December 31.

D.7108

January 1 - 3,1936.

Local Repercussions in connection with Autonomy Movement in North China - activities of students

Propaganda groups each consisting of four students of the Fuh Tan University delivered open air lectures in Chapei and Kiangwan during the afternoon of January 2, 1936. Weather permitting, these groups will continue their lecturing campaign until January 7, 1936.

Local Bureau of Education publishes circular notice

The following is an abridged translation of a circular notice published in the Chinese press by the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government on December 31 :-

This Bureau is in receipt of a telegraphic instruction from the Ministry of Education, which reads as follows :-

"The Ministry of Education has recently requested by Bureaux of Education of various districts to grant permission to school authorities to modify at their discretion the dates for commencing and terminating the Winter Vacation in middle schools and other higher grade educational institutions. The Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government is hereby ordered that Winter Vacation for middle schools and higher grade educational institutions may commence at any time between Jan.4 and Jan.31 of the 25th Year of the Republic of China(1936) in which year the rule that the holidays must be given between Jan.18 and Jan. 31 will not be strictly enforced."

In view of the above instruction, the Bureau has adopted the following two measures :-

1) School authorities wishing to grant Winter Vacation from Jan.4 to Jan.31 may do so. Any school which takes advantage of this privilege must complete the examination of the students within the first two weeks of the second school term which begins on Feb.1 and ends on June 30, 1936 approximately.

2) Schools wishing to abide by the standing regulation and commencing the Winter Vacation on Jan.18, must hold an examination for the students on re-opening at the termination of the New Year holidays.

Notice No.39335 "Chiao"

Pan Kung-chan
Commissioner of the Bureau of Education
30/12/35

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
.....
INTELLIGENCE REPORT December 31,1935.
Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 30 :-

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance.

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.

Fu Jui-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Local Repercussions in connection with autonomy movement in North China

- Activities of students

In the afternoon of December 30, three propaganda groups (each consisting of five persons) organized by thestudents of the Ming Lih Middle School, 866 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, delivered open air lectures in Nantao with the object of urging the public to support the autonomy opposition movement, while other students posted notices dealing with the same matter on walls in Nantao.

Copies of two different handbills bearing on the anti-autonomy movement were surreptitiously distributed in the classrooms and corridors of the Liang Zai ( )Supplementary School, Rooms 301-312, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, at about 7.30 p.m. December 30,1935. The handbills are issued in the name of the Liang Zai Supplementary School Students' National Salvation Association. One of them, which is dated December 23, 1935, contains a manifesto urging the people to unite and fight against Japanese Imperialism, while the other, dated December 30, 1935, is in the nature of a letter addressed to students of the school informing them that the first general meeting of the Liang Zai Supplementary School was suppressed by the Imperialists who acted on information supplied by treacherous students. The letter

concludes with the following slogans :-

"Down with the Japanese Imperialism!"

"Down with traitors!"

"Oppose all 'false' autonomous governments!"

On December 30, the students of the following universities held meetings in their respective schools for the purpose of consoling their fellow students who recently returned to Shanghai after having unsuccessfully attempted to reach Nanking to submit an appeal to the Government in connection with the autonomy movement :-

Name of School	No.of students present	Remarks
Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan.	500	Reports were made on the work of the Support Committee formed by students of the University to render support to the students participating in the appeal.
Great China University, 2536 Chung San Road.	100	A report on the trip to Susieh was made. The attendance was entertained to tea.

The National Salvation Association of the Students of the Tsing Sing Middle School, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao, held a meeting at 3 p.m. December 30. Yung Ling (榮凌) presided and the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That Kiang Ling-sung (江靈松) and six others be appointe to form a picket committee.

2) That Ho Hwa (何華) and four others be appointed to serve on the propaganda committee.

3) That a news sheet entitled "Wall Paper" be published.

4) That all students who are staying in Shanghai be requested to attend meetings of the Association which will be held every morning.

workers of Japanese cotton mills to start a campaign to support the students in Peiping, to oppose the invasion of the Five Northern Provinces by the Japanese imperialists, and to demand that all naval, army and air forces be mobilized to overthrow the national traitor, Yin Ju-keng.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Activities of students

The propaganda groups organized by the students of the Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, continued functioning in Nantao on December 28. During the day members of these groups distributed handbills relating to the autonomy opposition movement and pasted notices on tramcars which, in addition to dealing with the same subject, also gave expression to sentiments of an anti-Japanese nature.

At 6 p.m. December 28, seventeen committee members of the Tsing Sing Middle School Students' National Salvation Association held a meeting on the premises of the school, Loh Ka Kang Road, Nantao. They decided to form propaganda groups and to send a representative to console the students who recently returned to Shanghai, after having unsuccessfully attempted to reach Nanking to submit an appeal to the Government.

Arrangements are also being made by the students of the Ming Lih Middle School, 866 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, to organize propaganda groups.

At 8 p.m. December 28, twenty representatives of the students of eight local universities and colleges held a meeting in the Kiaotung University, Avenue Hai_, O.O.L. Tan Ih-ming (譚一鳴), a student of Fun Tan University, made a report on the attempt made by local students to proceed to Nankin_ to submit an appeal to the National Government, and the circumstance which caused their plans to fail. After some discussio.., the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That in accordance with the instructions of General Chiang Kai-shek, each university appoint ten representatives to proceed to Nankin_ on January 15, 1936.
2. That the National Government be requested to announce its policy towards Japan.
3. That the Government be requested to protect the students participating in the patriotic movement.
4. That propaganda groups be formed by students of universities.
5. That efforts be made to organize a "University Students' National Salvation Federation."
6. That arrangements be made to exchange reports with students of other universities regarding the progress being made in the autonomy opposition movement.

On December 28, a manifesto opposing the autonomy movement in the North was published in local newspapers by the students of the Dah Chung Middle School, 103 Quinsan Road.

At 10.30 a.m. December 29, about fifty pupils of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, 2nd Floor, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking, applied to the Dean of the school for permission to hold a conference in one of their classrooms. The request was refused. At 2 p.m. the same day, ten representatives of the students called on the school principal, Li Kung-poh ( ), at the Orthopedic Hospital of Shanghai, 852 Route de Zikawei, where he is receiving medical treatment, repeated the request, and Mr. Li reiterated the refusal. Mr. Li also deprecated the attitude of the students and warned them to discontinue political activities. The callers agreed to observe this advice and withdrew at 3 p.m.

A notice warning all students to cease activities in connection with the autonomy opposition movement was posted on the notice board in the school on the morning of December 30.

On the morning of December 29, seventeen propaganda groups (each consisting of five persons) formed by the students of the Tsing Sing Middle School, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao, delivered open-air lectures in Nantao, urging the public to oppose the autonomy movement in North China. While the lecturing tour was in progress, copies of two handbills bearing on the autonomy movement were distributed. Both these handbills purport to emanate from the Students' National Salvation Association of the Tsing Sing Middle School ( ).

The Shanghai Various Middle School Students' National Salvation Federation entertained ten Chinese journalists to tea in the Wen Miao Park, Wen Miao Road, City, during the afternoon of December 29. Chen Ts-sing ( ), a student of the Dah Kung Vocational School, 574 Chuen Meng Road ( ), Nantao, delivered a speech eulogizing the Federation and deprecating the fact that certain unruly elements were endeavouring to avail themselves of the present political crisis to carry out subversive propaganda. In conclusion the speaker appealed to the journalists to assist the Federation by propagating the national salvation movement through the Chinese press.

- Great China University - Students hold dinner party in Chinese Y.M.C.A.

Thirty-two students and ex-students of the Great China University, Chung San Road, held a dinner party in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny, between 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. December 28. Previous to the party the students gave an assurance to the French Police, that the gathering would be of a social character, and that no reference would be made to the autonomy movement in North China.

- Activities of public bodies - Leading Educationalists form National Salvation Association

About two hundred prominent Chinese educationalists held a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association building, 480 Thibet Road, at 3.30 p.m. December 28 for the purpose of inaugurating the Shanghai Cultural Circle National Salvation Association. An executive committee of 27 members including the following were elected :-

Ma Sieng-pah ( ), an aged politician.

Sung Chung-su( ), a committee member of the Chinese National Bar Association and Dean of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan.

Huang Ning-tsz ( ), a Chinese Educationalist.

Kiang Wen-yu ( ), Chief of the Office of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society, 80 Route Vallon.

The principal promoter of this movement is Sung Chung-su ( ), who resides at No.53 Dao Yuen Fang ( ), Yu Yuen Road, and his house will be used as a communication address for the time being. No.53 Dao Yuen Fang ( ) is located off an Extra Settlement road.

Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation issues manifesto

On December 29 the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation issued a manifesto through local Chinese news agencies denouncing the "East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Council" as a puppet government of the "Enemy" and praising the spirit of students who staged demonstrations in opposition to the new state. The manifesto concludes by announcing that the Women's Federation was inaugurated on December 21 and appeals to all female citizens to join the organization without delay.

This Federation has no office, but liaison between the different groups is maintained by Sz Liang ( ), a lawyer, with offices at 1 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette, who is the principal promoter of the movement.

At 7.45 p.m. December 28, a meeting was held in the building of the Young Men's Lecturing Group, Chung Hwa Road, Small West Gate, City. About 200 persons representing various public bodies in Nantao were present. During the meeting, lectures were delivered by members of the Young Men's Lecturing Group in connection with the political situation in North China.

On December 29, the Mu-kiang Fellow Countrymen's Association, Lane 228, No.31 Burkill Road, issued a letter through the medium of the press urging the people to support the anti-autonomy movement in order to save the nation. The letter also requested the Government to punish the rebels responsible for that movement, and to take measures to protect the patriotic efforts of the students and public generally.

- Distribution of handbills in Pootung

At 2 p.m. December 29, handbills relating to the autonomy opposition movement were distributed to residents in Lai Nee Doo, Pootung, by four persons who appeared to be students. The handbills urge the labourers and merchants to unite for the purpose of effecting racial emancipation, and to cease work to emphasize their opposition to the indifferent attitude of the Government towards national interests in North China. Similar handbills were surreptitiously distributed by students on Nanking Road on the morning of December 24, 1935.

December 30, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Chao Pao (朝報) published the following comment on December 27:

POLICY OF BEING ON GOOD TERMS WITH NEIGHBOURS

Have we ever failed to recognize Japan as a neighbour of China? Japan's ambition is to annex China despite China's policy of being on good terms with neighbouring nations.

During the past four years, Japan has seized a great deal of Chinese territory. How foolish and ridiculous is our policy. It is probable that China will be compelled to withdraw to the South until she can retreat no further.

Is it absolutely necessary for China to be on good terms with such a neighbour?

Social Daily News (社友日報), a mosquito paper, published the following report on December 29:

DOO ZOONG YUEN IN HOSPITAL

Doo Zoong Yuen (杜重遠), publisher and editor of the "New Life Weekly" (新生週刊), is now in a certain clinic undergoing medical treatment. He occupies room No. 300

The Supreme Court has allowed Doo Zoong Yuen to make an appeal, but owing to certain circumstances, he intends to abandon the appeal.

World Morning News(晨報) published the following article on December 27 :-

ATTITUDE OF CHINESE AND FOREIGN POLICE TOWARDS DEMONSTRATORS.

In foreign countries, conflicts between the Police and demonstrators frequently occur, and it is always the Police that are attacked. The Police rarely employ brute force against demonstrators. As to the behaviour of foreign policemen towards Chinese, it differs from that which prevails in their country, because China is a "semi-colony" and the Chinese are slaves of all foreign countries. There is, therefore, no cause for alarm that foreign policemen should despise the Chinese.

What is strange is that the Chinese Police should also despise the Chinese demonstrators and often act brutally towards them and massacre them as if they were animals. The foreign policemen, relying upon power and influence, despise the Chinese because China is unable to defend her people. The Chinese Police and soldiers despise the Chinese citizens because they rely upon the influence of their superiors whom, they know, the citizens cannot touch for fear of the law. That is why the most unfortunate people in the world to-day are the Chinese people who are semi-slaves, and not the Koreans and the Indians although actually they are slaves.

December 30, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

PERSONS GIVEN SUSPENDED SENTENCES SHOULD BE ADMONISHED

On December 29, the Linistry of Justice issued the following circular order to all the Chinese Courts throughout the country:-

"In all cases when the defendants who have been given suspended sentences are handed to the care and protection of a person, the latter should solemnly admonish their charges from time to time. In cases where the defendants have not yet been handed to the protection and care of some person, the Judge passing the sentence should give a solemn admonition to the defendants at the time of passing sentence."

Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers (29/12) :-

LOCAL CULTURAL CIRCLES TO FORM NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

The inaugural meeting of the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association was held at the Ningpo Fellow-Provincials Association, Thibet Road, at 3 p.m. December 28 when more than 300 persons attended.

Sung Chung Shih (沈鈞儒), one of the chairmen of the presidium, in explaining the object of this Association, said that the Association would work for the unification of all local cultural societies with a view to accelerating the cultural movement, manifesting the spirit of nationalism of the Chinese people and upholding the sovereign and territorial rights of the country.

The China Sketch (中國漫畫), Volume 5, published the following article :-

THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

The autonomy movement in North China, directed by Mr. "X", was formally proclaimed on December 24 and the East Hopei Anti-Red Autonomous Council was formally instituted by the traitor Yin Ju Keng. This autonomy is similar to the puppet government established in the North East. Very soon the whole of North China will become a colony.

The only positive way for us to maintain the existence of our nation is to stimulate the movement for racial emancipation. Our Government should make use of the concentrated strength of the nation and struggle for the preservation of China's territorial sovereignty and integrity.

December 29, 1935. 2 Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

The 1,682 local students who had attempted to proceed to Nanking to petition the Government returned to Shanghai on the evening of December 27.

The service of the Nanking-Shanghai & Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways has been restored. Members of the Peace Preservation Corps and of the Public Safety Bureau posted at the North Railway Station have been withdrawn. At present only the policemen attached to the North Railway Branch of the Public Safety Bureau, railway policemen and a small number of officers of the Peace Preservation Corps are on duty at the North Station.

It is reported that the total loss of the Railways Administration from December 23 to December 28 is estimated at about $300,000.

The students of various schools, with the exception of those of Futan University who have been given three days' holiday, have resumed their studies.

At the request of the Ministry of Education and the students of Futan University, Mr. Lee Ton Hwei (李登輝), Principal of the university, will return to duty in a few days.

National Salvation Movement by Various Circles.

As a protest against the bogus organization in East Hopei, the students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois yesterday continued their propaganda among the people at Nanziang, Paoshan, Soongkiang, and other places. Fifteen propaganda groups left for these places at 8 a.m. yesterday.

A few days ago the students of the Dong Tsi (同濟) University formed a "Students' Self-Government Association." It is understood that representatives have been detailed to proceed to Nanking to petition the Government. Propaganda work will also be carried out among the people.

It is learned that the Middle School Students' National Salvation Federation, formed by the students of various local middle schools, will entertain reporters of various local newspapers and news agencies at 2 p.m. at the People's Educational Institute on Wen Miao Road (文廟路), Nantao.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

RENT REDUCTION MEETING POSTPONED

The Rent Reduction Movement Propaganda Meeting, scheduled to take place at 2 p.m. to-day at the Nan Fong Theatre (南方戲劇場), Avenue Edward VII, has been postponed.

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28. 12. 35

December 28, 1935. Morning Translation.

NIPPO

CHINESE AUTHORITIES CRITICIZED FOR RELEASING STUDENT WHO HAD ASSAULTED S.M.P. OFFICER.

It is reported that the Chinese authorities have been criticized for their insincerity in dealing with the student who had assaulted an officer of the S.M.P. on December 24 during the students' demonstration held on Nanking Road, because the First Special District Court had passed a sentence of three months imprisonment with the suspension of the execution for three years on the student who had assaulted a Sub-Inspector of the S.M.P. while he was executing his duty in suppressing students' demonstration on Nanking Road on December 24.

If the Chinese authorities are so insincere the maintenance of peace in the Settlement will not be possible.

CHUNG-SHAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS RESOLVE TO GO ON HUNGER STRIKE

The students of the Chung-Shan University in Canton have resolved to go on a hunger strike for three days in sympathy with the students' movements in Peiping and Shanghai.

MAINICHI

MR. SUMA IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Suma, Japanese Consul-General at Nanking, arrived in Shanghai on December 27 on the S. S. Gokuyo Maru. He will leave here for Japan on December 29 to submit a report to the Foreign Office.

ADMIRAL OIKAWA RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander of the Third Fleet, returned here from the North on December 26 on the flagship "Idzumo."

MILITARY CONFERENCE TO BE HELD BY KWANTUNG ARMY

A Domei telegram from Hsinking dated December 27 reports that the high officials of the Kwantung Army will hold a conference with Major-General Oihara, who returned there from Peiping, to receive a detailed report from him on the result of the autonomy movement in North China and to discuss the North China affairs.

Major-General Oihara states that

December 28, 1935. Morning Translation.

The Social Mercury (社会新聞), Volume XIII, No. 6, published the following article contributed by Zai Ming :- (Abbreviated Translation).

THE TRUE FACTS OF THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT

It is known to all that the so-called autonomous movement in North China was started under the false claim that it is the people's wish, but in reality it was at the instigation of a certain nation which is planning to establish a second puppet state. With this object in view, it is doing its best to frustrate the efforts of our government to readjust the internal administration of the country.

When General Ho Ying Chin left for the North, the Tokyo "Asahi Shimbun" alleged that the General's presence in the North would aggravate the situation. What Japan's real motive is we are not in a position to say, but her protest against General Ho's departure for Northern China constitutes an interference with the domestic affairs of China and obstructs the enforcement of her administrative power within her own territory. Japan has informed Great Britain and the United States that she will not interfere with the People's Autonomous Movement in North China, which is a purely Chinese domestic affair, but she has intimated that she will not remain indifferent if it affects the interests of peace in China, Japan, or 'Manchukuo', should the Chinese Government adopt forcible measures to suppress this movement. In other words, Japan is prepared to protect this movement by resorting to military force. This shows that the relations between Japan and the autonomous movement are the same as those between a nursemaid and a child.

The proclamation of the autonomous movement which bears the significance of foreign instigation is intended for the purpose of partitioning Chinese territory, reducing the efforts of the Chinese national unification and accelerating the crisis for the annihilation of the Chinese race. What the traitorous elements care most about is how to please Japan.

With a view to safeguarding the puppet state in Manchuria, Japan must first annihilate Chinese influence from North China, and in order to secure Mongolia, Japan must seize privileges for her free movements in North China. If Japan desires to monopolize the financial market in North China, she must first secure the control of the political administration in that territory. Being anxious to attain these objects, Japan has resorted to all sorts of aggression and coercion.

Ever since June last, the situation in North China has become increasingly tense. The dissolution of the Tangpu and the withdrawal of the government troops from the district were all due to the Japanese oppression and coercion. However, despite all this, the traitors in North China were rendered powerless to extend their underhand activities, as the government officials and the civilians in North China were all on the alert. These traitors therefore started the bogus autonomous movement under the false pretence of acceding

to the people's wishes, and instigated a small number of unscrupulous elements to create disturbances, such as the "Hsiangho Uprising" and "Tientsin Incident". Japanese ronins participated in every one of these incidents, while Japanese newspapers willingly spread propaganda for them. The Japanese officials on the other hand demanded that the Chinese Government should devise political measures to effect the settlement of these incidents. The situation has become graver after the proclamation, by the traitor Yin Ju Keng, of a bogus autonomous government in Eastern Hopei without permission from the National Government, and as a result the people in North China, being unable to remain tolerant any more, started extensive demonstrations in Peiping and Tientsin as a protest against this self styled autonomy.

The Students Movement in Peiping

Meanwhile over 180 professors in Peiping have issued a joint manifesto denouncing this movement. Some 4,000 students of the universities of Peiping started demonstrations and held processions on the morning of December 9 in protesting against the establishment of a bogus autonomous organization in North China by some disgruntled politicians under the pretext of pleasing the public. They have made the following demands:-

(1) To preserve the political administration and territorial sovereignty of China.
(2) To protest against the separation of Chinese territory.
(3) To protest against secret diplomacy and to demand the publication of the diplomatic negotiations between China and Japan.
(4) To demand the freedom of assembly, speech, publications and patriotic movements.
(5) To cease all civil wars immediately.
(6) To protest against the arrest of civilians at will.
(7) To demand the immediate release of the arrested students.

Such an unanimous demonstration of national spirit will no doubt cause a serious blow to those who intend to partition Chinese territory. They therefore instigated the forces under Li Siu Sin (李守信) to create disturbances at Ku Yuan (沽源) and Pao Chong (寶昌) in East Charhar and to hold demonstrations at Kalgan with a view to aggravating the situation.

The so-called North China Question was created due to many complications. We must understand that a complete settlement of this question cannot be secured in a day. It requires the concentrated efforts and the perseverance of the entire Chinese nation to overcome the intrigues of our aggressor.

Government's Principles to Cope with the Situation

The National Government has devised all possible measures to deal with this question, and has decided, under the following four principles, to create the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, with General Sung Cheh Yuan as its Chairman, as the supreme political

organization for the two provinces and Peiping and Tientsin:-
1) That measures should be devised for the maintenance of the peace and order in the district so as to adapt them to the circumstances.
2) That China's territorial sovereignty and integral rights be not impaired.
3) That the establishment of this Council should be an appropriate occasion for the revival of the Chinese nation.
4) That appropriate persons should be appointed to shoulder the government's responsibility so as to avoid further complications.

However, according to the Japanese newspapers, the Japanese Foreign Office is still adopting a calm attitude towards the creation of this Political Council. Nevertheless the question whether the bogus autonomous government established by the traitor Yin Ju Keng in Eastern Hopei can be abolished or not rests with the future attitude of the Japanese Authorities.

Central China Daily News (Peiping telegram) dated Dec.27.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE IN MONGOLIA ONLY A RUMOUR

On December 26 the Peiping Office of the Mongolian Political Council received the following telegram from the Council:-

"The report that Prince Tuh (德王) has declared independence has been ascertained to be untrue and another report that Prince Tuh ordered the independence of the three Banners in the western part of the Inner Mongolia was spread by a certain newspaper."

In a telegram from Kueihwa (歸化), it is mentioned,

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December 28, 1935. Morning Translation.

Mayor Wu Teh Chen's Open Letter To The Students.

With the return of the entire body of the student petitionists last night, Mayor Wu Teh Chen issues the following open letter addressed to the students :-

"As a result of the earnest advice given by the government and local educational authorities, the entire body of the local students, who attempted to proceed to Nanking to submit an appeal, returned to Shanghai from Wusih at 3 p.m. yesterday. I cannot suppress my feelings of joy at your return.

"When you gathered around the Shanghai North Station and occupied the trains with the object of submitting an appeal, did you ever give a thought to the bad atmosphere prevailing over Shanghai at that time? The public is in sympathy with your patriotism, but in view of the difficulties now confronting China and the much complicated condition in Shanghai, reactionary elements attempt to take advantage of the situation to create disturbances. On the day following your gathering at the North Station, a crowd of about 4000 persons assembled and simultaneously reactionary handbills made their appearance. A crowd of 1000 persons gathered along Paoshan Road ready to start trouble in an attempt to cause a tragic incident. In view of the trying situation, I made every effort to persuade a portion of the students to return to their schools, whilst for your safety sake I was compelled to order the train to leave the station.

"Upon your departure westward, I immediately detailed responsible officials to come forward to take care of you and at the same time I asked the principals of various schools to assist in the persuasion. I was worried all day long over your conditions. Fortunately, the students of the Tungchi University came back on December 25, whilst the entire body returned yesterday afternoon. Although your train has not reached Nanking, yet your wishes have already been conveyed by me and have even been accepted by the National Government. Since you have returned, you must henceforth restrain yourselves and wait for the moment when you can offer practical service to the government.

"I need not repeat my views about how the youths of to-day should serve their country, as I explained to you in my statement on December 21. If we have an actual and deep understanding of the present national difficulties, we shall realize that to serve the country in a true spirit does not constitute merely a moment's indignation but an everlasting struggle. We must not be misled by our feelings and we must not mistake the outside appearance as the practical one. During the past national salvation movements, there has always existed one very sad factor, that is to say, the misuse of our energy. Such will not prove of any value in the alleviating of our national crisis, and it will only do harm to the community. It is much to be deplored by those who love their country with true spirit. China will become a strong nation only when our awakening youths realize the real cause of their national crisis, concentrate their energy to serve their country in a body, and under the leadership of the Central Government, struggle for the existence of their nation. In this manner only will it be possible to bring back everlasting glory to our nation.

"I hope you will pay heed to my views."

December 28, 1935. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Precautionary Measures enforced in Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow

Generals Koh Ching Lung, Wu Teh Chen and Chen Chi Zung appointed as Officers-in-Charge

Precautionary measures were enforced in Nanking as from December 26. General Koh Ching Lung (何应钦) has issued a proclamation containing the following rules governing the measures:-

(1) All meetings, associations, newspapers, magazines, publications, posters, slogans, etc. will be suppressed when found to endanger the peace.

(2) All mail matters and telegrams will be censored and, if necessary, will be detained or confiscated.

(3) All steamers, vehicles and airplanes, leaving or entering, will be inspected and, if necessary, their operations will be prevented or their principal routes and air lines will be obstructed.

(4) All suspicious passengers will be searched.

(5) All suspicious organizations will be inspected, but no intentional harm will be done.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

Students returned Shanghai Yesterday as a Result of repeated persuasion by the Authorities

Over 1,000 students of Futan University and various other local middle schools who left Shanghai on December 24 for the purpose of submitting appeals to the Nanking Authorities arrived at Kao Jao, West of Wusih, on December 26. They could not proceed any further because the rails there had been removed.

On the morning of December 27, Koh Ching Lung, Nanking Gendarmerie Commander, Mr. Pan Kung Tsai, Commissioner of the Shanghai Bureau of Education, Mr. Li Dah Chao, a departmental chief of the Shanghai City Government, and delegates from the Ministry of Education and the principals and professors of the various local schools arrived at the place and advised the students on the trains to alight from the locomotives and to gather at the Chung Nan Theatre, near the Wusih Station. They then earnestly advised the students to return Shanghai which the latter agreed to do. The students, therefore, boarded the trains and left Wusih at 3 p.m. yesterday and arrived at Nanziang at 6.05 p.m. when they were conveyed to their respective schools by the vehicles of the Shanghai City Government.

On their way to Shanghai, the students held a conference in the trains at the which the following decisions were reached:-

1) That the Hopei-Charhar Political Council should be abolished.
2) That protection should be rendered to the students movement.
3) That the Peiping students who were arrested should be released.
4) That compensation be accorded to the injured students in Peiping and Shanghai as well as to the relatives of those who have succumbed to their wounds.
5) That punishment be meted out to those responsible officers.
6) That all traitors be eradicated.
7) That the lost territory be recovered and that an expeditionary force be despatched to punish the traitor Yin Ju Keng.
8) That freedom of speech be accorded.

Students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois to Conduct Extensive Propaganda for National Salvation.

In view of the critical condition of China which is being faced with an acute national crisis, the entire body of students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois have decided to conduct an extensive propaganda for three days commencing from to-day, with a view to arousing the public to the necessity of national unification.

Sun Ya Middle School Students National Salvation Association to Issue Manifesto

The Sun Ya (孫中) Middle School Students National Salvation Association issued the following manifesto yesterday addressed to the various government organs, public bodies and schools throughout this country.-

"It is indeed a great misfortune to China that she has been subject to repeated foreign aggressions. The wound which she received as a result of the outbreak of the North-East Incident is extensive and serious. However, the traitor Yin Ju Keng, taking advantage of the national crisis, openly revolted against the National Government. All those who have any enthusiasm at all are extremely indignant at his activities. Our government, being responsible for the maintenance of peace, and the prevention of foreign aggression cannot shift its responsibility onto others' shoulders. It should issue an official decree to punish the traitor Yin Ju Keng with a view to enforcing its discipline, so as to bring about the unification of a revolutionary spirit. Under the principle of "loving the nation whilst studying," the students of this institut have sworn to adopt unanimous activities with the other youths of this country, in order to back up our government."

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT Dec. 28, 1935.

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at ~~7.18~~ a.m. December 28 :-

Fu Jui-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Student Activities

The train carrying 1,100 students which left Shanghai North Station at about 5 p.m. December 24, ostensibly for Nanking, came back on December 27, 1935. It arrived at Nanziang at 6.25 p.m. The coaches containing the students stopped there and the locomotive was disconnected and sent to Parkham Road Junction. On seeing the locomotive depart, the students fearing that they would be kept at Nanziang for the night raised a protest and began to break up the furniture and fittings of the coaches. On being assured by Mr. Li Dah-chao ( ), Chief of the 1st Department of the Shanghai City Government, and several officers of the Peace Preservation Corps, who came to the scene that arrangements had been made to convey them to Shanghai in buses and trucks, they became peaceful and desisted from doing further damage. After a wait at Nanziang lasting about an hour, twenty six motor buses were made available for the transportation of the students. About 950 of them boarded these vehicles, and proceeded to their respective schools. The remaining 200, who were all students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, were taken by train to Kiangwan where they arrived at 10.15 p.m. The Fuh Tan

students were taken from the Kiangwan Station to the university in buses belonging to the school.

At 11.25 p.m. ten representatives of the students who had participated in the journey to Wusieh held a conference with their fellow students in the Gymnasium of the Fuh Tan University, and made a report on the trip to Wusieh. The students of Fuh Tan University have decided to hold a meeting in the school premises at 2 p.m. to-day, December 28, to mark their gratefulness to the students who participated in the demonstration on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

In the evening of December 27, the Dean of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium, Nanking Road, summoned four representatives of the Students' National Salvation Association of the school to his office, and advised them to cease all political activities. The representatives promised that the students would abide by this advice.

Five propaganda groups each consisting of five to ten persons organized by the students of the Institute fechnique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette, delivered open-air lectures relating to the autonomy opposition movement, in Nantao and the City during the afternoon of December 27. During the lectures, copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the Students' National Salvation Association of the School were distributed among the audience, and posters dealing with the same subject were pasted on walls and electric poles.

At 5.30 p.m. December 27, nine committee members of the National Salvation Association organized by the students of the Kiangsi Vocational School, Pao An Road ( ), Nantao, held a meeting on the premises of the school and decided that arrangements be made to form propaganda groups, and to notify all students to remain in Shanghai during the New Year Holidays.

- Meeting to be held in Kiaotung University at 2 p.m. to-day

Representatives of students of local universities will hold a meeting at 2 p.m. to-day,Dec.28, 1935 in the Kiao-tung University, Avenue Haig,O.O.L. to discuss measures for enforcing the national salvation movement.

- Prevention of Use of Telephones to further student agitation

It is reported that the Chinese Telephone Bureau has been instructed to tap all telephone calls put through by students of the Chinan University to students of other schools, and to sever communication between the speakers in case conversations bearing on the autonomy movement take place.

- Ministry of Communications instructs China Merchants Steam Navigation Company not to convey students to Nanking

At 8.30 p.m.on Dec. 26, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company,9 The Bund,received a confidential telegram from the Ministry of Communications,containing instructions that all sailings to Nanking be discontinued in case the students endeavour to secure free passages by water to the capital.

- Propaganda denouncing Autonomy Movement

Copies of a publication entitled the "Traitors Extermination Weekly," issues Nos.1 and 2, were obtained by the Municipal Police in Western Chapei on December 25. Apart from denouncing the autonomy movement started by Yin Ju-keng in North China, these pamphlets call upon the general public to overthrow traitors in order to maintain the territorial integrity of China.

- New National Salvation Associations formed

Two new associations have been formed during the past few days for the purpose of furthering opposition to the creation of the autonomous state in the North. These organizations are called :

Tseng Chung ( ) Bookstore Employees' National Salvation Association, Lane 284, 5 Foochow Road, and

Woosung Marine Products College Students' National Salvation Association, 2 Sui Tsai Road ( ), Woosung Forts.

Martial Law enforced in Chinese territory

Copies of a proclamation announcing that Martial Law has been brought into force were posted in Chinese controlled territory at 1 p.m. December 27.

Nanking-Shanghai Train Service resumed

The train service between Nanking and Shanghai North Station was resumed this morning, December 28. The slow train to Nanking left the Shanghai North Station at 5.30 a.m. to-day, about fifteen minutes behind scheduled time. All entrances to the Shanghai North Station were opened to the general public at 4 a.m. December 28 and the barbed wire barricades between the station and the roadway were removed.

(3)

December 25, 1935. Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES REQUEST THE S.M.C. TO EXERCISE STRICT CONTROL OVER THE STUDENTS MOVEMENT

A With the development of the students' demonstrations against the autonomous movement in North China, anti-Japanese activities are being openly carried out in the Settlement, thereby arousing more uneasiness.

Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General, called on Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., on the morning of December 24 and requested him to exercise strict measures. Mr. Fessenden promised to comply with the request.

B The Consul-General had intended to interview Mayor Wu but owing to pressure of work Mayor Wu was unable personally to meet the Consul-General. Therefore, Mr. Ishii spoke with the Mayor over the telephone and requested him to control the movement. The Mayor promised to comply with the request.

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE HANDBILLS PRINTED BY THE COMMERCIAL PRESS

C Amongst the handbills disseminated at the North Station and on Nanking Road, Honan Road, and other places several anti-Japanese pamphlets were found. These handbills were printed at the Commercial Press by several tens of printers under the direction of one Chow Chao Chi, an employee of the concern.

On December 24, workmen of a certain factory went on strike and marched to the North Station to take part in the students' demonstration.

The Public Safety Bureau has not yet decided what attitude to adopt towards the movement which is assuming a serious aspect.

JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE PROTECT JAPANESE RESIDENCES

D Following the demonstration held on Nanking Road yesterday, members of the 2nd Section of the local Japanese Consular Police immediately proceeded to the scene and adopted precautionary measures at Japanese business concerns and residences on this road.

SI Please have "A" and "B" noted in diary.
Please verify "C" and "D" and Report. JHS

Recorded JK 27/12

December 27, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

The Mass Livelihood(大众生活), a weekly periodical, published the following article on December 21 :-

ARE PEIPING AND TIENTSIN STILL UNDER CHINA'S JURISLICTION?

I think the Chinese masses living outside Peiping and Tientsin will regard me as a madman for asking such a question: "Are Peiping and Tientsin still under China's jurisdiction?"

To-day, military aeroplanes that are not of Chinese ownership are daily flying over Peiping and Tientsin, and in the latter district a large military aerodrome, occupying a piece of land measuring about 1,000 mow, is under construction. As I have not been to foreign countries, I cannot say whether the flying of Chinese military aeroplanes in Great Britain, America or Japan would be permitted. My common sense tells me that if Peiping and Tientsin are still Chinese territory, China should not allow such activities.

Reports have been constantly appearing in the newspapers that the government of a "friendly nation", in order to protect the safety of North China, is opposed to the troops of the Chinese Government proceeding to the North because of a certain treaty. At present, large numbers of soldiers of the "friendly nation" have concentrated in Peiping and Tientsin.

I personally witnessed the autonomous movement in Tientsin. On a certain morning I saw 10 trucks, carrying a large number of ragged drug addicts, some in military uniforms, appear on a thoroughfare in a certain Concession of Tientsin. I at first thought that these drug addicts were under arrest. Two hours later rumours were prevalent and "extras" were on sale. I bought a copy and on reading it I learnt that these drug addicts were dare-to-die representatives who were on their way to the City Government to demand autonomy and ready to take over the administration.

Such a state of affairs exists not only in Peiping and Tientsin, but also in the demilitarized zones in East Hopei which are at present forcibly occupied by the rebel Yin Zu Keng and which have openly seceded from Nanking. Of late, groups of "xx" soldiers, fully armed, could be seen everyday visiting various Hsiens throughout the province of Hopei, conducting surveys everywhere. These soldiers even force the inhabitants to sign pro-autonomy manifestoes which they carry with them already prepared, and those who refuse to comply with their order are instantly shot to death.

Some time ago, our government officials declared that no loss of China's sovereign rights would be tolerated and that they would not yield. But do not the present conditions in Hopei constitute loss of sovereign rights to China? Do not the changes that have taken place in North China indicate that the moment has come for sacrifices?

December 24, 1935. 2 Afternoon Translation.

The China Sketch (中國漫畫), Volume 5, published the following article :- (Abbreviated Translation)

THE NORTH CHINA QUESTION

The Chinese people are paying close attention to the autonomous movement in North China and the activities of the shameless traitor Yin Ju Keng. It is known to all who is at the back of these activities. It is said that as soon as the North China Question has been settled, China will have no other vital problems to be solved. Such a statement will obscure public understanding of this important question in which the life or death of the Chinese race is bound up. We warn the Chinese people that our most vital problem to-day is the preservation of the Chinese race.

In the beginning the North-Eastern Question appeared to have no connection with other parts of China. When China's North-Eastern territory was lost, it seemed that the affair was closed. It was not believed at the time that the loss of the North-East was the commencement of the collapse of the whole of China, and would eventually develop into a problem affecting the very existence of the Chinese race. Facts have now proved that this belief was absolutely wrong.

We are strongly opposed to the autonomous government instigated by the enemy. If this movement can be suppressed temporarily, could it be said to have settled the North China Question? Even if there had been no movement for self-government, could any piece of territory in which Chinese troops are not allowed free movement, and Chinese officials and civilians can be arrested at will, be regarded as a part of China? There are many methods of aggression, such as by economic rapprochement, cultural co-operation, etc. We should not allow ourselves to be deceived but we should pay careful attention to the fact that even a settlement of the dispute would not give practical benefits, but would on the contrary give rise to endless trouble.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

MEASURES GOVERNING BAIL, ETC.

The Ministry of Justice has drawn up the following measures governing the placing of defendants under bail, etc.:-

During the trial of a case when it is believed that the defendant will file an appeal which cannot be concluded within the specified period after the conclusion of the case, the Court may suspend the detention of the defendant and instruct him to provide bail, or place him under the protection and control of another person, or restrict his place of residence. If the defendant has already provided bail, restrictions may be placed on his place of residence; and if restrictions have already been placed on his residence, he may be placed under the protection and control of another. The Judge of the Court of First Instance, who hears the case, will personally verify whether or not the person or shop providing the bail is acceptable, or whether the person under whose protection and control a defendant is placed is in a position to fulfil his obligations

December 24, 1935. Afternoon translation.

Kuo Sin Weekly (國訊) published the following comment on December 21:-

THE STUDENTS PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

The students movement which has been quiet for a long time is being revived. Although the movement cannot remedy the situation in North China, it shows that the spirit of the Chinese people is still active. We are in full sympathy with the students.

During the past four years, the advance of the aggressive policy of our strong neighbour has been unprecedented. China has made concessions again and again and our enemy is pushing on its invasion ceaselessly.

Will China be in a position to endure such invasions for four more years?

The people should unite and work for national salvation in order to console the students.

7103.

December 24, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

NICHI NICHI

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A JAPANESE

A Japanese named Tokuichi Sakai, aged 58, of Nagasaki arrived in Shanghai on December 21 and stayed at the Yamato Hotel. On December 22 he removed to No. 23 Nanzing Road, the home of Mr. K. Yamanaka. At about 11 p.m. December 22, Sakai left the house saying that he had some engagement. At 1 a.m. December 23, the local Japanese Consular Police received a report from the Purser of the s.s. "Kazan Maru" that he had saved a Japanese who had attempted to commit suicide. Sakai was taken to the Consulate, where it was revealed that he had jumped into the river to commit suicide but was picked up by the crew of a sampan and then removed to the "Kazan Maru". Mr. Yamanaka was ordered to appear before the Consular Police. It is believed that Sakai is mentally deranged.

HIPPO

THE CHINESE STUDENTS MOVEMENT

The Chinese students movement has been intensified. A characteristic of the present movement is that the students of mission schools maintained by British and Americans, especially those of the latter, are taking a prominent part. This is a reflection of the British and American attitude towards autonomy of North China. As professors of universities seem to be instigating the movement, developments are being carefully watched. It is a fact that politicians who had failed to secure office in the newly organized Chinese Government are encouraging the movement behind the scenes.

As it is feared that these activities may develop into an anti-Government and anti-Chiang Kai Shek movement, the Nanking Government will adopt suppressive measures.

The anti-autonomous movement of the students which has spread throughout China is being regarded by the Nanking Government as a patriotic movement, therefore the Chinese Authorities are not suppressing it. Recent developments indicate that the movement is being secretly instigated from behind by third parties and radical elements and communists. It has, therefore, been decided to summon to Nanking the Presidents of universities at various places and to give them instructions regarding the policy to be adopted in directing the students.

Representatives of students will also be summoned to Nanking before January 15 next year when General Chiang Kai Shek will personally warn them not to act thoughtlessly.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH December 24, 1935.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Activities of students

As a result of a decision reached at a meeting held in the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, at 10 a.m. December 23, about 500 students of this institution at 11 a.m. the same day marched from Kiangwan to the North Railway Station and demanded free rail transportation to Nanking in order that they might impress upon the Government the necessity for action in connection with the Autonomy Movement in North China. With a view to frustrating their intentions, the Public Safety Bureau placed about sixty men on East Ti Yoeh Wei Road, Kiangwan, and erected barbed wire barricades at a point on that thoroughfare near the Shanghai Dairy Farm. The students, however, succeeded in evading these precautions.

A 7108

On reaching the railway crossing on Paoshan Road, the students were again hindered by the Chinese Police who closed the railway gates, but also without effect. The students reached the North Station at 12.50 p.m. They demanded free transportation to Nanking and on being refused by the Station Master boarded the coaches of a train due to leave for Nanking at 1.20 p.m. The Railway Authorities retaliated by moving the engine of this train out of the Station, and later on in the day closed the booking offices and cancelled the dispatch of all trains.

At 3.50 p.m. a warning to all persons other than the railway staff to leave the station precincts was broadcast on the premises of the Shanghai North Station by means of

amplifiers. At the same time students were warned to obey the instruction immediately under pain of expulsion by force. The warning was, however, ignored by the students and no attempt was made to give effect to the threat.

At 4 p.m. December 23, 500 members of the Public Safety Bureau and 200 members of the Peace Preservation Corps were dispatched to the North Station with the intention of ejecting the students from the railway coaches, but this order was cancelled as a result, it is reported, of instructions from Nanking.

The train from Hangchow, which normally arrives at Shanghai North Station at 4.05 p.m. was diverted to the Shanghai South Station on December 23.

At about 7 p.m. General Tsai Ching-chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety and Mr. Pan Kung-chai, Chief of the Bureau of Education, arrived at the Shanghai North Station. They attempted to persuade the students to agree to send five delegates to Nanking and the rest to return to their school. The students, however, refused this offer.

The number of students at the North Station had increased to about 1,600 at 9 a.m. this morning.

The Bus Service between Chapei and the Civic Centre was suspended by official orders from 11.40 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. on December 23, in order to render movements of students in that area difficult.

Owing to lack of locomotives, the train due to leave Shanghai South for Hangchow at 4.40 p.m. was cancelled and the train due to leave at 6.10 p.m. Dec. 23 did not start until 7.10 p.m.

Members of the Bureau of Public Safety are now patrolling in motor cars along the Ziang Ying, Kiangwan and Sui Dien Roads. These thoroughfares connect Chapei with Kiangwan and the Civic Centre.

A large number of students gathered about 8.45 a.m. Dec. 24 in the compound of the Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and later endeavoured to stage a demonstation on Nanking Road. They resisted efforts by the Police to induce them to disperse, with the result that two Police officers were assaulted and five students arrested. The prisoners will be brought before the Special District Court to-day.

Efforts are being made in Chapei to induce the students of the various schools there to assemble at the North Station where about 1,600 have already arrived. Efforts are also being made to induce the students of Chinese Territory south of the French Concession to proceed to the South Station for the purpose of commandeering locomotives to take the train-load of students now at the North Station to Nanking.

Certain extremist elements among students of the following local middle schools are opposing the Middle School Students' National Salvation Federation which was recently inaugurated on the ground that it is a subsidiary organ of the Kuomintang :-

Name of School and Address	No.of students	No.of students interested in the present movement
Tseng Feng Middle School, 204 Route Prosper Parie.	400	60
Medhurst College, 690 Chaoufoong Road.	400	20
Kwang Hsia Middle School, 40 Moulmein Road.	240	40
Middle School of the Chinan University, Chenju.	400	40
Chung Kuo Middle School, Route Sieyes.	400	60
Wei Bing Middle School, 13 Route Doumer.	130	20

It is learned that the extremist elements among the students have organized a new body entitled "Shanghai Middle Class Students' National Salvation Federation (上海中等學生救國聯合會), and have two students of the Tseng Feng Middle School, named Chun Suh-koh (裴式高), and Li Dah Yung (李大鏞) to maintain liaison between the various schools.

At about 9.30 a.m. December 22 ten representatives of the new organization assembled in the Tseng Feng Middle School, 204 Route Prosper Paris, and attempted to hold a meeting. They were prevented from doing so, however, by the school authorities who stated that no meeting could be held without permission from the French Police.

At 2 p.m. the same day, Chang Siao-tung (張小通), a representative of the local Tangpu, called at this school and informed the principal of the necessity of suppressing all illegal activities among the students.

At 3.15 p.m. December 23, a meeting was held under the auspices of the Middle School Students' National Salvation Federation in the hall of the Public Recreation Ground, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao. About forty persons who claimed to represent twenty local middle schools were present. Yang Ling (楊 琳), a student of the Fuhtan Middle School, presided. During the meeting, representatives of the Tseng Feng Middle School, 204 Route Prosper Paris, and the Chung Kuo Public School, Route Sieyes, suggested that the students of local middle schools should proceed to Nanking for the purpose of demonstrating their opposition to the Autonomy Movement in the North. This suggestion was opposed by the majority of the attendance. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the question regarding the appeal to the National Government be decided later.
2. That the following sections be formed :-
   (a) Secretariat
   (b) General Affairs
   (c) Accounting
   (d) Propaganda
   (e) Picketing.
3. That a circular telegram be issued opposing the creation of an autonomy state in the North and drawing the attention of the Chinese public to the matter.
4. That a manifesto be issued.
5. That the National Government be requested to instruct the Chinese Authorities at Peiping and Tientsin to release the students recently arrested for having participated in the demonstrations against the Autonomy Movement.

In the afternoon of December 23, students of the Chien Tsang Middle School, Lunghwa Road, Nantao, held a meeting in the school premises and decided to form a "National Salvation Association of the Students of Chien Tsang Middle School". It was also resolved that telegrams be circulated opposing the Autonomy Movement in North China and urging the National Government to suppress the rebels by force.

The students of the Chung Kuo Middle School, 386 Route Sieyes, numbering about 400, suspended studies this morning, December 24.

- Distribution of handbills opposing the Autonomy Movement in North China

Copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the Youth Faith Society, and opposing the Autonomy Movement in the North were thrown from the roof of the New World Amusement Centre on to Bubbling Well Road at 5.10 p.m. December 23. This handbill is similar to those thrown from the Sincere Roof Garden on December 22.

Copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the "Shanghai Youths Lih Ying (滬青勵進) Literary Society", dated December 24, were distributed on the night of December 23/24 amongst the students gathered at the Shanghai North Station. The handbill opposes the Autonomy Movement in North China and urges the Government to suppress the rebels.

The following handbills bearing on the anti-Autonomy movement were distributed by the Fuhtan University students on Dec. 23 while marching from their school to Shanghai North Station:-

"A manifesto by students of Fuhtan University in connection with the national salvation movement."

"A letter to brethren throughout the nation issued by the 'Group of Fuhtan University Students to proceed to Nanking to appeal for the launching of a Punitive Drive against Rebels' who are responsible for the "autonomy" movement."

A handwritten poster urging the unemployed to join the national salvation movement and to attend a mass meeting to be held on the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao, at 10 a.m. January 1, 1936, was found pasted on a wall on North Szechuen Road, north of Boone Road, at 3.45 p.m. December 23. A translation of the poster is attached to this report as an appendix.

Three similar posters were found pasted on a wall in Thibet Road near Kuling Road at 9.30 p.m. the same day.

- <u>School Authorities prohibit absence of students</u>

At 7 a.m. December 22, the authorities of the following schools posted notice in their respective school premises, prohibiting students from taking leave without substantial reasons :-

Ming Lih Middle School for Girls,
293 Wen Miao Road, City.
Chun Nyi Middle School,
501 Chueh Meng Road, Nantao.
Dah Kung Vocational School,
745 Chueh Meng Road, Nantao.

- Activities of the San Peh & Hung Shing Steamship Companies Tallymen's Club

Twenty members of the San Peh and Hung Shing Steamship Companies Tallymen's Club, at a meeting held in their office at Hung Shing Li, Lee Ma Road, Nantao, between 1.30 p.m. and 3 p.m. on December 22, decided to unite various tallymen's organizations with a view to despatching a joint telegram to the National Government, demanding the launching of a punitive drive against the rebels in the North.

Japanese Naval Landing Party - Manoeuvres

Manoeuvres will be carried out by all detachments of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, with the exception of the tank and artillery units, between 4 a.m. and 7 a.m. December 26, in the Northern, Eastern and Western areas of the Settlement.

December 24,1935.

Translation of a handwritten poster found pasted on a wall on North Szechuen Road, north Boone Road, at 3.45 p.m. December 23, 1935.

"New Year's Day, 1936, will be the date when a general mobilization of the unemployed will take place. At 10 a.m. on that day, a mass meeting will be held on the Shanghai Municipality Recreation Ground, Zia Jao, Wantao, after which a procession will be formed and the following demands submitted to the Authorities :-

1) That work be provided for the unemployed.

2) That the right to organize people's movements and national salvation associations be restored to the people.

3) That the National Government recover the lost provinces.

4) That a revolutionary foreign policy be adopted.

5) That all illegal organizations prejudicial to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China be opposed.

"All patriotic citizens should arise in response to this call to oppose the autonomy movement in the North.

"All unemployed masses ! Rise and unite in order to organize a league of unemployed workers for the salvation of the nation and demand work or bread from the Government! Patriotic citizens, irrespective of your walk in life, join the national salvation movement and respond to the appeal of the students in Peiping to oppose the autonomy movement in North China. Do not despatch telegrams which are useless, but mobilize and appeal to the Government. Organize processions to demonstrate your opposition to all bogus political organizations. We are prepared to sacrifice ourselves to support the Government.

"Unemployed masses ! Do not forget the robbers who created the September 18 and January 28 Incidents, annexed the territory of our country and instigated the autonomy movement in North China. The September 18 and January 28 Incidents undoubtedly caused our unemployment. We must unite and demand that the Government arm us in order that we may protect ourselves and annihilate these robbers. We must also demand that the Government recover the North-Eastern provinces and restore the revolutionary foreign policy. All hot blooded comrades, arise and save yourselves!"

December 24, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA-GENERAL CHIANG KAI SHEK TO SUMMON PRESIDENTS OF UNIVERSITIES

On December 23, General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, issued the following order to the Ministry of Education:-

"The situation of China has been critical for the past years and the National Government is doing its best in an endeavour to combat the danger. Leaders of the educational circles well understand the existing situation of the nation and they should transmit their knowledge to the people. With a view to making people of the educational circles become more aware of the national position, the Ministry of Education should fix a date on which to call a meeting at Nanking of the principals of the colleges and higher institutions from all the provinces and the cities under the direct control of the Executive Yuan, where communication is convenient, (or of deans or important teachers of colleges and higher institutions as representatives) and of the principals of middle schools (at most five principals of middle schools may attend from each province or city) so that they may learn the policies of the government and offer their views".

The Executive Yuan at the same time issued another order to the Ministry of Education as follows:-

"The government is willing to announce its policy towards the national affairs and is particularly willing to consider and accept the views of the youths. Your Ministry is hereby instructed to summon one or three students of every college or important higher institution in all provinces and cities under the direct control of the Executive Yuan, where communication is convenient, to come to Nanking in company with the principal concerned on January 15, 1936, when the President of the Yuan will give an explanation of the national situation and the policies of the government, and in the meantime the students may offer their views. Your Ministry should draw up measures relating to the meeting".

Yesterday the Executive Yuan issued a circular order to the provincial governments and the city governments in the country, instructing that the political and military organizations should adopt guiding and peaceful measures to deal with students, whenever they offer their views relating to national affairs, in a manner that neither violates their studying nor constitutes a menace to public safety. The order adds that any students' movement that gets out of order should be prohibited according to law.

Students Processions at Hankow and Other Places

Students at Hankow, Hsuchow, Kaifeng, Anching, Tungchow, Ningpo and other places held processions and submitted appeals to the authorities on December 23.

4.

December 24, 1935. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

Futan University Students Refuse to Leave North Station

At 10.30 a.m. yesterday more than 300 students of the Futan University proceeded on foot to the North Station from their school, proposing to board trains to Nanking for the purpose of submitting appeals. Li Dah Chao (李大超), Head of the First Department of the Shanghai City Government, in conjunction with Huang Chun Foh (黃君復), Chief of the Branch Bureau of Public Safety at the Civic Centre, tried in vain to dissuade them. The students reached the North Station at 12.45 p.m. Later they all boarded the train which was scheduled to leave the Station for Nanking at 1.20 p.m. However, the railway authorities were instructed not to despatch the train. Although repeated negotiations were opened with the students, no result was attained.

During the time when the students were on the way to the North Station, the police of the Bureau of Public Safety put up temporary barbed wire barriers on Ziang Ying Road (翔殷路) and at the corner of Paoshan and Jukong Roads. They also closed the iron gates at Paoshan Road (Shanghai-Woosung Station) and the gates of the North Station in the hope of obstructing the advance of the students. However all this was of no avail and eventually the students reached the North Station. A large number of police and also members of the Peace Preservation Corps were posted around the vicinity of the North Station for the purpose of maintaining order. They advised the students to leave on the buses and motor cars belonging to the City Government stationed in front of the North Station, but the students refused to go.

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At about 3.30 p.m. Dr. T.H. Lee (李登輝), Director of the Futan University, arrived at the North Station with Chin Tung Ying (金通尹), Chief Secretary, and Chang Yih (張益), Head of the Registration Department of the University, and exhorted the students to withdraw but without avail.

From 1 p.m. yesterday till mid night, no trains left the Station, while those which arrived from Nanking and Hangchow were stopped at Markham Road Station and the Shanghai South Station.

Interviewed by a reporter of this paper yesterday, a responsible officer of the Shanghai City Government stated that students of local universities and middle schools had made several calls on the local Government during the last few days to submit appeals. The Government had already forwarded their appeals to the Central Authorities as well as to the Peiping Authorities. The students did not resort to demonstrations or strikes and their movement was carried out in an orderly manner. He added that since December 22, a majority of the students had resumed their studies on the advice of their principals, but a few had disregarded the instructions of their teachers and violated the discipline of their schools and proceeded to the North Station on December 23, and forcibly occupied trains, thereby obstructing traffic and endangering peace and order. Such action was most

improper. He declared that Mayor Wu was in sympathy with the patriotism of the students and would do his utmost to protect their movement so long as it was carried out in an orderly manner. He had already given his written views on this matter. The spokesman concluded by saying that if the movement went beyond bounds, it would certainly be suppressed.

At about 8 p.m. various local universities, such as the Chinan, Kwanghwa, etc., detailed representatives to the North Station to console the students of Futan University. They carried with them bread, biscuits, oranges, and other provisions for distribution.

Information obtained from the local authorities reveals that as the activities of the students of Futan University constitute a proper patriotic movement, the authorities will adopt peaceful measures when dealing with them. All the police despatched to persuade the students carried neither arms nor clubs. For this reason, no untoward incidents occurred yesterday.

December 25, 1935. Morning Translation.



China Times, Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Trouble on Nanking Road

At 8.30 a.m. yesterday the Central Police Station in the International Settlement received secret information to the effect that a large number of students would visit Nanking to disseminate handbills and deliver open air lectures.

Fearing that the presence of these students may affect peace and order in the Settlement, a large group of detectives and policemen, led by Chinese and foreign inspectors, were detailed to patrol on Nanking Road.

Later, about 500 to 600 students and people were noticed gathering in the vicinity of the Continental Emporium near the corner of Shantung Road. The students distributed handbills. With a view to preventing incidents, the police inspectors and their subordinates peacefully persuaded the crowd to disperse, but without result. Then the Police dispersed them and some trivial trouble arose. Inspector Watson was injured in the face, Inspector Furness was hurt in the arm and face, Inspector West was injured in the face, while his helmet was damaged.

Tong Tsoong Hsiang (董崇翔), a student of Medhurst College, and Dzung Chu Wei (鄭樹威), an exchange broker, were arrested on the spot. Order on Nanking Road was not resumed until after 11 a.m.

The two arrested persons were taken before the First Special District Court at 12.30 p.m. where they were charged with obstructing public officers in the execution of their duties (Article 135 and 136 of the Chinese Criminal Code). Inspectors Watson, Furness and West gave evidence.

After they had been interrogated by Judge Tan (戴), the two accused were sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment each, with suspension for three years. The accused were ordered to furnish shop security in case they desired to appeal.

The two accused were then taken to the Security Department of the Court. They will be set free as soon as the necessary security has been furnished.

At the time when the trouble occurred, Dzung Chu Wei was slightly injured in the head. Thus his head was bound with white cloth.

Sin Wan Pao:

Students Leave North Station

At noon December 23, some 300 students of Futan University congregated at the North Station with the intention of taking trains to Nanking to submit appeals to the authorities. Despite every persuasion by the authorities and the President of the University to induce them to return to their school, the students refused to move and remained at the Station. Furthermore, the students assaulted and injured several unarmed policemen and also distributed reactionary handbills.

December 25, 1935. 2 Morning Translation.

On the morning of December 24, a number of middle school students, instigated by elements of the Communist Party and the Social Democratic Party, gathered in the compound of the Continental Emporium Building on Nanking Road and attempted to hold a procession in the Settlement. They distributed handbills of a reactionary character. These bad elements are planning to utilize the students to disturb the peace of this locality, to obstruct communications and to create a tragedy, thereby aggravating the situation. These elements even succeeded in entering the Settlement in the hope of giving rise to an international trouble.

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai City Government notified the Presidents of the Universities concerned to gather at the North Station to advise their students to return to school. Students of the Chih Chih and other Universities complied with the advice to return, but several hundred students of Futan University, the Tung Chi University, the Chi Kuo Middle School and the Sz Pei Middle School refused to leave the North Station. As the North Station adjoins the Settlement, it is dangerous for the students to stay at the station. Trains were then prepared and the students were removed further inland.

It is reported that the Presidents of the Universities persuaded their students to continue their studies and to elect representatives to proceed to Nanking on January 15, 1936 in compliance with the instructions of General Chiang Kai Shek.

Middle schools will comply with the order of the Ministry of Education by commencing the winter vacation at an earlier date.

Processions by Students at Nantao and Chapei

In order to support the students of Futan University, the students of the Tsin Sin (新心), the Min Lih (民立) and other middle schools at Nantao yesterday morning held processions. Starting from their respective schools, the students passed through Chung Hwa Road, Old West Gate, Fong Zia Road and South Railway Station Road, shouting patriotic slogans and distributing various kinds of handbills.

In Chapei, the students of the Ai Kuo (爱國), the Yoeh Tsin (尚青) and other schools proceeded in a body along Kiangwan, Paoshan and Tatung Roads. They also passed through North Szechuen Road. Slogans were shouted and handbills distributed. The processions maintained good order and no incidents occurred.

Telegram sent by local educationists

The following telegram has been sent by the professors and staffs of the Great China University to the President of the National Government, the Presidents of the various Yuans and Ministries and the Chairmen of the various Provincial Governments:-

"The situation in North China is becoming increasingly tense. It has been reported that a bogus

autonomous government had been established covering over 20 Hsiens in East Hopei. This movement violates China's territorial sovereignty and integral rights. The entire Chinese nation is indignant over such a state of affairs.

"The students movement is purely a patriotic demonstration. When a nation is faced with a crisis, it is only by a manifestation of national spirit and concentrated effort that it can be averted. We understand that responsible officials of the Government had better plans to deal with the present state of affairs, and we hope that such plans will be definitely carried out so as to preserve our national prestige and our sovereign and territorial rights. We also hope that assistance will be rendered to the patriotic movement launched by the enthusiastic students."

Students of Woosung Mercantile Navigation College to form National Salvation Association

In support of the patriotic movement, the entire body of students of the Woosung Mercantile Navigation College of the Ministry of Communications held a general meeting on the night of December 23 at which it was decided to form a Students National Salvation Association, to join the Federation of the National Salvation Associations of Various Local Universities and to despatch a circular telegram expressing their warm support for the students in Peiping.

Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation to hold meeting

At a meeting held at 3 p.m. Dec. 23 by the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation, it was resolved that a Subscriptions Soliciting Committee be formed with Madame Wu Teh Chen, Madame Wu Sin Yah, Madame Pan Kung Tsai and four others as members of the Committee.

Resignation of President of Futan University

Seeing that his efforts to dissuade his students have been of no avail, Dr. T.H. Lee has issued a declaration announcing his resignation as President of Futan University. The Students Federation of Futan University, on learning this, immediately detailed two representatives named Yien Ngoh Sze and Yih Ping Fu to persuade Dr. Lee to withdraw his resignation.

Local Public Bodies Send Telegram to National Government

The local Chinese Bar Association, the Federation of Chambers of Commerce, the General Labour Union, the Shanghai Educational Association, the Chinese Journalists' Association, the First and the Second Special District Citizens' Federations, the National Postal General Workers Union, the Middle School Teachers Federation and other local bodies sent the following telegram to the National Government yesterday:-

"Four years have now elasped since the September 18 Incident. The people had hoped that the Government would do something to prevent any further loss of territory in future. The Government should suppress the rebels without delay, stop the proposal of self-government in Hopei and Charhar and render every protection to the bona fide patriotic movement."

General Chiang Sends Telegram to Futan University Students Urging Them to Return To School

The following telegram has been sent to the students, c/o the Station Master of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway by General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan:-

"The Government is quite willing to agree with your views and has already instructed the Ministry of Education to summon the representatives of the students of the various schools to Nanking for discussion. If you have any further views to submit, they can be forwarded by the representatives. You are urged to return to school immediately to resume your studies. Apart from instructing the Ministry of Education to delegate officials to announce this statement, this telegram is sent to you for your attention."

Mayor Wu to Summon the Principals of the Various Schools

A small number of students of Futan University forcibly occupied the North Station on the night of December 23, thereby obstructing railway traffic and endangering peace and order. They were advised by the authorities to leave the station, but they refused to go away. It is believed that their activities are being carried out with ulterior motives. It is reported that communists and members of the socialistic democratic party, availing themselves of this opportunity, are instigating the students to create disorder. In view of this fact, Mayor Wu Teh Chen yesterday afternoon summoned the principals of the various local universities and instructed them to do everything possible to persuade the students to return so as to avoid trouble. Consequently the principals of Chiaotung University, Great China University, the Law College and the University of Shanghai, assembled at the No.5 platform of the North Station at 2 p.m. yesterday where it was decided to adopt all possible means to induce their students not to proceed to Nanking but to return to their schools and appoint their delegates to Nanking.

Notice Issued By Shanghai City Government and Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters

General Wu Teh Chen, Mayor of Shanghai and concurrently Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner, publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the "Chen Pao" and other local newspapers:-

December 25, 1935. Morning Translation.

"The students movement originally was a patriotic one, therefore the government authorities gave every protection to the youths. It has been discovered to-day (December 24) that Communists and other reactionary elements are making use of the students movement to create disturbances. Conditions in this locality are much complicated, and it is to be feared that untoward incidents may occur if strict precautionary measures are not adopted. In order to preserve peace and order in Shanghai, it is hereby announced that precautionary measures have been adopted at certain places".

Notice of the Bureau of Education to Principals of Middle Schools

The Bureau of Education publishes the following notice in the advertisement columns of the "Chen Pao" and other local newspapers:-

"Students of middle schools being young, their intelligence is not yet fully developed. Recently, a section of these students have been instigated by undesirable elements to resort to illegal activities. This Bureau has just received an order from the Shanghai City Government instructing that, for the protection of young students, all public and private middle schools in this locality should commence the winter vacation at an earlier date.

"Principals of middle schools are hereby notified to inform the parents or guardians of students to receive the students at their homes at once in order to avoid untoward incidents. Principals of colleges and higher institutions will be held responsible for the observance of this order".

D.C

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

CRIME BRANCH 1935

Intelligence Report

Political

December 26, 1935.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Summary of Events at the Shanghai North Station

The students of the Fuhtan University who thronged the North Railway Station on December 23 demanding free rail transportation to Nanking, remained there throughout the afternoon and night of December 23. Parties of students from many different schools in the Settlement, French Concession and Chinese territory joined them on December 24, and their number had reached 2,000 by noon that date.

At 2 p.m. the principals of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiaotung University, University of Shanghai and the Great China University visited the Shanghai North Station and attempted to persuade the students to return to their respective schools, but did not succeed.

At 3 p.m. two representatives of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation visited the Shanghai North Station and presented the students with 400 lbs of biscuits.

Parties of students from the following universities and middle schools also called at the North Station during the day and assured the demonstrators that they had the sympathy of the schools which the delegates represented :-

Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, O.O.L.

Chinan University, Chenju.

Wei Bing Middle School, 13 Route Doumer.

Tseng Tuh Middle School, Chapei.

Chung Hwa Vocational School, Nantao.

Ming Lih Middle School, Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.

University of Utopia, South Station Road, Nantao.

The students at Shanghai North Railway Station were orderly and had three cloth banners bearing the following slogans strung across one of the platforms :-

"Genuine patriots should guard against radical elements!"

"Be careful not to give any opportunity to the enemy to interfere!"

"Protect the patriotic movement and arrest any radical elements found creating disturbances!"

At 4 p.m. the situation at the North Railway Station was considered very grave by the Chinese Authorities and the 300 police and 200 members of the Peace Preservation Corps on duty there were reinforced by 200 further members of the Corps armed with machine guns, rifles and mauser pistols. The latter took up positions at strategic points in the Station precincts. Additional reinforcements arrived about 4.15 p.m. in the form of four fire engines and a company of the Peace Preservation Corps armed with bamboo poles.

The Authorities at this time considered that the force at their disposal was strong enough to deal with any situation which might arise. The students at 4.20 p.m. were informed by means of amplifiers that two trains were being placed at their disposal, and that if they boarded the coaches at once they would be conveyed to Nanking. The students accepted the offer in good faith and boarded the trains. The first of these trains left the Station at 5.05 p.m. and the second at 5.13 p.m.

It subsequently transpired that the authorities had no intention of taking the students to Nanking. The two trains stopped on reaching Henli, a station about thirty miles from

Shanghai, and remained there until 10 a.m. December 25. In the meantime representatives of the Bureau of Education are reported to have endeavoured to persuade the students to drop the agitation against the autonomy movement, and the students are stated to have refused to give any undertaking in this sense.

Following the departure of the students from the North Station the situation there resumed a more normal aspect. However, no trains were dispatched from the station up to 8 a.m. December 26.

Demonstrations in Central and Hongkew Districts

At 8.45 a.m. December 24, about 400 Chinese youths, male and female, mostly Cantonese, assembled in the Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and shortly afterwards endeavoured to stage a demonstration on Nanking Road. Slogans such as "Down with Imperialism," "Down with foreign running dogs," "Down with traitors,""Support the students at Peiping,""Oppose secret diplomacy" were shouted and handbills and paper slips containing propaganda relating to the anti-autonomy nature were distributed. While the demonstrators were being dispersed two police officers were assaulted and two students were arrested. The latter were immediately taken before the Special District Court on a charge of assault on Police and were sentenced to three months imprisonment each, suspended for three years.

The demonstrators subsequently reformed and marched in an orderly manner to the North Station via the Louza and West Hongkew Districts. They, however, soon left the

North Station and proceeded along Paoshan Road to the printing works of the Commercial Press where they made an unsuccessful attempt to persuade the workers to join them. They then retraced their steps, and attempted to enter the Settlement at North Honan Road. Finding the Boundary Gate closed and the Municipal Police present in force, the students turned eastwards along Jukong Road and adjacent alleyways. They later filtered into the Settlement through North Szechuen Road. A party of the Municipal Police attempted to break up the procession at this point, and succeeded in arresting a student of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, who assaulted a foreign member of the Force with a bamboo pole. This prisoner will be taken before the Special District Court on December 27. By this time the students had succeeded in reforming into a procession, 500 strong, and they proceeded southwards along North Szechuen Road, shouting slogans and distributing handbills.

The procession was checked by police at the Szechuen Road Bridge and the crowd turned eastwards along North Soochow Road. On arriving at the Chapoo Road Bridge, the processionists again attempted to cross the Soochow Creek southwards but were dispersed by the Police.

Twenty different kinds of propaganda literature bearing on the autonomy movement were found in the Settlement during the twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m., December 25. Particulars of this literature is given in an appendix which is attached to this report.

The handbills urge the people to rise up and save the nation by opposing the Autonomy movement in North China and the alleged ambition of the Imperialists of Japan to obtain control over this country. Traces of communist influence are betrayed in two handbills which purport to emanate from the Ching Hwa University Students' National Salvation Association ( ) and Yien King University Students' Self Governing Society ( ), Peiping, and the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Society ( ). One of these handbills urges that labourers and merchants should strike to support the students. The other urges that the students movement should be extended to embrace labourers, peasants, merchants and soldiers.

Miscellaneous Student Activities (Dec. 24)

At 11.45 a.m. 400 students of the Dong Chi University, Woosung, attempted to enter the Settlement via Cunningham Road but turned back when they found the boundary gate closed.

At 9.15 a.m. December 24, 400 students of the Tsing Sing Middle School, Loh Ka Pang Road, Kantao, left the school and marched in processional order via Chung Hwa and Min Kuo Roads to the City. They returned to the school at 11.10 a.m.

Between 9 a.m. and 10.45 a.m. about 700 students of the Great China University held a meeting in their school on Chung San Road and decided to proceed to the Settlement in processional order and stage a demonstration. When the procession arrived at the school gate, another student accused them of being communists and assaulted one of their

leaders. At this time the Chinese Police and Paoantui arrived and closed the school gate, and the students were unable to leave.

About twenty student representatives of various classes of the Great China University held a meeting in their school, Chung San Road, between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. on December 24. They decided to reorganize the national salvation movement in the school and formed a National Salvation Committee of the Great China University Students' Self Control Association.

Between 3.30 p.m. and 4.45 p.m. on December 24, ten representatives of students of various classes of the Kwang Hwa University held a meeting in the university at Great Western Road (O.O.L.) and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the Chinese Authorities be requested to protect the patriotic movement.
2. That open air lecturing groups be formed to function in various villages around Shanghai in connection with the anti-Autonomy movement.

At 6 p.m. December 24 another procession was held by a hundred students of the Poctung Middle School in the vicinity of Loh Ka Pang and St. Catherine's Bridge, Nantao, and copies of a handbill bearing slogans opposing the autonomy movement were distributed.

Meetings of students

On December 24, the following meetings of students were held to discuss measures to be adopted in opposition to the autonomy movement in the North :-

Name of School	No. of persons present	Remarks
Kiangsi Vocational School, 174 Tao An Road (陶安路), South Station Road.	80	Fu Ar-ping (傅爾炳) presided and it was decided that a Kiangsi Vocational School Students' National Salvation be formed under the control of a committee of seven members.
Liang Zai (兩載) Supplementary School, 2nd floor, Continental Building, Nanking Rd.	68	A presidium of five persons, including Liang Dong Fang (梁棟芳), the youth responsible for the throwing of a bomb into the Yoeh Lai Dried Goods Shop, Canton Road, in October, 1934, was formed. A Liang Zai Supplementary School Students' National Salvation Association was organized.

On December 24, telegrams were despatched by the following women's organizations requesting the National Government to protect the students engaged in patriotic movements and conveying their sympathy to the Peiping students :-

Chinese Y.W.C.A., 55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association, 206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Chung Hwa Women's League, 206 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Chung Hwa Women's Society.

China Women's Association.

Chen Ling-yi (陳[illegible]), Chairmen of the Chinese Women's League (婦女問題會) and a committee member of the Chung Hwa Women's Christian Temperance Association, has issued a statement to the press to the effect that the two organizations named have decided to withdraw from the activities of the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation which was organized at a meeting in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. building, 599 Szechuen Road, on December 21.

Proclamation issued by Chinese Authorities

The following is a translation of a proclamation issued on December 24 by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander's Headquarters and the Shanghai City Government :-

"Owing to the fact that the student autonomy opposition movement is fostered by patriotic motives, the Government has regarded it in a sympathetic manner. However, since communist and reactionary elements have been discovered utilizing the movement as a cloak for fostering disturbances, which may create an opportunity for international interference, Martial Law will be enforced from to-day in districts in Chinese controlled territory where such a measure is considered necessary. This action is being taken in the interests of peace and order."

The following is a brief translation of a circular notice which was issued by the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government on the evening of December 24 :-

"Circular Notice No.39196 Character 'Chiao' (教)

"(for the attention of parents of local middle school students and principals of these institutions)

"As middle school students are young and not well versed in the ways of life, a number of them were recently

instigated or compelled by evil elements to create disturbances. An order has now been received from the Shanghai City Government instructing that all local public or private middle schools should close for the new year holidays from this date, and that the principals notify the parents of the students of these schools to keep their children at home. Presidents of local public or private colleges and universities are also ordered to keep their schools closed, if circumstances warrant such action.

Pan Kung-chai
Commissioner of the Bureau of
Education."

- Students' activities

Four hundred students of the Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, C.C.L. held a procession in Nantao on Dec. 25. The procession left the school at 9 a.m. and proceeded to Chinese territory via Route de Zikawei. Throughout the morning, they paraded various thoroughfares in Nantao, and distributed copies of a handbill bearing on the anti-autonomy movement. They returned to the University about 2 p.m.

Groups of students of the Utopia University delivered open air lectures denouncing the autonomy movement in Nantao and the Chinese City, between 9 a.m. and 3.30 p.m. Dec. 25. Slogans such as "Oppose the autonomy movement in the North" and "Down with imperialists" were shouted and handbills of three different kinds distributed. The handbills purported to emanate from the Utopia University.

Thirteen committee members of the Liang Zai (量才) Supplementary School Students' National Salvation Association held a meeting in their school in the Continental Emporium, Nanking Road, at 11.20 a.m. December 25. Liang Tung-fang (梁棟芳), one of the students of the school, presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a manifesto on the anti-autonomy movement be issued.
2. That a letter be addressed to the students at Peiping, expressing sympathy with their patriotic movement.
3. That the National Government be requested to launch without further delay a punitive drive against the rebels in the North.
4. That arrangements be made to collect $0.10 from each student to meet the expenses of the association.
5. That the request of Liang Tung-fang for permission to resign from the post of committee member of the association be shelved for the time being.

It will be recalled that Liang Tung-fang was arrested by the Municipal Police on October 19, 1934, for throwing a bomb into the Yoeh Lai Dried Goods Shop, 354 Canton Road, as a warning against dealing in Japanese products. The missile exploded and blew off his right hand. He was sentenced on November 17, 1934 to six months' imprisonment, the sentence being suspended for two years.

Enquiries also show that he desires to tender his resignation from his post in the present National Salvation Association because his employers, the China National Goods Company, have warned all its employees against taking part in any political or quasi-political movement.

The Liang Zai Supplementary School operates morning and evening classes. It has about 1,000 students on its rolls.

One of the two trains carrying students which left Shanghai North Station at about 5 p.m. Dec. 24, ostensibly for Nanking, returned to Shanghai from Wenli during the evening of Dec. 25, passing through the North Station at 7.05 p.m. and arriving at Kiangwan at 7.15 p.m. There were on board the train 150 students of the Engineering College of the Dong Chi University, Kiangwan, and 150 pupils of the Medical School of the Dong Chi University, Woosung.

The second train is still held up between Wusieh and Wangting.

- Precautions adopted at North Railway Station by Chinese Authorities

One hundred and fifty armed members of the Peace Preservation Corps, 40 armed policemen and 40 railway policemen carrying bamboo poles arrived at the Shanghai North Station at about 9.30 a.m. Dec. 26, and have now taken up posts at various points for the purpose of guarding the station.

It is reported that the precautions have been adopted in consequence of a report that parties of students are planning to visit the North Station some time to-day.

- Local middle schools close for New Year Holidays

All local middle schools including those in the International Settlement and the French Concession closed for the New Year Holidays on December 25. This action was adopted in accordance with an order issued by the Bureau of Education of the Shanghai City Government on the evening of December 24 with a view to preventing middle school students from being exploited by communist and reactionary elements who may be endeavouring to create disturbances.

Local Kuomintang gives instructions to unions

Between 4.15 p.m. and 5.30 p.m. December 25, the local Kuomintang convened a meeting of representatives of local labour unions in its Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. About 100 persons attended. Loh Ching-dz (陸高士), a committee member of the Tangpu, gave the following instructions :-

1) That each labour union convene a meeting for the purpose of warning their members against allowing themselves to be exploited by any unruly elements who are out to embarrass the Government.
2) That the workers be told to carry on their work peacefully.
3) That the committee members of labour unions report to the Tangpu any illegal activities or tendency towards illegal activities on the part of labourers which may come to their notice.
4) That the committee members should make secret investigations regarding the activities of unruly elements and report the results of their investigations to the Kuomintang as soon as possible.

Anti-Japanese propaganda

During the evening of December 25 a number of handbills of an anti-Japanese nature were found in the New World Amusement Centre, Bubbling Well Road. The handbills appeared to have been deliberately left in places where they they could be easily seen by members of the public who are frequenting the resort.

Brief particulars of propaganda relating to the movement to create an autonomous state in North China obtained by the Municipal Police during the twenty four hours ending 8 a.m. December 25 :-

Nature of Literature	Purported Origin	How Found
Handbill in the nature of a letter to Fellow Countrymen urging them to stage demonstrations to oppose the autonomy movement.	Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Society	Scattered during demonstration on Nanking Road and found on roads in Dixwell Road District.
Handbill urging the people to join the national salvation movement.	Youths' National Salvation Foh Wu (Service) Association.	Scattered during demonstration on Nanking Road.
Handbill in the nature of a letter urging the people to strive for national emancipation.	Ching Hwa University Students' National Salvation Association and Yien King University Students' Self Controlling Society, Peiping.	Scattered during demonstration on Nanking Road and found in Dixwell Road District.
Handbill in the nature of a letter relating to the Second Demonstration by the Peiping Students.	Student Delegation of the Ching Hwa and Yien King Universities to South China.	Scattered during demonstration on Nanking Road and found in Dixwell Road District.
Five kinds of paper slips bearing slogans of an anti-Japanese and anti-autonomy nature.	Not given.	Scattered during demonstration on Nanking Road and found in Dixwell Road District.
Seven kinds of coloured paper slips bearing slogans of an anti-Japanese and anti-autonomy nature.	Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association.	Scattered during demonstration on Nanking Road.
News Sheet entitled National Salvation News.	National Salvation News Agency, with communication address at the Shanghai Citizens' National Salvation Society	Scattered during demonstration on North Szechuen and North Soochow Roads

Nature of Literature	Purported Origin	How Found
Handbill in the nature of a letter opposing the autonomy movement and urging fellow countrymen to save the nation.	National Salvation Society of the Shanghai Chien Kuo Middle School.	Scattered on North Szechuen and Forth Soochow Roads.
Handbill containing slogans of an anti-Japanese and anti-autonomy nature.	Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Society.	Found on Robison and Ferry Roads.
Handbill containing slogans of an anti-Japanese and anti-autonomy nature.	Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Society.	Found on Robison and Ferry Roads.

Miscellaneous

Rent Reduction Federation of all Tenants in Shanghai - removal of office

The Rent Reduction Federation of All Tenants in Shanghai has been removed from 1342 North Szechuen Road to its old address, 173 Chun Kai Shek Road, Chapei.

Bomb Explosion on Darroch Road.

While a Chinese hawker was proceeding along Darroch Road about 10.45 a.m. December 26, he dropped a basket of various articles which he was carrying on the pavement and an explosion followed injuring the hawker and a Chinese youth who was close at the time. The hawker was taken to hospital where he will require three weeks treatment. The youth was also taken to Hospital, but discharged as his injuries were superficial. The article among the hawker's wares which exploded was a tin canaster which contained .32 bullets and an explosive substance. The hawker states that he purchased the canaster from two begger boys whom he met on a street in Chapei.

Military

Szechuen Military Officers pass through Shanghai

Sixteen officers belonging to the 5th Brigade of the Joint Hunan, Hupeh and Szechuen Bandit Suppression Forces arrived in Shanghai from Hangchow on December 24. They left for Nanking en route to Szechuen in the s.s. "Kiang Zung" at 3.30 a.m. December 27.

December 26, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wen Pao (Evening Edition) and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

General Chiang Kai Shek to address students by radio at Zangchow Station

The University Students Petitioning Groups organized by over ten local universities and middle schools left here on several trains at 5 p.m. yesterday and arrived at Tsingyangkong (青陽港) sometime after 6 p.m. There the authorities tried in vain to persuade them to return home. The trains then proceeded to Quinsan where the drivers left. One of the trains was then driven by the students themselves and according to information obtained from reliable sources, this train has already reached Soochow. The students intended to go further, but the authorities there had already removed a part of the tracks. The students were notified by the authorities of this fact and were obliged to remain at Soochow Station.

The railway administration received telegraphic instructions this morning from the Ministry of Railways directing it to convey the students by train to Zangchow (常州). General Chiang Kai Shek will endeavour to persuade the students through the Central Broadcasting Station (Wave length 660) to return to their homes. The railway authorities have therefore installed radio receiving sets at the Zangchow Station. The students at Soochow will be carried to Zangchow as soon as the tracks have been repaired.

Pan Kung Tsai tried in vain to persuade the students to return Shanghai

According to the Central News Agency, the students, when they arrived at Quinsan, were advised to return to Shanghai by Pan Kung Tsai, Chief of the Shanghai Bureau of Education, and the delegates of the Ministry of Education, but the students would not listen to them.

Authorities still post police around the vicinity of the North Station

The armed members of the Peace Preservation Corps were withdrawn from the North Station at 7 p.m. yesterday, but numbers of policemen and detectives have been posted in the vicinity as a matter of precaution.

A party of students from the Pootung Middle School proceeded to the North Station last night with the intention of going to Nanking to submit appeals, but were stopped by the police and military officers.

At about 5 p.m. yesterday two groups of students from the Dung Chi University and the Pan Ming (培明) Middle School for Girls were stopped by the police at the corner of Paoshan and Boundary Roads. Over 40 students of the Pan Ming Middle School entered the North Station, and four of them succeeded in boarding trains. The remaining students then joined the students of Dung Chi University and proceeded to the Chinan University by walking along the railway track.

December 26, 1935. Morning Translation.

Students hold procession in Nantao districts

At about 10 a.m. yesterday, more than 20 students of the Ta Dong (大同) University, Nantao, carrying with them a quantity of handbills, etc., held a procession along Fen Lai Road (汾陽路) and Chung Hwa Road (中華路), Nantao. Over 400 students of Chiaotung University also held a procession in Nantao. The processions were orderly. The students passed through the French Concession; the police did not interfere.

The attitude of the authorities

The authorities will adopt peaceful measures to deal with the students. Severe punishment will be imposed on those reactionary elements who are instigating the students to create disturbances.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

National Government orders Martial Law in Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow

The following mandate was proclaimed by the National Government on December 25:-

"The students movement in Peiping has spread to other parts of the country. The patriotism of the students is regarded with sympathy by the public, but reactionary and bad elements are taking advantage of the situation to create disturbances. The Garrison Commissioners at Nanking, Shanghai and Hankow have discovered many slogans and handbills of a reactionary nature. Upon receipt of this information, the National Government has instructed the above three Garrison Commissioners to declare martial law, and has furthermore ordered the Military Affairs Commission to instruct them to enforce martial law within their districts with effect from 1 a.m. December 26."

China Times and other local newspapers.

Mayor Wu and the Students Demonstrations.

At noon yesterday Mayor Wu Te Chen entertained a number of local bankers, prominent merchants and educationalists to a tiffin at the Shanghai City Government. Among those present were Doo Yuet Sun, Wang Hsiao Lai, Yue Tsao Ding and Wang Pah Chi.

During the meal, Mayor Wu gave an explanation of the measures adopted by him in dealing with students' demonstrations.

All those present expressed their approval of the measures adopted by the Mayor and their willingness to render assistance.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF SECOND BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT

Dr. Hsu Wei Tseng, the newly appointed President of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court, took over his new post on December 25, while the retiring President Sun Chia Nyi, who has been transferred to the Presidency of the Hopei High Court, will leave here for Nanking on December 27.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH December 27, 1935.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Student activities

During the morning of December 26, three hundred students of the Kiangse Vocational School and the Tsing Sing Middle School, Nantao, paraded along various streets in the vicinity of the West Gate as a means of demonstrating their opposition to the establishment of the autonomous state in North China. Students at the head of the procession carried a white cloth banner bearing a picture of students being shot down by policemen and an inscription worded as follows :- "The police in Peiping massacred the students."

A meeting of the Kwang Hwa University Students' National Salvation Association was convened at 1 p.m. on December 26 in the premises of the university on Great Western Road. Hu Ts-ning ( ) presided. It was decided to cancel a proposal to send students from the School to Nanking, and other autonomy opposition activities pending a reply from the National Government to the demands made by the students of Shanghai. It was decided to send a telegram to Nanking asking that this reply be given as soon as possible and that particulars of the future plans of the Government be announced.

Students of the Fuh Tan University who did not take part in the demonstration at the Shanghai North Station on December 24, have organized a "Support Committee" for the purpose of affording relief to their fellow students who

left Shanghai by train on December 24 to present an appeal to the National Government. The committee consists of fifteen members. At 3.45 p.m. Dec. 26, twelve Chinese newspaper reporters were received by the Committee in the Library of the Nuh Tan University and were urged to render assistance.

At 5.45 p.m. Dec. 26, nine members of the Liang Zai Supplementary School Students' National Salvation Association held a meeting in their school in the Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and passed the following resolutions:-

1) That all students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School and its branches be urged to join the movement.

2) That in view of the financial straits of the Association, efforts be accelerated to collect contributions from the students of the school.

In connection with the first-mentioned resolution, copies of a notification have been prepared for distribution among the Liang Zai students. A translation of the notification is as follows :-

Dear Brethren,

The fate of our country is in the balance and circumstances will not permit us to wait for further opportunities. We believe that only the strength of the people can save our country. We are educated and hot-blooded youths and it is our duty to rouse the people to fight against our enemy. It is our duty to save the country.

We have followed the example of various universities and middle schools and organized a branch of the Student National Salvation Association, and now we request you students to send representatives to participate in a joint meeting to be held at our institution on the second floor of the Continental Emporium.

The Liang Zai Supplementary School controls the following institutions :-

School No.1 : 3rd floor, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

" No.2 : Zung Tsoong (崇德) Middle School, Lane 417, No.36 Tongshan Road.

" No.3 : Ming Dzu Middle School (民治), corner of Rue Bourgeat and Rue Eugene Bard.

" No.4 : Nantao No.1 Primary School, An Lai Road and Huang Ka Chueh Road corner.

" No.5 : 74 Love Lane.

" No.6 : Merchant Volunteer Corps Headquarters, Brenan Piece.

" No.7 : China Girls' Middle School, Ling Ying Road, Small West Gate.

Heads of Fuh Tan and Chinan Universities resign their posts

It is reported that Dr. Li Tung-hui (李登輝), President of the Fuh Tan University and Mr. Ho Ping-soong (何柄棠), President of the Chinan University have tendered their resignations, in consequence of the way their positions have been embarrassed by the unruly behaviour of the students of these schools. The students of the Fuh Tan University issued a manifesto on December 26 urging Dr. Li Tung-hui to withdraw his resignation.

The train service on Nanking-Shanghai Railway, which has been suspended since 1.20 p.m. December 23, was partly resumed at 8 a.m. December 26 when a train left the Shanghai North Station for Soochow carrying 500 passengers.

Reports were later received that student demonstrations were expected at the North Station and it was decided to make Nanziang the starting point for further trains. The service from the Shanghai North Station was again resumed at 6 p.m.

Trains are running on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway line between Shanghai west and Hangchow as usual.

Manifestoes opposing the Autonomy Movement in the North were issued through the medium of the Chinese press on December 26 by the University Professors & Staff Employees' Federation, 45 Rue Victor Emmanuel, and Students of Aurora University, 223 Avenue Dubail.

On December 25, the China Steamer Engineers' Federation, Room 505, 256 Min Kuo Road, Nantao, wrote to the National Government, requesting that the rebels in the North be suppressed.

In connection with the same opposition movement, the following organizations sent joint letters to the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang, the National Government, General Sung Cheh-yuan, and the univereity students at Peiping :-

Chinese Bar Association, 276 Rue Amiral Bayle.

Shanghai Municipality Educational Association, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao.

General Labour Union, 1 Mei Ka Loong, Nantao.

Chartered Accountants' Association, 59 Hongkong Road.

Chinese Journalists' Association, Room 629-630, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Peasants' Association, Yai Dz Yuan (), Ning Woo Road, City.

1st Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road.

2nd Special District Citizens' Federation, 454 Rue Auguste Boppe.

National Federation of Foreign Style Medicine Trade Associations, 16 Lungmen Road.

Society of Labouring Classes, 1 Mei Ka Loong, Nantao.

National Postal Workers' Union, Lane 538, 9 Range Road.

National Federation of Chambers of Commerce, 59 Hongkong Road.

Middle School Teachers' and Staff Employees' Federation, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao.

Chung Hwa National Goods Factory Owners' Federation, Lane 587, 4 Thibet Road.

- Bureau of Public Safety - Confidential Order re student movement

The Bureau of Public Safety has issued a confidential order to all police stations and sub-stations to submit reports early of any decisions reached by students to take part in demonstrations or of unrest among the students in their areas which comes to light. The order states that officers in charge of stations and sub-stations will be held strictly responsible in case students in their districts succeed in staging illegal movements of which no warning has been given.

As a further precautionary measure the Chinese Authorities have posted members of the Bureau of Public Safety and Peace Preservation Corps at the various universities, colleges and middle schools in Chinese controlled territory. Visitors are not permitted to enter schools, and students are not allowed to leave in large groups.

December 27, 1935. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Martial Law Ordered In Shanghai.

Yesterday the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters issued the following proclamation:-

"A telegram from the Military Affairs Commissioner has been received transmitting an order issued by the National Government which states that according to information obtained by the Garrison Commissioners at Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow, reactionary and bad elements are taking advantage of the students' movements to create disturbances, and instructs the above three Garrison Commissioners to declare martial law.

"In compliance with this order, it is hereby notified that martial law will be declared from this date in Shanghai."

Since the commencement of the students' movements in Shanghai, local reactionary elements have been making every effort to extend their activities. The Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters recently received information to the effect that outsiders have gained admittance to various schools to instigate the students. The school authorities were ordered to take such outsiders, when discovered, to the local military and police authorities.

A section of the group of students proceeding to Nanking (mainly those of Tungchi University) returned to Shanghai at 7 p.m. December 25, but the majority, who had reached Soochow, arrived at Wusih at dawn yesterday. The railway administration were instructed to remove the tracks so as to stop the train occupied by the students, but the latter repaired the tracks.

On arrival at Wusih, the authorities there tried in vain to persuade the students to return. It is reported that the station master of the Tseu Ching Hong (甫涇老) has been forced to accompany the students.

The authorities in Nanking have given strict orders to the railway administration to co-operate with the military authorities in persuading the students not to proceed any farther.

The Shanghai City Government has detailed Mr. Pan Kung Tsai, Commissioner of the Education Bureau, Mr. Ma Tsoeng Yung, Secretary of the Ministry of Education, and Dr. LeeTeng Hui, Principal of Futan University, to proceed to Wusih to persuade the students.

According to information from various circles, it is believed that the entire body of students may return to their schools.

A telephone message from Wusih states that the train occupied by the students is at a point three miles west of Wusih. General Koh Ching Lung, Garrison Commissioner of Nanking, arrived at Wusih and in company with the Magistrate of Wusih, Pan Kung Tsai, Commissioner of the Shanghai Bureau of Education, and others, personally advised the students to return and to appoint representatives to proceed to Nanking next month to attend an interview to be given by General Chiang Kai Shek. The students accepted

General Koh's advice and promised to return to Shanghai, thereupon General Koh instructed the railway administration to repair the tracks. The students will probably start for Shanghai to-night or tomorrow morning.

China Times:

At a meeting held at 1 p.m. yesterday by the entire body of students of the Kwong Hwa (光華) University, the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That the Government be requested by telegram to give an immediate reply to the following requests:-
   a) That a protest be made against the autonomous organization in North China.
   b) That protection be given to the patriotic movement.
   c) That the students arrested in Peiping be released.
   d) That territorial integrity be maintained.
   e) That the Government troops be mobilized to attack Yin Ju Keng.
2) That a date be fixed for a propaganda movement at Hsin Lunghwa (新龍華), Nantao and three other districts.

Meeting of the Min Lih (民立) Middle School Students National Salvation Association

At 10 a.m. yesterday, the Min Lih Middle School Students National Salvation Association held a meeting on the school premises on Chung Hwa Road, Nantao. About 70 representatives of students attended.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1) That the patriotic movement be carried on bravely, particular care to be taken not to violate the mandate issued by the Government.
2) That physical exercises be promoted.
3) That the students remain in school and study during the period of the winter vacation; that concrete measures for the salvation of the nation and other problems be discussed.
4) That close attention be paid to propaganda work so as to induce the people to rise and save the nation.

Chung Hwa Women's Movement League & Chung Hwa Women's Temperance Society to Hold Meeting To-day

The Chung Hwa Women's Movement League (中華婦女運動同盟) and the Chung Hwa Women's Temperance Society (中華婦女節制會) will hold a general meeting at 3 p.m. to-day at their office on Yuen Ming Yuen Road, at which work for the salvation of the nation will be discussed.

Officials of the Social Bureau and the local Tangpu have been invited to direct the meeting.

December 27, 1935. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

General Tsai Ching Chun to address his subordinate officers

A patriotic movement has been launched by local students and reactionary and bad elements are taking advantage of it to create disturbances. The local police and military authorities have adopted strict precautions for the maintenance of peace and order.

At 2 p.m. yesterday, General Tsai Ching Chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, summoned all his subordinate officers to Bon Lai Road (), Nantao, and instructed them regarding the measures to be taken for the maintenance of peace and order.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

BOMB EXPLOSION ON DARROCH ROAD

At about 11 a.m. yesterday, a second-hand goods hawker named Chen Ah Pao () bought for two coppers a piece of iron tubing from a pedestrian inside the Yue Ching Li () alleyway (Lane No.136), Darroch Road. The hawker placed the tubing in a basket. Soon after he had proceeded on his way, the tubing exploded, injuring the hawker in the hands and legs while a pedestrian was also hurt. The two injured persons were rushed to the Lester Hospital on Shantung Road.

The hawker is till in hospital; the pedestrian has been discharged.

December 27, 1935. Morning Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

A BOMB EXPLOSION ON DARROCH ROAD

At 10.45 a.m. December 26, a Chinese second-hand goods hawker named Chen Ah Pao, aged 39, residing in Chapei, bought from two young ragpickers on Darroch Road an iron tin similar in shape to a cigarette tin for which he had paid 2 coppers. On finding that the tin contained a bomb the hawker was very pleased over the bargain. He placed the tin in one of the baskets which he was carrying. On arriving in front of the Kiyo Kan Hotel on Darroch Road he placed the baskets on the ground preparatory to taking a short rest. At this moment, the bomb exploded with a terrific noise. The hawker received serious injuries to his right thigh, while a Chinese boy named Wen Yung Fah, aged 17, residing at No. 1, Dong Foh Li, Jukong Road, was injured in the left leg. Chinese constable No. 30 of the East Wang Pang Road Station arrived at the scene immediately and sent for the Chapei ambulance.

The two injured persons were removed to Poo Zien Hospital on Hsin Ming Road where they were given first-aid treatment. The hawker was later removed to Lester Hospital as his injuries were very serious.

Police officers from Dixwell Road arrived at the scene and made an investigation. The Japanese Naval Landing Party also despatched a number of men and adopted precautionary measures.

At about 2 p.m. officers of the Public Safety Bureau took Wen Yung Fah to the scene of the explosion and carried out a reconstruction of the incident. An official of the Public Safety Bureau stated that owing to the serious condition of the hawker he could not be questioned so as to ascertain in what manner the bomb had come into his possession.

JAPANESE NAVAL LANDING PARTY TO HOLD REHEARSAL PARADE ON DECEMBER 30

Members of the Japanese Third Fleet and the Naval Landing Party will hold a new year parade in Hongkew Park and on Kiangwan Road on January 4, commencing at 10.30 a.m. Vice-Admiral Oikawa will review the parade.

It is learned that rehearsals will be carried out in Hongkew Park on the morning and on the afternoon of December 30.

D.C. (CRIME)

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SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

December 23, 1935.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 22 :-

Tai Chi-tao, President of the Examination Yuan.

Arrived at 2.15 p.m. December 22 :-

Wang Pah-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 10.50 p.m. December 22 :-

Hsu Shih-ying, Chairman of the National Famine Relief Commission.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 22 :-

Tseng Yang-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.
Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.
Liu Zeu-heng, Chief of the Health Department of the Administrative Yuan.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Activities of members of Chinese Women's Organizations

Some two hundred girls and women claiming to represent various women's organizations in Shanghai, attended a meeting convened by one named Sz Liang (史良), a woman lawyer, in the Chinese Y.W.C.A. building, 599 Szechuen Road, at 3 p.m. December 21. It is reported that a presidium of the following three persons was formed :-

Sz Liang (史良), a woman lawyer with offices at No.1 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette.

Wong Shiao-ying (王孝英), who claimed to be an important politician.

Ho Shiang-ning (何香凝), wife of the late Liao Chung-kai, ex-member of the Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang at Nanking.

Mr. Liang addressed the attendance by declaring that it was the duty of all citizens, even women, to save the nation. The second speaker was Ho Shiang-ning, who urged all Chinese women to unite in resisting aggression.

The following resolutions were then discussed and passed :-

1. That the territorial integrity of China be protected.
2. That secret diplomacy be opposed and that all treaties and agreements which would impair the sovereignty and territorial integrity of China be disregarded.
3. That special administrations organized by foreigners on Chinese soil be opposed.
4. That the National Government be requested to send an expedition to the North to suppress the autonomy movement.
5. That all traitors be severely punished.
6. That full freedom of speech, press and publication be accorded to the people.
7. That the "patriotic" students arrested in Peiping be released and that officers responsible for the arrest be punished.
8. That a "Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation" be organized.

The organizations which the attendance claimed to represent during the meeting were as follows :-

Chung Hwa Women's League (中華婦女同盟會)
Women's Livelihood Society (婦女生活社)
Women's Garden Society (婦女園地社)
Women's Mass Society (婦女大衆社)
Women's Cultural Society (婦女文化協會)
Women's New Land Society (婦女新地社)
Wee Ming Society (微明社).

At the conclusion of the meeting, it was suggested by the attendance that a procession be held in order to demonstrate local women's sentiments towards the political developments in the North.

Acting on the above decision, a crowd of approximately 200 Chinese girls whose ages ranged from 15 to 20 years and a small number of men, set out from the Y.W.C.A. about 5.15 p.m. They proceeded along Szechuen Road as far as Nanking Road, and thence made their way to the Shanghai North Railway Station, traversing Central, Louza and West Hongkew Districts as they went. As the girls marched, they chanted slogans condemning the autonomy movement in North China, the national traitors by whom it was brought about and Imperialism in general. They also surreptitiously distributed handbills, containing an appealto the people to protect the integrity of the nation. The handbills also referred to the encroachments being made on national territory, and urged that the time had come for the people to rouse themselves and take action. After spending some time at the North Station, the girls re-entered the Settlement, and made their way via Cunningham, Haining, North Honan, North Soochow and Szechuen Roads to the Y.W.C.A., being joined en route by a considerable number of the male sex. A few minutes after the procession reached the Y.W.C.A., police from Central Station came upon the scene in force and prevailed upon them to disperse. The passage of the girls through the Settlement did not occasion any disturbance, and apart from the chanting of the slogans and distribution

surreptitiously of leaflets by some of their number, their conduct did not afford any cause for complaint.

Two men named Zung Kwong-ming (程光明) and Chen Kwong-nyoeh ( ), who interfered when the Police were dispersing the youths, were brought to Central Police Station and subsequently released.

A translation of the handbill is attached to the report as an appendix.

- Local Middle School Students form a General National Salvation Federation

About forty student representatives of some thirty local middle schools in the three municipalities held a meeting in the Shanghai Middle School for Girls, 39 Arsenal Road, at 4 p.m. December 21. The following students formed a presidium :-

Chien Hung-nyi ( ), a student of the Ming Lih Middle School, 866 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.

Chen Chao-tsing ( ), a student of the Ming Lih Middle School for Girls, Jen Hiao Road, City.

Chang Lee-shih ( ), a student of the Shanghai Middle School, Kiaochow Road, C.C.L.

Sung Chi ( ), a student of the Chung Kuo Middle School, Rue Herve de Sieyes.

Chen Ts-shing ( ), a student of the Dah Kung Vocational School, 574 Chueh Meng Road, Nantao.

Chao Cheu-zien ( ), a student of the Ching Nyih Middle School, Zu Kwan Ka, Small East Gate.

Hsu Kwang-yao ( ), a student of the Chun Nyi Middle School, 501 Chueh Meng Road, Nantao.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That the National Government be requested to launch a punitive drive against the rebel Ying Ju-keng (殷汝耕).

2. That all puppet organizations be opposed.

3. That assistance be rendered to the students in North China in the patriotic movement.

4. That should the Government Authorities fail to give a satisfactory reply to the patriotic demands, the local middle schools in conjunction with university students proceed to Nanking and stage a demonstration.

5. That a "Shanghai Municipality Various Middle School Students' National Salvation Federation" (上海市各中等學校救國聯合會) be formed with a temporary office in the Shanghai Middle School for Girls, 39 Arsenal Road, Nantao.

Local Kuomintang - Instructions to representatives of students

Between 5.30 p.m. and 7 p.m. December 21, the local Kuomintang convened a meeting of student representatives of various middle schools in Nantao at the Tangpu Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi. About ten delegates attended. Chiang Wei-soo (蔣偉素) Chief Clerk of the local Kuomintang, who presided, gave the following instructions :-

1. That the delegates present use every effort to prevent their fellow students from proceeding to Nanking.

2. That the delegates report in advance all information regarding unruly behaviour so that the Kuomintang may be able to request the Bureau of Public Safety to suppress any movement likely to endanger peace and good order.

Handbills opposing the Autonomy Movement

On December 22, handbills opposing the Autonomy Movement in the North were thrown from the Sincere Roof Garden on to Nanking Road. The handbills purport to emanate from the Youths Faith Society (青年精忠社). They advocate

the annihilation of traitors who are alleged to have betrayed the nation by giving away North China and urge the people to unite and strive for the revival of the Chinese Republic.

Copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Students' National Salvation Association, dated December 19 and containing a letter addressed to the people in support of the patriotic movement of the Peiping Students, were found at 11 a.m. December 20 at Zia Tu Road, Nantao. The handbill, in addition to denouncing the Peiping Authorities for suppressing the students' patriotic movement, urges all brethren to sup ort the Peiping students in struggling against the Japanese robbers and their running dogs.

- Prominent Chinese issue manifesto opposing autonomy movement

On December 22 twenty eight prominent persons including Herman H.C. Liu, Li Tung Hwei and Col. Thomas Tchou, issued a manifesto in the local press in the name of Chinese Christians opposing the autonomy movement in North China.

Hangchow Students disrupt service on Shanghai-Hangchow-Nanking Railway

Students at Hangchow staged a demonstration on December 21 and attempted to travel by train to Nanking via Shanghai in order to appeal to the Nanking Government in connection with the autonomy movement in the North. The students, numbering about 400, gathered at about 6 a.m. December 21 at the Hangchow Railway Station and demanded permission to board a train which was scheduled to leave Hangchow at 7 a.m. On this request being refused, the students prevented the train from leaving. At 1 p.m. the students yielded to persuasion by

the authorities and dispersed. The train left Hangchow for Shanghai approximately seven hours behind scheduled time.

The train service is normal to-day, December 23.

Railway Authorities to refuse travelling facilities to large bodies of students

Local railway authorities have received a confidential order from the Ministry of Railways instructing that travelling facilities should not be afforded to large bodies of students wishing to proceed to Nanking for the purpose of making an appeal to the National Government, and that should the situation demand, the train service from Shanghai to Nanking be suspended.

Precautionary measures to be adopted by the Japanese Consular Police

In view of the prevalence of crime during the latter part of December, and in order to curb the activities of undesirable Japanese, the Japanese Consular Police will detail three parties, each consisting of two officers in plain clothes, to conduct observation duty in Dixwell Road, Hongkew and Yangtszepoo Districts. The date of adopting these precautionary measures will be decided after the officers of the Consular Police have consulted with the S.M.P. and the Public Safety Bureau.

Winter Precautionary Measures adopted by the Bureau of Public Safety

As a precautionary measure the strength of the Civic Centre Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety has been reinforced by 110 men of the 2nd Squad of the Reserve Unit of the Chinese Police.

December 23, 1935.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were distributed during a demonstration in the Settlement on the afternoon of December 21, 1935

MANIFESTO OF THE SHANGHAI WOMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

During the past four years our enemies have seized four provinces in the North-East and massacred large numbers of our countrymen. They are continuing to oppress us and have now commenced to attack North China. First of all they utilized the traitor Ying Ju-keng and established the "East Hopei Anti-Communist Committee," and then they instigated numerous traitors to "sell" our national rights under the pretext of promoting an antonomy movement. In reality Hopei and Charher now exist in name only and hundreds of thousands of our countrymen in these provinces will soon share the fate of our countrymen in the North-East(Manchuria) and become slaves without a country.

The attack on North China is only a part of the plans of our enemy and if we do not resist now, the whole of China will fall into their hands. The North China situation is actually a life-and-death problem for the Chinese nation; it is certainly not a temporary or a non-fundamental problem.

During this grave national crisis we can strive for existence and independence only by struggling with our enemies at the cost of our hot blood. Those of us who are vainly begging our enemy for mercy by such methods as "Friendship" and "Rapprochement" are slaves who will never awaken.

Take heed! the flame of patriotism in the hearts of our countrymen is on the point of bursting forth. The students in Peiping, foremost of all others, held parades

on three occasions under the very nose of the authorities, and the students in Nanking and Tientsin are going ahead with demonstrations on a large scale. Students in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and other places are organizing national salvation bodies in support of the patriotic movements of the Peiping students. Since the men have shown their spirit, how can we females remain within doors awaiting to be butchered by our enemies.

We call upon all women in Shanghai to unite and organize women's national salvation societies with the one object of saving the Chinese nation. We should follow the example of the Abyssinian females in resisting enemies and do our duty towards our nation.

We advocate the following :-

1) Preserve with persistence our territorial integrity and sovereign rights!

2) Oppose secret diplomatic dealings and all treaties and agreements which are against our national rights!

3) Oppose all special political organizations in China which are controlled by foreigners!

4) Concentrate all military forces and financial resources with a view to resisting our enemies; overthrow the bogus government in East Hopei and restore our lost territory!

5) Mete out severe punishment to traitors!

6) Demand absolute freedom of assembly, speech and press!

7) Demand the immediate release of patriotic students arrested in Peiping and the punishment of those members of the military and police responsible for the incidents!

8) Women throughout the country must organize themselves at once and on their own initiative, and save our nation!

December 23, 1935. Morning Translation.

Article 6 of the Yangkingpang Regulations permits the S.M.C. to buy land outside the Settlement which is adjoining to the Settlement. The Settlement will, in this way, have no boundary. That is why the so-called extra-Settlement roads question has arisen and now still remains outstanding. The Regulations of none of the foreign Settlements in China have such strange stipulations. This unreasonable stipulation should be erased when the Yangkingpang Regulations are to be revised.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

SHANGHAI WOMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION TO HOLD MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation will hold its first meeting at 4 p.m. to-day when Sz Liang (史良), female lawyer, Doo Chun Wei (杜君慧), Wong Shiao Ying (王孝英), Chen Poo Er (陳波兒) and othercommittee members will be present.

December 23, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Federation of Teachers and Staffs of the Local Universities to issue a further manifesto

The Federation of Teachers and Staffs of the local Universities held a meeting on the premises of the China Cultural and Reconstruction Co-operative Society, Rue Lafayette, French Concession, at 1 p.m. yesterday, when the question relating to the extension of support to the patriotic movement was discussed. More than 20 persons attended.

It was later decided that a further manifesto be issued with a view to displaying national spirit and stimulating patriotic feelings. The manifesto will soon be published so as to enable the local Chinese students to take it as a guide.

Local Universities and Middle-Schools to form National Salvation Federations

With a view to displaying the patriotic feelings of the nation, and to rendering co-operation to the Government for the preservation of the Chinese territorial sovereignty and integral rights, the students of the various middle-schools of Shanghai have organized a federation known as the Students National Salvation Federation of the local Middle Schools. The inauguration meeting of this Federation was held at 2 p.m. yesterday at the Shanghai Middle School for Girls.

The Students Federation of the University of Shanghai held a meeting at 9 a.m. yesterday at which it was decided to establish a National Salvation Federation of the students of the local universities. It is learned that notices have been sent to the various local universities calling on them to send representatives to participate in the inauguration of this Federation which is scheduled to take place in a day or two.

Telegrams sent by the local universities and colleges

The entire body of the Senior Secondary School of the Tung Chi University have sent a telegram, containing the following three points, to the National Government, the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, the various newspapers, public bodies and schools:-

(1) That they swear to offer their "lives and hearts" to the Government for eradicating traitors.

(2) That they are strongly opposed to the establishment of a 'bogus' autonomous organization free from the control of the Central Authorities under the pretext of pleasing the public.

(3) That the National Government be requested to protect the persons participating in the patriotic movement.

December 23, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

The following telegram was sent by the Protection Committee of the Tung Nan Medical College to the various public bodies, newspapers, government organizations, and schools throughout the country:-

"As our country is an independent nation, it should preserve its territorial sovereignty and integral rights. The entire members of this Committee are definitely opposed to any organization which is established to violate China's Sovereign Rights and for the purpose of partitioning Chinese territory."

The following telegram was sent to the students of the various schools in Peiping and Tientsin by the Shanghai Middle School for Girl Students National Salvation Federation:-

"Our country is at present being faced with an acute national crisis. All who have any enthusiasm at all are very indignant over the present state of affairs. We are doing all possible to follow your example and will swear to "live with our territory" and will extend our strongest support to your activities. Each member of the Chinese nation is responsible for the future of China. We have determined to be prepared to experience any difficulties. It is to be hoped that you will determinately struggle to the end and not retreat until our object is secured."

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

Manifesto issued by the local Christians

Twenty-eight of the local famous Christians, including Dr. Yen Foh Ching (顏福慶), Dr. T.H. Lee (李寶禪), Dr. H.C.E. Liu (劉瑞恒) (a member of the Education Committee of the S.M.C.), and Mr. Chu Mou Tseng (朱懋澄) (a member of the S.M.C. Ricsha Board), yesterday issued a joint manifesto on the question of the North China affairs. The following is an abridged translation of the manifesto:-

"We all firmly believe that every nation has its privileges and rights for self-preservation. However, we have been taught by the North China affairs that the concessions we had made after the outbreak of the September 18th Incident not only could not satisfy the ambitious designs of the aggressors, but on the contrary have placed our nation in an unrevocable condition. We have, therefore, to propose that the entire Chinese nation should all rise up and put up a courageous opposition, with determination, against the aggressive and treacherous activities which are intended for the partitioning of China, and also against other activities of coercion and oppression.

"We love peace as well as justice. Although we do not like to make unreasonable sacrifices, we, however, would prefer to shed our blood in the cause of justice and righteousness. We have decided to do our best to support this magnificent 'Opposition (Patriotic) Movement'."

December 25, 1935. 4 Afternoon Translation.

China Evening News published the following article on December 22:-

SHANGHAI WOMEN'S NATIONAL SALVATION FEDERATION

The inaugural meeting of the Shanghai Women's National Salvation Federation, formed by various local women's bodies, formally took place at 2 p.m. yesterday at the auditorium of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Szechuen Road.

Sz Liang (史良), female lawyer, who presided, made a simple and swift report on the object of the meeting, saying: "A nation is established under three principles, namely: territory, people and sovereign rights. Our territory is being cut off by others piece by piece; our people are being massacred by others; and our sovereign rights are all in the hands of others. Our nation will soon be destroyed! The only way open to us to save our nation is to unite together!"

After the report had been made, Madame Liao Chung Kai nee Ho Shiang Nyi (何香凝) delivered a speech, saying: "Although the proportion in the number of persons between Abyssinia and Italy is one to two, yet the former ..... But what about ours? ..... The only way for us to save our nation is to arm ourselves unanimously."

Lih Pao (立报), a mosquito paper, dated Dec.22:

Procession by Patriotic Women on Nanking Road

About 1,000 persons representing some 100 organizations were present at the meeting. Most of them were girl students of various local universities, middle schools and primary schools, while the rest of them were girl teachers, female employees, doctresses, nurse-maids, female lawyers and female workers.

After the meeting had been terminated, a procession was held, starting from Szechuen Road. It passed by Nanking, Thibet, North Thibet, Sinkiang, North Chekiang and other roads. All along the route handbills were distributed and slogans shouted by the participants. The slogans were such as (a) Oppose the bogus autonomy in North China! (b) Protect the patriotic movement! and others.

As the procession kept to order, the attitude of the Police Authorities in the International Settlement was only to supervise the procession, and foreign police sergeants were detailed to accompany the marchers in their procession.

Proposals at the Meeting of the Federation.

The following nine proposals were passed:-

1) That the Government be requested to abolish the Hopei & Charhar Political Council.
2) That the Government be requested to mobilize troops to attack the rebel Yin Ju Keng.
3) That the Sino-Japanese Economical Rapprochement be absolutely opposed.

4) That a telegram be despatched to administer consolation to the students at Peiping.
5) That contribution raising groups be formed.
6) That a nurse training institute be organized.
7) That the Government be requested to punish severely those senior military and police officers at Peiping responsible for the incidents.
8) That the various circles in Shanghai unite and hold a mass meeting.
9) That the Government be requested to afford protection to the patriotic movement; and that a telegram be despatched offering the Federation's sympathy and support to the students at Peiping.

Manifesto by the Federation

The manifesto calls upon the women of various circles in Shanghai to unite together and form a national salvation association. It advocates as follows:-

1) Preserve with persistence our territorial integrity and sovereign rights!
2) Oppose secret diplomatic dealings and all treaties and agreements which are against our national rights!
3) Oppose all special political organizations in China which are controlled by foreigners!
4) Concentrate all military forces and financial resources with a view to resisting our enemies; overthrow the bogus organization in East Hopei and restore the lost territories in the North-east!
5) Punish Chinese traitors severely!
6) Demand absolute freedom of assembly, speech and press for the people!
7) Demand the immediate release of patriotic students arrested at Peiping and the strict punishment of those military and police officers responsible for the incidents.
8) Women throughout the country should organize themselves at once and on their own initiative, and bring about the salvation of the country!

Eastern Times and other local newspapers:

APPLICATION FOR ABOLISHMENT OF NEWSPAPER CENSORSHIP BUREAU.

At an annual meeting held at 4 p.m. yesterday by members of the Shanghai Journalists' Association at the premises of the Dah Ya Lou (大雅樓) Restaurant, Foochow Road, it was resolved that a telegram be despatched to the Central Authorities with the request that the Newspaper Censorship Bureau be abolished immediately, with a view to conforming with the object of protecting the press.

December 22, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Students Of The National Music Institute Appeal To The Local City Government.

At 11 a.m. yesterday about 100 students of the National Music Institute(國立音樂學校) made an appeal to the Shanghai City Government in connection with the North China affair.

The students were received by Mr. Lee Dah Chao (李大超), a Departmental Chief of the City Government, who expressed his respect for the enthusiasm shown by the students. The delegates of the students thereupon expressed the following six demands :-

(1) That the National Government be requests to suppress the bogus autonomous movement in North China.
(2) That the National Government be requested to protect China's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
(3) That the diplomatic negotiations being conducted by the National Government be made public.
(4) That freedom of speech and assembly of the people be permitted.
(5) That effective measures be adopted to protect the patriotic movements in the various districts throughout the country.
(6) That the National Government order the release of all the students arrested in North China and punish the military and police officers responsible.

Being satisfied with the reply given by Mr. Lee who promised to refer their requests to the Mayor, the entire body of the students dispersed.

Federation of Professors and Staffs of Various Universities in Shanghai to Meet at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Federation of Professors and Staffs of Various Universities in Shanghai will hold a joint meeting at 1 p.m. to-day in the meeting-room of the Cultural Reconstruction Co-operative Association(文化建設協会), Rue Lafayette, at which the patriotic movement will be discussed.

Local Women Bodies Organize National Salvation Federation.

Following the patriotic movement started by the students in Peiping, various women's cultural and public bodies in this locality have also made preparations to organize the National Salvation Federation of the Various Women's Bodies in Shanghai, the promoters of which are the Chinese Women's League(中華婦女同盟会), the Women's Livelihood Society(婦女生活社), the Women's Mass Society(婦女大众社), the Women's Cultural Co-operative Society(婦女文化協会) and other women's public bodies.

December 22, 1935. Morning Translation.

At 2 p.m. yesterday the Federation held a mass meeting at which over 1,000 representing about 100 public bodies were present. The majority of the attendants comprised girl students of universities and middle schools, girl teachers, female employees in public offices, female doctors, female nurses, female lawyers and female workers. A presidium composed of Sz Liang(史良), Wong Shiao Ying (王孝英), Sung Sz(沈慈) and four others was appointed.

Madame Ho Shiang Nyien(何香凝) addressed the gathering after a report was read by lawyer Sz Liang on the preparations made for the organization of the Federation. The general purport of Madame Ho's speech was that all the women throughout the country should rise up and save their nation by force of arms.

The meeting then elected Sz Liang, Wong Shiao Ying, Lo Chuin(羅 璈) and 8 others to be members of the Executive Committee.

Students of Various Middle Schools Form National Salvation Federation.

The Shanghai Various Middle School Students' National Salvation Federation held its inaugural meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday on the premises of the Shanghai Middle School for Girls when about 100 representatives of the students from 51 local middle schools, including the Min Lih (民立), the Chun Nyi (務本) and the Tseng Foong (正風) middle schools, attended.

The following proposals were passed:-

1) That a telegram be despatched to request the Central Authorities to attack the rebel Yin Ju Keng.
2) That a telegram be despatched to request the Central Authorities to enforce the revolutionary diplomacy.
3) That protests be lodged against any bogus organizations in North China.
4) That the Central Authorities be requested to preserve China's territorial integrity and sovereign rights.
5) That the patriotic movement by students in North China be supported.

Finally, an Executive Committee of 25 local middle schools, including the Shanghai Middle School for Girls, the Tsin Sin (清心) Middle School and the Secondary School of the Great China University (大夏), was elected.

At a meeting held yesterday by the students of the Tseng Foong Middle School, a "Tseng Foong Middle School Students National Salvation Association" was formed. Lieu Tsin Sun (劉清孫) and 10 others were elected members of the Executive Committee.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1) That a circular telegram be despatched to the Central Authorities requesting them to grant people permission to deliver speeches, form societies and issue publications; that armed force be adopted to preserve the territorial integrity and sovereign rights of China.
2) That a national salvation meeting be held.
3) That girl students throughout the school form Red Cross groups, and that boy students be militarized.

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December 22, 1935. Morning Translation.

4) That a "Teachers & Coolies National Salvation Association of the Tseng Foong Middle School" be formed.
5) That propaganda groups be formed.

The students of the Min Lih (民立) Middle School for Girls have submitted a petition to Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, and General Chiang Kai Shek, President of the Executive Yuan, requesting that the foreign, finance and military affairs of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council be absolutely placed under the direct control of the Central Government, and that the Hopei and Charhar Political Council be instructed that no illegal activities such as the arrest by the Peiping Authorities of students for holding a procession be allowed and that protection be afforded to the genuine students movement.

That support will be rendered to the students of various schools at Peiping, is emphasized in a letter addressed by the Students National Salvation Association of the Doong Tuh (同德) Medical College to the students of various schools at Peiping and Tientsin through newspaper concerns.

Sin Wen Pao (Nanking telegram).

MORE GAS GUNS FOR CHINESE POLICE.

With a view to facilitating police officers in the exercise of their duties, the Ministry of Interior has sent a circular despatch to the various provincial and municipal governments instructing them to provide more gas guns for use in effecting the arrest of criminals whose lives can thus be protected prior to their crimes being ascertained.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

ZEE VEE TSONG APPOINTED PRESIDENT OF KIANGSU HIGH COURT.

The Ministry of Justice has appointed Mr. Zee Vee Tsong (徐維宗) as President of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, to succeed Mr. Sung Kia Nyi (沈家彝) who is transferred to the Hopei High Court as President of that tribunal.

No. 7108

Slogans

Anti-Kuomintang slogans in the Chinese language were found written in Chinese ink on a wall in the compound of the Chung Shin (中新) Commercial School, 906 Point Road, at 5.30 p.m. December 20.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Student Demonstrations

The City Government offices at the Civic Centre, Kiangwan, continued to be a gathering point for local students throughout December 20. The university students who had assembled there during the early hours of the morning left about 10 a.m. only to be replaced by about 600 students of local middle schools and 100 odd students of the Medhurst College, 690 Chaoufoong Road. The latter were interviewed by Mr. Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education, to whom they submitted the following demands :-

1. That diplomatic negotiations be conducted in a revolutionary spirit.
2. That persons responsible for betraying national interests be severely punished.
3. That an expedition be sent to the North to suppress the autonomy movement.
4. That the lost territory be recovered by armed force.
5. That protection be accorded to the national salvation movement and that students arrested in the North be released.

Mr. Pan promised to convey the demands to the National Government, whereupon some 300 of these students dispersed. The remaining 300 not being satisfied with Mr. Pan's assurance

urged that their demands be officially accepted by the City Government, and knelt on the ground in order to emphasize their determination. Towards 1 p.m. they were persuaded by City Government officials to leave the Civic Centre and shortly afterwards departed on foot for their respective schools.

One body of two hundred students comprised of pupils of Medhurst College, the Chung Kuo Middle School (中國中学) and Tseng Feng Middle School (正風中学), French Concession, proceeded through Chapei via Liang Ying Road, Sui Dien Road, East Paoshing Road and Paoshan Road, and entered the Settlement at North Honan Road. They then continued along Range, Fearon and East Yalu Roads and finally entered the Medhurst College at 4.50 p.m. These students were very orderly and well behaved while passing through the Settlement, and made no attempt to shout slogans or distribute leaflets. After arriving at the Medhurst College, they talked about holding a meeting. As the School Authorities refused to permit them to do so, the students of the Tseng Feng Middle School and the Chung Kuo Public School, numbering in all about 100, decided to return to their own schools and left the Medhurst College in motor trucks about 5.30 p.m.

Copies of a handbill purporting to emanate from the Chinese Communist Youth League which contained a denunciation of the autonomy movement in North China were distributed among the students as they passed along Sui Dien Road, Chapei. The students did not respond in any way to the appeals in this document, but continued on their way. Later another

handbill entitled "A Letter to the People by the Delegation of the Tsing Hua and Yien King Universities in connection with the Second Demonstration by the Peiping Students" was found near the junction of Paoshan and Boundary Roads and it is presumed that this came from the same source. The distributors of the handbills, who were unknown, had disappeared by the time the persons to whom they were handed made themselves aware of their contents. Full translations of the handbills mentioned above are attached to this report as appendices.

- Fracas between students of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan Road

At about 11 a.m. December 20, a dispute arose between twenty students of the Shanghai College of Law, 576 Kiangwan Road, over the question of leadership in the student movement. The disputants separated into cliques and came to blows. Two students received slight injuries before order was restored by the School Authorities.

Approximately two thousand students of eight middle schools in Nantao assembled at the Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, C.O.L., at 1.40 p.m. December 20. Sixteen representatives of the students held a meeting and decided that owing to the wet weather and lateness of the hour to abandon plans they had made to proceed in processional order to the Civic Centre. At 3 p.m. the middle school students left the Kiaotung University in processional order and returned to their respective schools in Nantao. During their visit to the University, they conducted themselves in an orderly manner and shouted the following slogans :-

"Oppose the autonomy movement in the North!"

"Protect the student movement!"

"Demand the release of the students arrested in Peiping!"

"Support the Government in protecting the territorial integrity!"

"Long live the Kuomintang!"

700 students of the Chung Hua Vocational School (中華職業), Loh Ka Pang, Nantao, arrived at the Civic Centre at 4 p.m. via Chung San Road, to protest against the autonomy movement in North China. They were received by Li Dah-chao (李大超), Secretary of the City Government, who promised to convey their protest to the National Government whereupon the students left by trucks and buses.

Six representatives of the students of the Tsing Sing (清心) Middle Schools for Boys and Girls, the Shanghai High School (民立中) and the Ming Lih Girls' School (明德女中) called at the Bureau of Education at 11 a.m. Dec.20 and enquired about the attitude of the Chinese Authorities towards the appeal made by the University students. They were told that the Chinese Authorities were quite satisfied with the orderly manner in which the students had carried out their duty as citizens, and that they had promised to refer their demands to the National Government. The callers left the Bureau at 2 p.m.

The demonstration which was arranged to take place on Dec. 21 during the meeting held in the Kiaotung University at 1.40 p.m. Dec.20, has ~~now~~ been called off. The students of local universities and middle schools are resuming their studies as usual this morning, Dec.21, with the exception of a few institutions, where the students who participated in the demonstration have been granted one day's leave.

At 7.30 p.m. December 20, [illegible] students of the Yuen Ming Yuen Road Branch of the Shanghai University, No.209 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, held a meeting and decided to form a students' union under the control of a committee of 15 students. Other resolutions passed at the meeting were as follows :-

1. That a telegram be despatched conveying the sympathy and support of local students to the Peiping students in their movement.
2. That statements in the form of circular telegrams be issued to request the National Government to effect the release of students arrested and issue compensation to them.
3. That General Chiang Kai-shek be requested to explain whether the crisis of the nation has become sufficiently serious for defensive action by the Government.

The meeting terminated at 8.10 p.m.

Twenty five principals of local Chinese Universities held a tiffin party in the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, 123 Boulevard de Montigny, at 12.10 p.m. December 20. Mr. Pan Kung-chai (潘公展), Chief of the Bureau of Education, was present. The recent student movement in connection with the political situation in the North was discussed, and it was decided to issue a circular letter urging local students to devote all their energy to their studies in order to save the nation and find practical means to protect the territorial integrity of the country.

On December 20, the students of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce Commercial Evening School, North Soochow Road, despatched a telegram to Nanking urging the National Government to preserve the integrity of the nation.

The students of the St. John's University, 188 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. issued on December 21 a manifesto opposing the autonomy movement in North China.

Miscellaneous

Rent Reduction Movement

The First Special District Rent Reduction Movement Committee held a meeting at 6 p.m. in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building, North Soochow Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a propaganda meeting be held at 1 p.m. December 29 in the Nan Fang Theatre (南方戲院), Avenue Edward VII.
2. That the branches and sections of the Committee be instructed to notify their members to attend the meeting.
3. That posters bearing slogans on the rent reduction movement be displayed in all places in Shanghai.

The Eastern District Rent Reduction Movement Committee held a meeting at 3 p.m. December 20 in house No.6, in the Zung Sing Fang (), Ward Road, Chen Ki-pou (陳其瑗) presided. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a representative be appointed to assist the tenants of the Kung An Li (公安里), Tongshan Road, in the formation of a rent reduction section of the committee.
2. That Chen Ki-pou (陳其瑗) and Pei Ching-wen (何靜文) be appointed to negotiate with the owner of the property in the Dong Teh Fang (), Yochow Road, for a reduction in rent.

Translation of a handbill purporting to emanate from the Chinese Communist Youth League, which was found on Sui Dien Road (水電路), Chapei, at about 3 p.m. December 20, 1935 after students of the Medhurst College, Chung Kuo Public School and Tsung Teng Middle School had passed on their way from the Civic Centre to the Medhurst College.

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MANIFESTO ISSUED BY THE CENTRAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OF THE CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE IN OPPOSITION TO THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA AND ADVOCATING THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE FOR THE PROTECTION OF NORTH CHINA

To countrymen and youths who do not want to be "countryless slaves" : -

The autonomy movement conducted under the auspices of the Japanese "robbers has commenced. Ying Zu Keng, a puppet of Japan, has formed a bogus "Eastern Hopei Anti-Communist and Self Control Committee" in Tungchow. Apart from requesting the authorities of the five provinces in North China to form an autonomous government, he has requested the Japanese troops to attack the "Red" army. The Military, Naval and Air Forces of Japan, with their up-to-date armaments, have been despatched to Tientsin and Peiping. The aim of the Japanese "robbers" is to occupy the whole of China - not the 22 hsiens in Eastern Hopei - for use as a base in an attack which they are planning to make on Soviet troops.

Ying Zu Keng (殷汝耕) is one of the worst traitors in the employment of the Nanking Government. He participated in the signing of the agreement which brought the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Shanghai to an end, the Tagku Treaty and the agreements for the restoration of train and mail services between China and "Manchukuo".

North China has been reduced to its present plight through the policy of the traitor Chiang Kai Shek. All rights in North China have been sold by him to Japan. In order to deceive the Chinese people, Chiang Kai Shek

made announcements to the effect that efforts will be made to establish good relations with the "friendly nations" provided that the sovereignty of China is preserved and that he will adhere to his policy of peace until the last light of hope goes out.

Chiang Kai Shek has transferred more than 100,000 troops from the North to the South of China to prevent the "Red" army from marching Northwards to resist Japan. Chiang will continue to sell the territories of the nation to Japan, and will not resist them. The hope that he will resist Japan is simply a dream.

Every one of our countrymen now knows that the Communist Party and the Soviet Army are the strong opponents of the Chinese traitors and the Japanese. Long before the war at Jehol and North Hopei the Communist Party urged that the people be armed in order to protect North China as well as to oppose Chiang Kai Shek selling North China to Japan. Its members also gallantly participated in these wars when broke out.

At present the Communist Party, apart from arousing the Chinese people to start movements advocating a war with Japan, has established a strong military base in North Shensi for the purpose of carrying out hostilities with Japan. Consequently, the first thought of the puppet organizations formed by Japan is to suppress the Communists.

The Chinese troops and masses and the "Red" Army should jointly organize a Soviet Administration to resist Japan otherwise China will be eliminated. The people in the 22 hsiens in Eastern Hopei are now suffering from all kinds of pains because they have been converted to "country-less slaves". They are slaughtered and robbed by the troops of Japan and the bogus government. Many die through using narcotics which are sold in large quantities by Japanese

and Korean ronins. Moreover all schools are compelled to teach the Japanese language.

We advocate:-

1) Suspend work, drilling, business and study and convene a mass meeting. Stage demonstrations and dispatch telegrams demanding the suppression of the bogus "Eastern Hopei Anti-Communist and Self Control Committee", the execution of Ying Zu Keng, and other traitors, and the confiscation of their property. Troops and Police constables should act on their own initiative and drive Japanese troops and the Paoantui, stationed in the demilitarized zone, out of North China.

2) Organize a Youth Volunteer Army! All people should proceed to the North to protect the country and prevent Chiang Kai Shek from selling North China to Japan.

3) Officers of the Post Office, Telegram Offices, and Revenue Offices should refrain from rendering serfices to the bogus government. All railway workers should declare a strike and not transport Japanese troops.

4) Government troops should not attack the "Red" Army on behalf of Chiang Kai Shek and Ying Zu Keng and Police constables should not arrest communists and anti-Japanese elements.

In conclusion we wish to warn the North China authorities that unless they abandon their anti-Communist policy, they will be looked upon in the same light as Ying Zu Keng and will be overthrown by their troops and the masses. The only way which lies open to them is to join hands with the "Red" Army and oppose Japan, Chiang Kai Shek and all traitors who betrayed the country.

Long live the CHINESE COMMUNIST PARTY, which is the sole leader of the anti-Japanese movement of the Chinese people!

THE CENTRAL PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT OF THE
CHINESE COMMUNIST YOUTH LEAGUE.
November 27, 1935.

Translation of a handbill found at .30 p.m. December 20 at the junction of Paoshan and Boundary roads after students of the Medhurst College, Chung Kuo Public School and Tsung Teng Middle School had passed on their way from the Civic Centre to the Medhurst College.

A LETTER TO THE PUBLIC REGARDING THE SECOND DEMONSTRATION BY STUDENTS IN PEIPING

The first demonstration by students in Peiping on December 9 was held to arouse the righteous indignation of the Chinese race against the oppression of the Japanese Imperialists who are cooperating with the local Chinese traitorous military officers. The demonstration is also intended to accelerate the general mobilization of the people to resist the aggression of Japan. The support accorded to the first demonstration was disappointing, and made the students feel that they had not shed sufficient blood. They, accordingly, decided to stage another demonstration and made themselves ready to make further sacrifices by facing the bullets from the guns of their enemies and the Chinese traitors. Groups of the students again demonstrated and the sympathy of the people went out to them. Any one who has seen the expressions on the faces of the watching crowd could not but be moved. The second demonstration of the students in Peiping was held during the early morning of December 16. The demonstration was so big that it created a record. Although their enemy and the Chinese traitors adopted extremely oppressive measures against them, yet the determination of the students was so strong that they braved the coldest weather and held demonstrations from day break to dusk in the midst of the bayonets and guns of the military and the police. The students overcame all obstacles in their path. They were unarmed but had hot blood in their veins. When police opendd fire on them, they stood unmoved. This shows that they were prepared to submit to any sacrifice. As a result of the clash with police, some of the students were arrested and

imprisoned and a number were injured. In prison or in hospital, none of the students wavered in the attitude they had adopted nor did they cry with the pain of their injuries. The students' only thought was to stir the people throughout the country to follow their example. Some of the students were so seriously wounded by the police that they did not expect to live comforted themselves with the thought that the sacrifice they made might help the Chinese Race to regain its freedom. The students who participated in the demonstration and returned to their schools were determined to redouble their efforts to save the nation and ready to make the last sacrifice.

The object of our mission is to arouse the people and to make preparations for a general mobilization for the purpose of securing the emancipation of the Chinese Race from the yoke of the Imperialists. We will not abandon our efforts until our object has been attained. The shedding of our blood is a token, as it were, to the people, of our determination to sacrifice our lives for the sake of the country. We will not tolerate nor accept expressions of sympathy on our behalf. What we want is that the people should stand together and join the national salvation movement. Those who oppose this movement will be regarded as our enemies. No matter how oppressed we are, the foundation of this historical movement which we have created will never be shaken.

The Student Delegation of the Tsing Hwa and Yen Ching Universities to South China. 19/12.

December 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

KIRIN

MR. SUGIMOTO TENDERS RESIGNATION

Mr. Sugimoto has been relieved of the post of Acting President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation following the assumption of office by Mr. K. Ishino as President tendered his resignation on December 20 to the Corporation. The application was forwarded to the Japanese Consular Authorities asking for approval of Mr. Sugimoto's resignation.

HEILUNGKIANG

DEMONSTRATIONS ADOPTED BY ANTI-JAPANESE AUTHORITIES

Demonstrations being held by university students against the autonomous movement in North China are gradually taking the form of anti-Japanese activities.

At 7 a.m. December 20, a body of university students marched to the City Government and dispersed at 8.30 a.m. after having had an interview with Mayor Hu. This was followed by another group of 700 middle school students who also marched to the Civic Centre at 10 a.m. At 3 p.m. a large number of university students reassembled at the Chen Tung University.

Judging from the situation, it is feared that the students would hold a second demonstration. In consequence the local Japanese Consular Police adopted special precautionary measures at Tung Chen College and at Japanese residences in the Heiyeda Cotton Mill district.

BRITISH SUBJECT AND A KOREAN DANCING PARTNER

It will be recalled that a Korean dancing partner named Kim Kum Ku, aged 19, of the Ho Pin Palace was charged with fraud by Hu Chen, aged 61, a British subject of Chinese extraction, at the Japanese Consular Police Office. A compromise was however, reached on December 10, the complainant being satisfied with the payment of $400 by the defendant.

THE COMPLAINANT OF A NOTARY CASE DISAPPEARS

In connection with the armed robbery committed on December 10 by two persons at Room 6, Chung Apartments, Range Road, occupied by a Korean cereal merchant named Nam Se Ko, aged 35, when yen 7,000.00 were stolen, no arrests have so far been effected by the Police. The suspects however are being detained at the Japanese Consulate for investigation. They admitted that Nam Se Ko, the complainant, was their accomplice in drug dealings. Having heard of these two persons being sentenced to 25 days' detention on a charge of dealing in drugs, Nam Se Ko disappeared on December 14, leaving his wife alone in the apartments. The wife will leave Shanghai for Dairen on December 21 by the "Dairen Maru".

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
7108
D.C. (CRIME) BRANCH
Date 24.12.35

December 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Appeal Made By Students Of Local Universities And Middle Schools To The City Government.

At 4 p.m. December 19, about 6,000 students of the various local universities and middle schools assembled on the premises of the Chiaotung University and appointed their own presidium. At 9 p.m. they left the Chiaotung University and arrived at the Futan University at 3 a.m. December 20. Here they remained for some time, after which they continued their procession towards the Civic Centre, arriving there at about 5.30 a.m.

The students were received by Mayor Wu Teh Chen who earnestly advised them to observe strict order in their patriotic movements so as to avoid giving rise to other incidents that would only harass the Government in coping with the present difficulties. Mayor Wu also expressed his sincere desire that the students would not neglect their studies on account of their patriotic movement.

The students were greatly moved by Mayor Wu's speech. The presidium of the students then submitted to the Mayor a written petition containing the following seven demands :-

(1) That the Mayor be requested to send a telegram to the National Government requesting it to place a check on the oppression of the patriotic movement of the students by the military and political authorities in Peiping.
(2) That the National Government be requested to start a punitive campaign against the rebel, Yin Zu Keng, immediately.
(3) That the National Government be requested to protect the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China.
(4) That the National Government be requested to enforce a drastic revolutionary diplomacy.
(5) That the Mayor effect the immediate release of Lee Chung Sing(李震聲), a student of the Chiaotung University, who has been arrested.
(6) That the Mayor be requested to afford protection to the patriotic movement in Shanghai.
(7) That the National Government be requested to grant freedom of speech and assembly.

In reply, Mayor Wu said that he would afford every protection to the patriotic movement in Shanghai as long as it was conducted in an orderly manner. Mayor Wu added that Lee Chung Sing of the Chiaotung University had not been arrested and that he had only been summoned by the Public Safety Bureau simply for interrogation because he was under suspicion owing to the finding of a letter, and that he had been told to return to his school after interrogation. Mayor Wu promised to refer the other requests of the students to the National Government.

The students were satisfied with Mayor Wu's reply and dispersed at about 9 a.m. December 20.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. D 2108
Date 24/12/35

December 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

Classes Opening In Various Schools As Usual To-Day.

There is no suspension of studies in any of the various schools in this locality. The students who participated in the appeal have attended their classes as usual.

According to information secured from local educational circles, the procession and appeal made yesterday by students of various local universities and middle schools is a general demonstration of their patriotic movement. They have decided not to suspend their studies and not to make any more appeals, in order to avoid neglecting their studies and giving rise to other disputes. They place full confidence in the Government in the handling of the situation.

Meeting Of Presidents Of Various Local Universities And Colleges.

At noon yesterday, the Presidents of various local universities and colleges held a tiffin party in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny. Mr. Pan Kung Chan, Commissioner of the local Bureau of Education was also present.

It was resolved to address the following open letter to the students :-

"Since the outbreak of the North China problem, the students in various districts of China have demonstrated their patriotic movements. Yesterday the students of local universities also made an appeal to the City Government and their demands have been fully accepted by the Mayor who promised to refer them to the National Government. Hereafter, the students should work hard and prepare for practical strength in order to share the important task of saving the country. We earnestly hope that our Government will determine to maintain the territorial integrity and sovereignty of China, and that it will not compromise any more."

Reply Of The Peiping City Government To A Telegram Sent By The Local City Government.

Yesterday the Peiping City Government sent a reply to the local City Government stating that all the arrested students had been released and that medical treatment had been given to those who had been wounded.

An Open Letter Issued To The Local Students By Mayor Wu Teh Chen.

Yesterday Mayor Wu Teh Chen issued the following open letter to the entire body of the local students :-

"During the last few days several thousand students of the local universities and colleges, being distressed over the national crisis, have called at the Shanghai City Government. Their patriotic spirit is indeed worthy of public sympathy. Apart from expressing our deepest respect for their patriotic feelings, we fell however very worried in respect to the trouble they went to in travelling such a long distence till daybreak during such cold weather.

No. 7108
21/12/35

December 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

"In view of such circumstances, I feel extremely uneasy and I have lost no time in taking into consideration the safety and the school curriculum of the local students. Under the present conditions, I commend the following points for the consideration of the local students upon whom the future of the Chinese race is dependent:-

"It is indeed a great misfortune to China that she is at present being faced with an acute crisis. However, we must know that such a national crisis is not caused in a day or a night. It is caused by the complicated conditions which have been prevalent for a number of years. Therefore, the work of our national salvation and self-preservation constitute the most difficult and the most important task in the world. It requires the concentrated efforts of the entire Chinese nation to develop the latent energy for national preservation with a view to reviving the Chinese race. What we should do in serving our country is to struggle permanently with determination and concentrated efforts, and not to resort to short burst of enthusiasm.

"The National Government has already settled on a definite diplomatic policy. This has already been announced by the authorities. The Government is at present paying special attention towards its important task, the North China, and the necessity of preserving our territorial sovereignty and the integral rights. It is now devising all possible means to deal with these serious questions. The Government will certainly regard the maintenance of our national privileges as its chief duty. However, in view of the weakness of our nation, we cannot eliminate these difficulties in a day. This should be clearly understood by the entire Chinese nation who should do their utmost to back up the Government, so as to enable them to deal effectively with the present crisis.

"This City Government has already forwarded the suggestion of the local students to the Central Authorities. It is urged that all the Chinese youths will remain patient and adopt a calm attitude in supporting the National Government to handle the present affairs. They should not get excited and create scenes by empty enthusiasm, thereby hindering the Government and increasing the difficulties of the authorities.

"The degree of my love for the country is not less than that of the people in the country. The national salvation movement for the past years has an undeniable weak point, that is to say that the people have a mistaken idea about their work. The people have used their energies in a wrong way, thereby being unsuccessful. This is the reason why the movement of the people for the past years for the emancipation of our race met with failure. Even the people's movement was utilized by a minority of undesirable elements who had certain motives.

"Following the great defeat of Germany in 1806, Fichte, the patriotic and wise German, sincerely warned the German people as follows:-

December 21, 1935. Morning Translation.

'The defeat of Germany to-day was brought about by the general bad manners of all our German people in every day life. The future wars will be those in which character, morality and knowledge will count most'.

"Now! You awakening youths in this city! Don't forget the example laid down by Germany, but remember the advice of this wise German. You must refrain from being inconsistant, going off at a tangent, resorting to extremes, acting contrary to law, holding processions or suspending studies. You must do your best in making preparations for an 'intellectual war' in order to struggle for the final victory of our people as well as to ensure the life of China".

Chen Pao and other local newspapers:

COMMERCIAL CONCERNS NOT ALLOWED TO ACT AS SAVINGS BANKS

Information secured from the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Finance shows that the Ministry is placing a strict control on savings banks as the existence of the poor people of the community is to a large extent dependant on their savings. Banks are not allowed to indulge in savings business unless approval has been obtained from the Ministry. Common commercial concerns, however, absorb deposits daily under the false name of savings; this is contrary to law. Furthermore, it is not known how much capital these concerns have or what business they do with the savings received. Poor people will suffer considerably should these concerns lose money or go bankrupt.

In 1930, the Ministry of Finance issued a circular order to provincial and city governments in the country notifying them to prohibit commercial concerns from receiving deposits and doing savings business. Reports have now been received that certain commercial concerns are still receiving deposits. The Ministry of Finance has now again instructed the provincial and city governments repeating this order.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT

Upon receipt of instructions from General Chiang Kai Shek to the effect that a petition be submitted to the Shanghai City Government, the Executive & Supervisory Committees of the Shanghai Rent Reduction Movement Committee held a joint meeting at which it was resolved that Zung Chien Poo (鄭劍波), Sung Sin Ngoo (宋心吾) and some ten other representatives be dispatched to make an appeal on the morning of December 21 to the Shanghai City Government for an immediate order for a reduction in house rents.

At a meeting held yesterday by the Shanghai Rent Reduction Movement Committee, it was resolved that a propaganda meeting of the rent reduction movement be held on December 29 at the premises of the Nan Fong Theatre (南方歌劇院), Avenue Edward VII and that posters containing slogans regarding the rent reduction movement be posted throughout the whole locality.

7108

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

Intelligence Report

Political

December 20, 1935.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Left at 1.10 p.m. December 19 :-

Wu Tsoong-eing, Chairman of the Kweichow Provincial Government.
Hau Sze-ying, Chairman of the Famine Relief Commission.

Left at 11 p.m. December 10 :-

Wu Kai-sien, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
TangYeu-jen, Vice Minister of Communications.
Chen Lih-fu, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 20 :-

Tseu Loo, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Yang Teh-tsao, -do-
Chu Ming-nyi, -do-
Foo Ju-ling, -do-
Yang Hu, Commander of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps.

Preparations for demonstration by local students against the autonomy movement in North China

During the afternoon of December 19 about 400 students of the Chinan University held a meeting in the university premises at Chenju in order to discuss the course of action they should follow in connection with the conciliatory attitude adopted by the National Government towards the autonomy movement in the North. As a precautionary measure against interference by the university authorities, the students severed all the telephone connections and placed pickets at the various entrances to prevent the teaching staff from leaving. Resolutions were passed that a Chinan University National Salvation Association be formed, and that those present march to the Civic Centre, Kiangwan, to stage a demonstration and submit the following five demands:-

1) That the autonomy movement in the North be opposed.

2) That the students arrested in Peiping be released.

3) That the diplomatic negotiations being conducted by the National Government be made public.

4) That an expedition be despatched to punish Ying Ju-keng, the promoter of the autonomy movement.

5) That freedom of speech, press and organization be accorded to the people.

The meeting concluded at 4.30 p.m. The entire body of students then left the university and marched along Chung San Road, shouting slogans such as "Down with the Traitors," "Down with Imperialism," and "Rise up and save the country." They visited the Great China University, Chung San Road, the Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road, and the Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, O.C.L., and large parties of students from each of these establishments joined them. The procession left the Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, about 9.20 p.m. and marched via Amherst Avenue, Keswick Road and the road between Jessfield Park and the railway to the Soochow Creek which they crossed by the Chung San Road Bridge. It is estimated that there were 4,000 people in the procession including about 500 females when the creek was crossed. They carried banners bearing slogans condemning the autonomy movement in North China. After leaving the territory west of the Settlement, the procession continued through Northern Chapei along Chung San Road to the Fuh Tan University at Kiangwan, which was reached about 4 a.m. December 20.

The processionists, who had by this time increased to nearly 5,000, halted temporarily at this point and conferred

as to whether they would remain there or continue to the Civic Centre. The majority voted in favour of carrying on and at 4.30 a.m. they resumed their way arriving at the Civic Centre at 5.30 a.m. Slogans of a patriotic character were shouted by the students as they were approaching the Civic Centre, and shouts of an anti-Japanese nature are also said to have been uttered at intervals by a small percentage of the crowd.

After waiting outside the building until 8.30 a.m. the students were interviewed by Mayor Wu Teh-chen, to whom they presented the following demands :-

1) That an assurance be given by the Mayor to afford protection to the Students' National Salvation Movement.

2) That the student arrested in Chapei during the procession be released and that the "traitor" responsible for his arrest be punished.

3) That an expedition be sent to suppress the autonomy movement in the North and bring the traitor Ying Ju-keng to justice.

4) That the autonomy movement in the North be opposed.

5) That diplomatic negotiations being conducted by the National Government be made public.

6) That the students arrested in Peiping be released and that persons responsible for their arrests be punished.

Mayor Wu promised to refer their demands to the National Government. The students expressed satisfaction with this reply. On giving further thought to the matter, they however decided to endeavour to bring about a general suspension of studies in local schools and to have the strike continued until the demands have been complied with. Some of the students broke up into groups about 9.15 a.m. and wended their way towards their various schools. The bulk of them, however, remained in the Civic Centre and were

still there at 10 a.m. Parties of students from the various areas of the three Municipalities are still proceeding towards the Civic Centre on foot and in motor trucks for the purpose of joining the demonstrators.

Opposition to the Autonomy Movement - Fuh Tan University students submit demands to Mayor Wu at Civic Centre

At 3.30 p.m. December 19, four hundred students of the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, gathered outside the offices of the City Government at the Civic Centre and submitted the following demands to Mayor Wu Teh-chen :-

1) That the autonomy movement in North be suppressed and the traitor Ying Ju-keng be punished.

2) That the Government order the release of students arrested for opposing the autonomy movement.

The Mayor promised to refer their demands to the National Government and to give them a reply later. He also urged the demonstrators to return to the University and resume their studies. The students expressed their satisfaction with the reply and left the Civic Centre at 4.30 p.m. They then marched along various streets in Chapei, shouting slogans such as "Down with Imperialism" and "Down with Traitors." They returned to the university at 8 p.m.

- Activities of students

On December 19, representatives of the students of the Ming Lih Middle School (民立中学), 866 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, called at various middle schools in Nantao with a view to soliciting assistance in organizing a "Federation of Middle School Students for National Salvation."

December 20, 1935.

Students of the following schools held meetings on December 19 in their school premises for the purpose of discussing measures to oppose the autonomy movement in North China :-

Name of School	Address
Chun Nyi Middle School,	Joh Meng Road, Nantao.
University of Utopia.	Station Road, Nantao.

In the afternoon of December 19, ten members of the Middle School Teachers' Federation held a meeting in their office, 200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That a telegram be despatched urging the National Government to protect the territorial integrity of the country.
2. That the National Government be requested to instruct the Chinese Authorities in Peiping to release the students recently arrested for having participated in the demonstration against the autonomy movement.
3. That the City Government be asked to request the National Government to protect students who are participating in the patriotic movement.

Letters opposing the autonomy movement in North China were despatched to the National Government and manifestoes issued on December 19 by the following labour unions :-

Shanghai Municipality Packers' Union,
12 Heu Seu Li ( ), Wong Ka
Ma Deu Road, Nantao.

9th District Medicine Shop Workers' Union,
Jin Kee Road, Nantao.

- Anti-Japanese incident in Pootung

It is reported that the students of Pootung Middle School, 200 Loh Li Jao, Pootung, manhandled a Chinese named Ting (丁) who was visiting a friend in the school. Ting was rescued by members of the Public Safety Bureau who escorted him to the nearest Police Station. It is rumoured that Ting, who is a returned student from Japan, was attacked because a rumour circulated among the students that he had come to spy upon them on behalf of the Japanese.

- Behaviour of student demonstrators

The students who participated in the marching in the Western District, C.C.L. on December 19 and the demonstration at the Civic Centre on the early morning of December 20 behaved in an orderly manner.

The students who proceeded to the Civic Centre on the morning of December 20 for the purpose of demonstrating had all dispersed at 11 a.m. with the exception of about 1,000 who consisted almost entirely of late arrivals.

- Incidents connected with student demonstration

At 10.30 a.m. December 20, about 1,000 students of middle schools in Nantao assembled at the Nan Yang Jao Gate of the French Concession, Boulevard de Montigny, seeking admission to the Concession with a view to proceeding to Kiangwan via the Settlement. On being refused entry by the French Police, they proceeded in a westerly direction through Chinese controlled territory to Chung San Road.

Slogan writing

Slogans in the Chinese language, "Down with Imperialism" and "Down with Japan" were chalked on a wall near the West Gate of the Hongkew Park on Kiangwan Road during the early morning of December 20.

Labour

Dispute between the Management and workers of the Sing Dah Flour Mill

The situation at the Sing Dah Flour Mill remains unchanged this morning, December 20. The workers remained at the mill during the night of December 19/20, and the management has now agreed to provide food for them while they remain on the mill premises. Negotiations were conducted between the management and eight representatives of the workers on December 19 which resulted in the workers reducing their demand for retiring gratuities from two months' pay and $48.00 to two months' pay and $46.00 and the management increasing its offer from two months' pay and $8.00 to two months' pay and $20.00. Negotiations will be continued to-day, and it is now considered possible that the dispute will be settled in the near future.

December 20, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

The original purport of the Neutrality Law is to avoid America from being involved in a European war. America's imaginary enemy at present is not in Europe but in the Far East. At the time of the opening of the Naval Conference, America discovered a plan by which Japan would attempt to bombard her cities. Mr. Pittman, Chairman of the Diplomatic Commission, accused a certain nation in the Far East of being robbers. All this shows the deep concern displayed by the government and people of America over the question of Oriental affairs as well as their hatred towards the aggressor. Should this Neutrality Law not be revised, then America will not be able to supply munitions to the oppressed nation. This will be contrary to America's policy and harmful to the world peace.

With the prospects of the Naval Conference gradually growing dim, the diplomatic relations between America and Japan are coming to an unprecedented crisis. America has made drastic preparations in her military affairs with the approach of the year 1936, but she is not yet ready diplomatically. The proposed revision of the Neutrality Law may be America's move to prepare herself diplomatically.

Chinese Saturday Post (礼拜六) published the following comment on December 14:-

OPPOSITION TO THE AUTONOMY IN THE NORTH

The establishment of the new political organization in the North, an autonomous form of political regime under disguise, is an expension of the autonomy movement achieved by Yin Ju Keng. We must understand exactly how much our government had conceded and how disgraceful the surrender is. The so-called measures for the stability of the situation in North China discussed by and agreed upon between General Ho Yin Chin, who is responsible for conducting the negotiations over the North China problem, and General Sung Cheh Yuen, are really those that deprive the general public of their benefits. We do not know where the so-called suitable measures are that have been drawn up by our government, where the courage of General Ho Yin Chin is and how those political officers will be able to face the people who have been deceived and betrayed. The so-called "unification for the salvation of the nation" and the so-called "resistence against foreign insult" are all humbug.

The Hopei-Chahar Political Council is entirely an independent institution. In other words, these two provinces will be converted into a republic for the Japanese military base and traitors to occupy. The Sovereign Rights in these two provinces will not belong to China. The Chinese Government has had a previous example of such concessions and it can never be ensured that no further similar incidents will happen in South China or Central China. China as a consequence will be faced with ruin in the near future. The establishment of the new political regime in the North had secured approval from Doihara beforehand and all those pro-Japanese feudal elements were later invited to participate in the regime subject to the

order of the Japanese. Unless we disregard the integrity of China's Sovereign Rights and territory entirely, we should never allow such a new political regime to exist in the North.

On behalf of all our patriotic masses, we hereby submit the following demands to our government:-

1) Oppose the formation of the new political regime in the North, which is in reality an autonomy organization.

2) Restore all the liberties of the people's movements.

3) Work for the salvation of the nation.

The "Shanghai Party Voice" (上海之声), a weekly magazine, dated Dec. 14:

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS & NORTH CHINA.

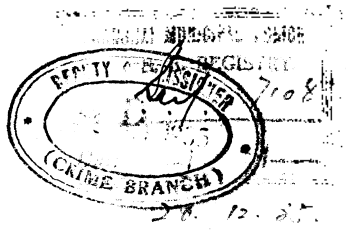
Following the September 18 Incident, Japan seized China's four North-eastern provinces, but yet she was not contented. The Shanghai-Woosung Truce and the Tangku Pact were concluded and still Japan thought that China had not yet been humiliated to the extreme. So, she instigated the creation of the so-called "Autonomy Movement in North China."

Formerly, Japan was of the opinion that had she not obtained Manchuria, she would be unable to exist, and now she is claiming that the safety of Manchuria will not be assured, if she does not secure North China. But, will Japan remain calm and contented even when she possesses North China? We expect to hear the words "The safety of North China will not be possible if Japan cannot get control of the Yangtse Valley" and finally we shall be told that "the existence of the Japanese Imperial Empire will not be secure, if Japan cannot get the whole of China." Is it possible that Japan can win the hearts of the Chinese people or the Government's endurance of insults in this way? Such measures are not signs of "good Sino-Japanese relations" or "rapprochement," but steps adopted to destroy China and render her a second Liu Jeu (琉球), Formosa, or Korea.

North China is the centre of Chinese culture as well as the place where our Chinese race originated. We are convinced that the four hundred million Chinese people will offer all they have to assist the Government if the latter will only take steps, no matter what they may be, to protect North China. The Government has the authority to order the people to be patient regarding the North China affair or to call upon the people to sacrifice themselves on account of the North China affair, as they wish.

Some time ago General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, announced that every effort was to be made towards ensuring peace if there was a possibility of bringing peace about. Now that there is still a ray of hope for peace, it is time for the Government to offer their final and best endeavours as well as for the people to unite and to support the Government. We can definitely say that the Chinese Government and its people will pay great attention to this ray of hope for peace, and use their best endeavours to succeed.

(3)



December 20, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Futan University Students Make Appeal To The City Government.

At 2 p.m. yesterday, about 200 to 300 students of the Futan University marched in a body to the local City Government to submit an appeal. The procession was orderly. On the way the students shouted slogans: "Support the National Government", "Oppose the bogus autonomy in North China", etc. On arrival at the City Government, they stood in front of the building. They were received by Mayor Wu Teh Chen in person, to whom the students' representatives submitted an appeal in writing containing the following five requests :-

(1) That a telegram be sent asking the Peiping Authorities to release the arrested students and to issue compensation to wounded students.
(2) That protection be accorded to the students' patriotic movement.
(3) That severe punishment be meted out to military and police officers for having oppressed the movement conducted by the Peiping students.
(4) That the new organization in the disguise of autonomy in North China be opposed.
(5) That the National Government start a campaign against the rebels.

Mayor Wu replied to the five requests and also directed the students to strictly observe order and not to neglect their studies. The students were satisfied with Mayor Wu's reply and also took his advice, whereupon they left and returned to their school.

On their way back to their school, the students shouted the following slogans :-

(1) Support the National Government.
(2) Support the Chinese Kuomintang Party.
(3) Down with the bogus autonomy in North China.
(4) Assist our fellow students in Peiping.
(5) Demand protection for the students' patriotic movement.
(6) Demand the punishment of the military and police officers in Peiping for having caused the incident.
(7) Long live the Chinese Kuomintang Party.
(8) Long live the Chinese Republic.

Telegram Sent By Mayor Wu To The Peiping City Government.

Yesterday Mayor Wu sent the following telegram to the Peiping City Government :-

"To-day the students of the Futan University in Shanghai make an appeal to this Government and demand that a telegram be sent asking you to release the arrested students and to accord medical treatment to those wounded students. You are therefore requested to release the arrested students, if any, and to accord medical treatment to wounded students, in order to comply with the wishes of the people."

December 20, 1935. Morning Translation.

Students Of Other Universities To Express Their Views To-Day.

It is reported that students of the Chi Tsz University(持志大学), the Law College(法学院), the Chinan University(暨南大学), the Great China University(大夏大学), the Kwang Hwa University(光華大学), the Chiaotung University(交通大学), the Soochow University(東吳大学) and other universities will also express their views to-day.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

Ministry Of Education Instructs Education Bureaux To Advise Students Not To Suspend Studies, Not to Stage Processions And Not To Make Appeals.

On December 19, the Ministry of Education again sent telegrams to the Education Bureaux in Peiping, Tientsin, Nanking and Shanghai, instructing them to advise the students not to suspend their studies, not to stage processions and not to make appeals, but to offer their opinions in writing to their competent authorities, if they have any such regarding political and current affairs.

Communists Alleged To Be Instigating The Student Risings In The North.

Commenting on the students' movement in Peiping, the Sin Wan Pao (Evening Edition) states :-

According to statements made by the Peiping Authorities as published in the newspapers, the Communists are accused of being at the back of the patriotic movement started by the students. We are at a loss to understand on what ground this observation is based. In the defunct Ching Dynasty and in the past militarists' regime, any assembly or appeal made by the people was instantly branded as having been instigated by the Communists, and thus more misunderstandings arose and more disputes followed. We hope that the district authorities of to-day will analyse the facts of the case clearly and calmly and will accord adequate protection to these patriotic youths.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

$4,000 REWARD.

With reference to the $1,000 reward recently offered by the Public Safety Bureau for the arrest of person or persons responsible for the murder of Hideo Nakayama, a member of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, on Darroch Road on November 9, General Tsai Chin Chun, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, on December 19 issued a further circular notice stating that $4,000 reward, an increase of $3,000, would be offered to any person giving information leading to the arrest of the murderer.

The "Sin Wan Pao" and other local newspapers to-day reproduce a notice issued on December 18 by the S.M.P. which states that a reward of $4,000 will be paid for information given to the Municipal Police.

...MUNICIPAL POLICE
...REGISTRY.
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CRIME BRANCH

December 19, 1935. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Meeting of Kwang Hwa University Students' National Salvation Association.

On the night of December 17, the Kwang Hwa University Students' National Salvation Association held a meeting at which the following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That prominent newspapermen be invited to give lectures on the North China problem.
(2) That a second telegram be sent to the National Government requesting it to protect the national salvation movement, to release the arrested students and to severely punish guilty military and police officers.
(3) That a second telegram be sent to General Sung Cheh Yuan asking him not to suppress the students' movement, to release the arrested students, to punish the culprits and to defray medical expenses incurred by wounded students.
(4) That a second telegram be sent to fellow students of various universities in Peiping urging them to carry on the national salvation spirit to the end.
(5) That a national salvation wall paper be published.
(6) That a ten-day periodical to be known as "National Crisis" be published.

Meeting of Students of the Secondary School of Great China University.

On December 17, the Union of Students of the Secondary School of the Great China University held an inaugural meeting at which it was resolved (1) to send a circular telegram to the Peiping Students' National Salvation Federation voicing its strong opposition to the North China Autonomy, and (2) to appoint 15 persons to serve on the Executive Committee of the Union.

Circular telegrams issued by various local schools.

Yesterday students of the Tsing Foong College (正風文學院), the Secondary School of Futan University (復旦實中), the Sing Wei Vocational School(新衛職業學校) and the Shanghai Middle School(上海中学) sent out circular telegrams opposing the autonomous movement in North China and requesting the National Government to take immediate steps to suppress such rebellious activities.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram) :-

Nanking Students Appeal To The Executive Yuan.

On the morning of December 18, students of various universities and middle schools in Nanking held a general meeting in the premises of the Chung San University when they decided to make an appeal to the Executive Yuan in the afternoon to demand (1) the release of the students arrested in Peiping and the defrayment of medical expenses incurred by wounded students, and (2) the protection of students' patriotic movement.

December 19, 1935. Morning Translation.

At 4 p.m. about 5,000 students marched to the Executive Yuan. They elected 50 representatives who were received by Ong Wen Hao(翁文灝), Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan. The representatives explained the object of their appeal, whereupon Mr. Ong replied (1) that the Executive Yuan had already instructed the Mayor of Peiping to release the arrested students and (2) that adequate protection would be accorded to the students' patriotic movement if it was conducted within legal bounds.

Mr. Ong's reply was conveyed to the entire body of students who, satisfied with the reply, dispersed and returned to their schools.

Shanghai Bureau of Education Ordered To Adopt Precautionary Measures Regarding Student Movements in Shanghai.

On December 18, the Ministry of Education sent a telegram to the Shanghai Bureau of Education informing it of the appeal made by the students in Nanking and instructing it to endeavour to stop the students in Shanghai from taking similar movements.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Tientsin telegram) :-

Tientsin Students Appeal To Tientsin City Government.

At about 8.30 a.m. December 18, several thousand students of various schools in Tientsin assembled at the Hopei Public Recreation Ground. At 9 a.m. they marched to the City Government and submitted a petition demanding that the Peiping authorities be asked to release the arrested students.

They marched through various streets until they reached the recreation ground of the Nan Kai Middle School.

At 1 p.m. they held a meeting at which the following resolutions were passed :-

(1) That a manifesto be issued.
(2) That freedom of speech, press and assembly be demanded.
(3) That an appeal be made to the National Government.

Chen Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE RENT REDUCTION MOVEMENT.

Led by representatives of the Rent Reduction Movement Committee, about 60 persons, including Koh Ts Zung (祝志純) and Lou Ching Kwan(樓清貫), representing the sub-committees on Tongshan Road, Yunnan Road, Robison Road, etc. made an appeal yesterday morning to the Shanghai City Government requesting it to issue an order for a reduction in house rent, with a view to alleviating the hardships of the merchants. Upon arrival at the Shanghai City Government, they were intervened by officers of the Branch Bureau of Public Safety there, who ordered them to elect four representatives from amongst them to make the appeal.

Lo Ngao Kwei(駱毅奎) and 3 others were then appointed head representatives and the rest remained outside in front of the government building.

The four callers were received by an official of the Second Section, who promised to refer the matter to the Mayor for consideration.

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(CRIME BRANCH)

D.C. (CRIME)

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

December 19, 1935.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 2.30 p.m. December 18 :-

Chen Nyi, Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government.

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 19 :-

Ma Tsao-tsing, Mayor of Nanking.
Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 18 :-

Chen Kia, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Tang Yu-jen, Vice Minister of Communications.

To Hangchow

Departed at 7.55 a.m. December 19 :-

Chen Nyi, Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Local Kuomintang state their permission is necessary to hold meetings

On December 18 the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation (Settlement) received an order (No.2078) from the local Tangpu instructing that meetings of public bodies should not be held without permission being first obtained from the local Tangpu, and that application to hold meetings should be submitted not less than five days before the date on which the gathering is to take place.

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In consequence of this order the meeting of the Federation scheduled to take place on December 20 for the purpose of discussing the autonomy movement (Vide I.R. 17/12/35), has been cancelled.

- Agitation in local educational circles

The Shanghai Middle School Teachers' and Staff Employees' Federation, 200 Ta Chih Road (大吉路), Nantao, has issued through the medium of the Chinese press a manifesto denouncing the autonomy movement in the North as a pretext to sever connection with Nanking, and urging the National Government to combat the movement in order to preserve the territorial integrity of the country.

- Students' activities

Students of the following schools held meetings on December 18 on their school premises for the purpose of discussing ways and means to accelerate the movement against the autonomy movement in the North :-

Name of School and Address	No. of persons present	Proceedings of the meeting
Kiaotung University, 1954 Avenue Haig, O.O.L.	40 students	A student named Huh Chao-chien(郝照乾) presided. It was decided to convene a further meeting.
Kwong Hua University, Lane 2146, No.11 Great Western Road.	10 students	A student named Hu Tsz-ning(胡志甯) presided. It was decided, in addition to issuing further telegrams and manifestoes, to invite local prominent Chinese journalists to deliver lectures on the present situation, and publish newspapers and weeklies bearing on "national salvation."
The Middle School of Great China University, 2566 Chung San Road.	40 students	A student named Li Ching-Woh(李景或) presided and it was decided to organize a national salvation association under the control of 15 members

Tsing Sing Middle School, Loh Ka Pang Road, Nantao.	50 students	A student named Wong Tsoong-fang( ) presided. It was decided to appoint 10 members to serve on the executive committee of the National Salvation Association.
University of Utopia, South Station Road, Nantao.	80 students	One of the students named Wong Tseng-hai ( ) presided and it was decided to appoint 25 members to serve on the Committee of the Students National Salvation Association

- Trade unions join with student bodies in opposing autonomy movement

Manifestoes and circular telegrams opposing the autonomy movement in North China were issued on Dec. 18 by members of students of the following institutions through the medium of the local Chinese press :-

Shanghai Dry Goods Shop Employers' Union, 59 Tsih Zuan Dz Loong ( ), City.

Ivory and Bone Shop Workers' Union, 59 Tsih Zuan Dz Loong, City.

Sing Kuang Vocational School, Lane 370, No.3 Chungking Road.

Fuh Tan Experimental Middle School, 359 Gordon Road.

Huang Hwa Kong Middle School, 237 Shiang Shan Road ( ), Chapei.

Ming Lih Girls Middle School, Jen Miao Road ( ), City.

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December 18, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News (Editorial):

NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT

The national salvation movement originated years and years ago. When a nation's existence is at stake, her people will not remain silent or inconsiderate, this being the natural sign to a nation of the development of her people's rights.

Both China and her people were greatly affected by the September 18 Incident and the January 28 War, and during the past four years, many hardships have been encountered, but were eventually tided over.

During the past month, North China has been in a state of crisis, and both the nation and her people are facing a much more serious blow this time, when they are actually striving for their existence. The national salvation movement by students was preceded by a manifesto issued by professors of the various universities at Peiping and was followed by the demonstrations staged by students of various schools of the same city. Subsequently, the movement was responded to in every part of the country. All these indicate the national spirit as well as the fact that the national situation is in danger.

In view of the foregoing, the following points strike us very forcibly:-

(1) In the past people paid much attention to appeals regarding the national salvation movement; but they overlooked practical efforts. Although the shouting of slogans and the holding and staging of processions and demonstrations can be really regarded as signs of national spirit, yet they will not result in any effective strength and will only give trouble-makers an opportunity, unless such propaganda is carried out along set principles and worked systematically.

At present the participants in the national salvation movement are brilliant youths of the educational circles. They ought certainly to be ready to take strict precautions against those trouble-makers and reactionary elements, because unless they are very careful, there will be serious results. We cannot forget the national situation of to-day, which cannot be relieved by words only, but by hard efforts effected by whole hearted action. The spirit and strength of the people must be invoked in the salvation of the nation and a long struggle is also necessitated, so that the ridiculous "5-minute enthusiasm" will be done away with.

(2) The Government should direct these national salvation people carefully, who in turn should observe good order and so save the national crisis under the actual guidance of the Government. As the participants in the national salvation movement are students who are educated, they can be persuaded and easily taught. In this way no illegal activities by students will happen. Furthermore, they can be easily directed how to support the Government.

(3) In the past national salvation movements always aroused a misunderstanding among friendly nations. In minor cases, the movements are regarded as disturbances, but in major cases, as anti-foreign activities. We are surprised to see such a misunderstanding since the love and salvation of one's country is the same in all other countries. Do the people of other friendly nations not know that their respective countries should be loved and that the national crisis of their respective countries should be relieved? The salvation of one's country is the obligation of the people. Why should the people of China be an exception? The Chinese people at heart have no anti-foreign idea, and they have never rejected foreign culture. We have no time to lose in welcoming people of friendly nations who are rendering us mutual benefits, but yet we have no anti-foreign ideas. The Chinese people like peace and if friendly nations can understand China, the reason for China's national salvation movement will be clear to them.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ANTI-OPIUM MOVEMENT

With a view to accelerating the anti-opium movement, the First Special District Citizens' Federation, at a meeting held the other day, resolved to form a "First Special District Anti-Opium Movement Committee." Wong Shiao Lai (黃曉荔) has been invited to be Chairman of the Committee with seven standing members, including Chang Tsing Yuin (張清云) and Chen Chi Chen (陳濟成). The anti-opium propaganda meeting of the Committee, which has been scheduled for to-day, will be held on the afternoon of December 24. The meeting will issue a circular, addressed to the people, on the anti-opium movement and in the meantime, handbills containing slogans in favour of the movement will be posted in the streets.

Opium Smokers Warned to Register.

The Bureau of Public Safety continued the drive to discover opium smokers yesterday.

The Bureau of Public Safety commenced the registration of opium smokers in July this year. Up to last week, 30,239 opium smokers were registered, amongst whom 26,230 smokers secured registration licences and 4,000 smokers wanted to undergo a cure.

Amongst the 4,000 smokers, 2,677 have been sent to anti-opium hospitals.

The compulsory registration of opium smokers will be closed at the end of the year, after which unlicensed smokers, if found, will be sent to a military court and sentenced to a term of more than six months but less than 2 years' imprisonment. Furthermore they will be fined a sum under $300.

On December 17 the Bureau of Public Safety issued a final notice addressed to unregistered smokers strongly advising them to apply for registration this year in order to avoid punishment.

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December 18, 1935. 4 Morning Translation.

Canton Telegram:

Students' Patriotic Movement Not to be Interfered with.

At a meeting of the Kwangtung Provincial Political Affairs Council held on December 17 and attended by General Chen Chi Tang, Ling Yung Yih, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, Liu Chi Wen, Mayor of Canton, and others, the following decisions relating to the students' patriotic movement were passed:-

1) That a telegram of encouragement be sent to various universities and schools in Shanghai and Peiping.
2) That the Kwangtung Provincial Government take no action against the National Salvation Associations formed by students of the Chung San (中山) University, Canton University and other schools if their activities are confined within legal bounds and that Party and political organs be instructed to guide the movement.

As a protest against the autonomous movement in North China and in support of the patriotic activities of students at Peiping, the First Special District Citizens' Federation yesterday issued two telegrams: one to General Sung Cheh Yuan requesting him to protect the patriotic movement and the other to the entire body of students of various colleges and universities, conveying the Federation's sympathy.

93 Local Trade Associations Issue Manifesto.

The 93 local trade associations, including the Paper Shop-Owners' Association, the Rice Shop-Owners' Association and the Silk Filature-Owners' Association, yesterday issued a joint manifesto in which it is expected that the Government would come to a final decision immediately for the protection of China's territorial integrity. The manifesto concludes by assuring their support to the Government.

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December 18, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

NORTH CHINA PROBLEM

In an interview with a reporter of the Sin Sun News Agency, Mr. Lee Tseh Ih(李擇一), Adviser to the Fukien Provincial Government, who arrived in Shanghai from Nanking by train at 7.15 a.m. yesterday, made the following statement :-

"The negotiations between China and Japan on the North China problem is being successfully conducted. The Hopei-Charhar Political Council will be inaugurated shortly, with General Sung Cheh Yuan as the President. This Council is of a temporary nature, placed under the control of the National Government. This Council will naturally endeavour to suppress the rebellion of Yin Ju Keng as the district - East Hopei - where the rebellion is taking place, comes within the jurisdiction of the Council. The North China dispute is merely a portion of the Sino-Japanese controversy, a solution of which is being attempted. It is not true that I shall be appointed Chinese Ambassador to Japan."

Tang Seng党声 (Party Voice, Volume 1, Issue 45, official organ of local Kuomintang, published the following article :-

"COMPROMISE OR SACRIFICE?"

Although the manifesto issued by the cultural and educational circles in Peiping to the effect that "they are strongly opposed to any underhand intrigue for the establishment of a peculiar political organization free from the control of the Central Authorities, and that the National Government be requested to use all its national force to preserve the integral rights and the political administration of this country", does not contain many words, it however displays the national spirit of the Chinese conspicuously.

The conditions in North China are at present in a very grave situation, and resemble in every way the status prior to the outbreak of the September 18th Incident. If the entire Chinese nation really intend to preserve their existence, it is most essential for them to strive for the maintenance of their territorial sovereignty and integral rights.

Fellow countrymen, this is the very time for us all to rise up and determine to make a final sacrifice with a view to preserving our territorial and sovereign rights.

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NIPPO, JAPANESE & NICHI-NICHI

BURGLARY AT THE RESIDENCE OF A JAPANESE DANCING PARTNER

At about 3 a.m. December 16, a burglary was committed at No. 3 Yang Che Road, the residence of Miss Heiko Kawanishi, aged 24, a Japanese dancing partner, by some person who effected an entry by using the following methods:- After opening the door on the verandah a large quantity of gum was pasted on the window panes which were then covered with paper in order to avoid making a noise when breaking it. An overcoat and a Chinese dress were stolen.

NIPPO

BRITISH SUBJECT AND KOREAN DANCING PARTNER

A charge of fraud was brought against a Korean dancing partner named Kim Kum Nu of the Moon Palace before the local Japanese Consular Court by Mr. Yoto, a Japanese lawyer, on behalf of the complainant named Woo Da, aged 30, a British subject of Chinese extraction, residing at the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road.

The hearing of the case was held on December 17 before Mr. Okumura, Chief of the Judicial Section of the Consular Police.

STUDENTS FORCED TO SIGN ANTI-JAPANESE RESOLUTION

Anti-Japanese demonstrations by student bodies in Shanghai in connection with the North China problem and the oppression of the authorities are gradually on the increase.

On the night of December 16, anti-Japanese pamphlets were disseminated at the Shanghai University and moreover a number of leaders asked the students on their way to the institution to sign their names on a resolution urging the Nanking Government to adopt a firm policy towards Japan. Mr. T. Yasuike, the only Japanese student of the University, was also asked to sign his name but the request was rejected.

MR. SUGIMOTO TO RESIGN

Mr. H. Sugimoto, who worked as Acting President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation since the resignation of Mr. G. Yasui is expected to resign after he has handed over the office to Mr. M. Amano who was appointed President of the Corporation.

Mr. Sugimoto will be reengaged by his former employers the Shanghai Transportation Co.

An order was issued on December 17 by the Japanese Consular authorities to Mr. Sugimoto, relieving him of his post as Acting President.

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December 18, 1935. Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

At a meeting held at 3 p.m. yesterday by the students of the Chien Kuo (建國) Middle School, Shanghai, Woo Yuan Liang (吳元良) and four others were elected members to the Standing Committee. A telegram will be despatched to console and encourage the students of the various middle schools and universities at Peiping.

The Students' Association of the Huang Hwa Kong (黃花崗) Middle School yesterday issued a circular telegram advocating (1) that the people throughout China unite in protesting against the autonomous movement in North China, (2) that support be rendered to the students at Peiping in opposing the autonomous movement in North China, (3) that Chinese traitors be severely dealt with, and (4) that the territorial integrity of China be protected.

On December 16 the students of the Chung Kuo (中國) Middle School held a meeting at which the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That a "Chung Kuo Middle School Students' National Salvation Association" be formed.
2) That a telegram be despatched to condole with the students at Peiping.
3) That a circular be issued to the various circles throughout China to rise up unanimously for the salvation of the crisis and the existence of the nation.

On December 16 the entire body of students of the Tseng Foong (正風) College held a meeting at which Yin Tseng (尹臻), Zee Zeu Han (徐善修) and twenty-three others were elected members of the Executive Committee, with a view to facilitating their national salvation movement unanimously with those of students of various local universities.

The students of the Shanghai Law College have despatched a telegram to the educational circles through Chiang Meng Ling (蔣夢麟), Principal of the Peiping University, urging them to rise up and struggle unanimously for the salvation of the nation which is now at stake.

"Federation of Teachers & Staffs of Various Universities in Shanghai" to Hold Meeting on December 22.

The Executive and Supervisory Committees of the "Federation of Teachers & Staffs of Various Universities in Shanghai" will hold a joint meeting at 1 p.m. December 22 at the meeting-room of the China Cultural Reconstruction Corporation (中國文化建設協會), Rue Lafayette, when the North China affair will be discussed.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH
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Intelligence Report
Political December 18, 1935.

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 17 :-

Tseng Yang-fu, Vice Minister of Railways.

Kwan Soo-jen, member of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang.

Yang Hu, Commander of the Shanghai Peace Preservation Corps.

Ma Ying-chu, member of the Legislative Yuan.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 18 :-

Tseng Zoong-ming, former Minister of Railways.

Tang Yu-jen, Vice Minister of Communications.

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Students' Activities

The meeting of students of the Shanghai High School, scheduled to take place on the afternoon of December 17 for the purpose of electing members to serve on the Committee of the National Salvation Association, did not take place owing to lack of attendance. At 4 p.m. December 17, a student named Li Chien-gi ( ), who is believed to be one of the promoters of the movement, urged his school mates in a special notice to support the national salvation movement and to guard against agitators and unruly elements.

One hundred and seventy students of the Tsing Sing ( ) Middle School, Loh Ka Pang Road ( ), Ningpo, held a meeting in the school at 4 p.m. December 17. A student named Chen Chi-loong ( ), presided, and

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the following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That manifestoes be issued and circular telegrams despatched urging the National Government and General Sung Cheh-yuan to use force to recover the territory lost in the North.

2. That a National Salvation Association be organized under the control of a committee of nine persons.

3. That in case of necessity, studies be suspended and processions and demonstrations staged.

4. That preparations be made for the organization of propaganda groups and that an appeal be made to all students to join these groups.

5. That greater attention be given to the school lessons in military science.

On December 17 students of the following schools organized branches of the National Salvation Association and issued manifestoes and circular telegrams opposing the autonomy movement in the North :-

Name of School	Address	No. of students
Kai Ming Middle School	Arsenal Road, Nantao.	60
Chung Kuo Middle School	249 Route Sieyes.	200

Manifestoes opposing the autonomy movement and circular telegrams urging the National Government to protect the territorial integrity of China were issued on December 17 by the members of the following institutions:-

Shanghai Law University, 450 Rue Pere Robert.

Local Traders' Associations.

Pootung Middle School, Pootung.

The First Special District Citizens' Federation, Chinese Chamber of Commerce Building, North Soochow Road.

Eighteen pupils of the Ming Lih Girls' Middle School, 293 Wen Miao Road, City, held a meeting in the school building, at noon December 17. A girl student named Tsung Chiao-tsung ( ) presided, and it was decided to organize a National Salvation Association with a committee of nine members, and to issue circular telegrams and manifestoes opposing the autonomy movement in the North.

At 6 p.m. December 16, the principal of the Comparative Law School of China interviewed ten representatives of the students of the school in his office in the school premises at 146 Quinsan Road, and urged them to refrain from provocative activities when furthering opposition to the trend of events in North China.

- Fuh Tan University Authorities repudiate connection with Shanghai University Students'National Salvation Federation

The authorities of the Fuh Tan University,Kiangwan,on December 13 submitted a report to the local Tangpu denying that any attempt had been made by the students of the University to organize the so-called Shanghai University Students' National Salvation Federation ( )and denying a statement made in the press on Dec.15 to the effect that a meeting of this Federation was held in the university on Dec. 13.

- Propaganda against Autonomy Movement in North China

On Dec.17,slips of paper bearing slogans opposing the autonomy movement in North China and advocating the overthrow of traitors were pasted on walls in the premises of the College of Arts,440 Rue du Marche. Similar posters were pasted on walls in the vicinity of the Pootung Middle School,200 Lo Li Chiao( ),Pootung, during the same day.

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Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

At 3 p.m. yesterday the representatives of the various University Students Federations and National Salvation Committees held a joint meeting in the premise of the Chiaotung University for the purpose of discussing future activities for national salvation.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

(1) That the following measures be adopted to accelerate the future activities for national salvation :-

(a) To centralize the control of the various Students Unions of local universities for national salvation.

(b) To carry out a practical and permanent movement for national salvation.

(2) It was published in newspapers during the past few days that a federation known as the Federation of Local University Students For National Salvation had been inaugurated in Shanghai. The various local universities knew nothing about its establishment beforehand nor had they delegated any representatives to participate in the meetings held by this Federation. Moreover the Federation had failed to mention the place where the meetings were held and the names of the representatives who attended. It is evidently an illegal organization established under certain pretexts. It is therefore only reasonable that this Federation should not be recognised. It was decided:

(a) That a letter be sent to the local newspapers and news agencies denouncing the establishment of this Federation.

(b) That the local Tangpu and other political organs be requested to conduct investigations and to adopt strict measures to deal with such organizations.

(c) That the various Students Self-Control Unions and National Salvation Committees of the local Universities be instructed not to recognize such organizations.

(3) That the delegates of the various universities present write to the Secretary of the local University Students Federation asking him to convene a meeting of the representatives of the various local universities at the earliest date possible for the purpose of discussing measures for the unification of the local university students, so as to facilitate the adoption of a concentrated movement for national salvation.

Conditions of the local universities

Information obtained yesterday by a reporter of this newspaper from the various local university authorities reveals that everything is going on smoothly within the university premises. They, however, are all very indignant over the question of the North China affairs. As the organization for national salvation has not as yet been officially established, they have, therefore, not delegated any representatives to attend the meetings held by the so-called Federation of the

local University Students for National Salvation. They all stated that they do not know by whom or by which university the meeting was called. As neither the address where the meeting was held nor the names of the representatives of the various local universities who had attended the meeting were given, it is feared that such news was ostensibly fabricated, and is therefore unreliable.

On the afternoon of December 13, the entire body of students of the Ai Kuo (愛國) Girls School, Kiangwan, formed an "Ai Kuo Girl Students' National Salvation Association." It was decided that a telegram be despatched to condole with the students at Peiping and that a circular telegram be sent to the nation, urging the people to support the Government unanimously in the suppression of rebels.

Yesterday evening the students of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois held an urgent meeting at which it was resolved to form a national salvation association. The regulations governing the organization of the association have been passed and a manifesto will be issued.

The Ching Nieh (勤業), the Yoeh Tsin (晨青) and twenty-two other middle schools in this municipality yesterday despatched telegrams to the Central Authorities and General Sung Cheh Yuan requesting them to protect the patriotic movement and to suppress the rebel Yin Ju Keng (殷汝耕) immediately.

On December 16 the students of the Tseng Foong (正風) College held a meeting at which it was decided that a circular telegram be sent to condole with the students of universities at Peiping and to offer them support. A manifesto will also be issued to arouse the sympathy of the various other circles.

The students union of the Secondary School of the Chinan University yesterday expressed the following opinions:-

1) To oppose the autonomous movement in North China or any other similar organizations.
2) To support the students in North China protesting against the autonomous movement.
3) To demand the publication of the negotiations between China and Japan.
4) To request the Government to protect with armed force their territorial integrity and sovereign rights.
5) To support the Central Government.
6) To demand the freedom of speech, publication and assembly.

Citizens' Federation to Hold Meeting on December 20.

As a protest against the autonomous movement in North China, the First Special District Citizens' Federation will hold a meeting of various public bodies on December 20 when the formation of a "Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation Federation" will be discussed. Circular notices to this effect were issued yesterday.

December 17, 1935. Morning Translation.

The Shanghai Postal Workers' Union yesterday issued three telegrams on the North China Question: one to the students of middle schools and universities at Peiping, one to General Sung Cheh Yuan, and the other to the various Tangpus, political organs and public bodies throughout China. The Government is to be requested to issue orders immediately for the mobilization of troops for the suppression of rebels.

Bureau of Education Advises Students to Refrain from Direct Action in their National Salvation Movements.

The Education Bureau yesterday sent the following letter to the Chinan (暨南), the Futan (復旦) and other universities and middle schools:-

"Although the situation in the North is tense, yet the foreign policy of our Government has already been ascertained. The Government will never inconsiderately allow, in any way, the losing of China's sovereign rights or the attempt to partitioning China's territory. The enthusiastic patriotism of the students of various schools and universities is worthy of respect; but at this time of national crisis, the holding and staging of processions and demonstrations will only result, in minor cases, in constituting an obstruction to the peace and order in the community and in major cases, in the creation of international trouble. It will of no benefit to either the nation or the people when our Government becomes definitely unable to deal with external affairs. All the opinions of teachers and students of various schools and universities may be written and offered to the Government for adoption, instead of their carrying out unworthy activities on account of intense indignation. We hereby hope that you will persuade the students to observe these instructions."

Enquiries made yesterday by a reporter of the Sin Sun (新申) News Agency at the various schools and universities show that the students have resumed study and that good order is being preserved.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

VARIOUS PUBLIC BODIES MEET TO DISCUSS MEASURES AGAINST INCREASE IN TELEPHONE RATE.

In connection with the opposition to the increase in telephone rate in the Special District, the various public bodies held a meeting at 2 p.m. yesterday in the Chamber of Commerce.

The following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) That brief regulations governing the Shanghai Special District Telephone Questions Committee be passed.
2) That an executive and an advisory committee be elected.
3) That letters be sent to various public bodies requesting them to support unanimously the suppression of improper concerns like cabarets, Hai Alai Auditorium, etc.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
D.C. (CR) (E) 7108.
17.12.35
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
18 DEC 1935
(CRIME BRANCH)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

.....

INTELLIGENCE REPORT December 17, 1935.

Political

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 11.30 p.m. December 16 :-

Madame Chiang Kai-shek.
Liu Vee-ts, Vice-Minister of Industry

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 17 :-

Huang Fu, former Minister of the Interior.
Wu Sing-ya, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs of the Shanghai City Government.
Tang Sung-ts, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Chen Lih-foo, -do-
Li Hwan-chwang, -do-

LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Bureau of Education - Order prohibiting illegal movements among students

The Bureau of Education has issued a circular order No.38848, warning educational institutions not to permit their students to participate in illegal movements. The order states that principals of schools should prohibit their students from holding demonstrations or suspending studies, and urges that suggestions about political developments in the North, which the students wish to put forward, should be submitted in writing to the Government.

Students' Meetings

Twenty Chinese, who claim to represent the students of the following schools, held a joint meeting in the Kiaotung University, 1954 Avenue Haig, C.O.L. at 3 p.m. December 16 :-

Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road, C.O.L.

Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, C.O.L.

Chih Chih University, Kiangwan.

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Comparative Law School of China, 146 Quinsan Road.

Chinan University, Chenju.

Great China University, Chungshan Road.

Shanghai College of Commerce, Kiangwan.

Discussions took place on the subject of forming student associations to protest against the autonomy movement in North China, and the following resolutions were passed:-

1. That arrangements be made to unify the local student bodies engaged in National Salvation Movement.
2. That practical measures be devised to maintain the movement.
3. That a letter be sent to local Chinese newspapers stating that the general body of students are not connected with the so-called "Shanghai Universities Students' National Salvation Federation" ( ).
   (N.B.) The Shanghai Universities Students' National Salvation Federation has been organized by the students of the Fuh Tan University (Vide I.R. 16/12/35).
4. That the local Chinese Authorities be requested to investigate into the activities of the Federation.
5. That a circular letter be sent to students of local various schools, urging them to guard against imposters.
6. That arrangements be made to hold a general meeting in the near future with a view to resuscitating the activities of the University Students' Federation and direct the activities of local students.

The meeting was presided over by Wu Chih-ning (吳志寧), a representative of the students of the Kwang Hwa University.

On December 16 meetings to discuss measures regarding the organization of Students National Salvation Associations were held in their respective colleges by students of the Chinan University, Chenju, the Mongolian and Thibetan College, Lunghwa, and the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan. During the meetings, decisions were made to issue manifestoes and circular telegrams urging all students to unite in forming a "National Salvation Movement."

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Manifestoes bearing on the situation were also issued by the following institutions and unions on December 16 :-

Institute Technique Franco-Chinois, 1195 Rue Lafayette.

Shanghai High School, Chung Hwa Road.

Ching Nyih Middle School, Zu Kwei Ka, City.

Wu Peng Girls' Middle School, Nantao.

The Shanghai Medicine Shop Workers' Union, 1 Yah Chueh Loong, City.

The Chinese Ink Makers' Union, 1 Yah Chueh Loong,City.

One hundred and fifty students of the Shanghai High School held a meeting in the school, 866 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, at 4.40 p.m. December 16 and discussed ways and means to further the opposition to the autonomy movement in the North. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1) That arrangements be made to form a Shanghai High School Students' National Salvation Association.

2) That a further meeting be held on December 17 to elect a committee.

3) That circular telegrams and a manifesto on the situation be drafted.

4) That efforts be made to unite with the students of various middle schools in Nantao and City in the movement.

The meeting was presided over by Li Chien-ji (李劍濟).

Reported encounter in Peiping between students and armed Police

According to telegrams appearing in the local Foreign press, the students in Peiping held demonstrations in the streets on December 16, and the police were obliged to open fire in order to disperse them. It is also reported that there were peasants and workers among a party of the students who held a mass meeting near the Temple of Heaven.

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Shun Pao and other local newspapers .-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

Since the establishment of the Federation of the local University Students for National Salvation, the Federation has been very busy engaging in its various activities. The Board of Management of this Federation called a meeting at 4 p.m. yesterday at which the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

(1) That a telegram be sent to the National Government urging it to restore East Hopei to its original political status immediately.

(2) That a telegram be sent to the Defence Forces of Charhar Province urging them to preserve the Chinese territorial rights with determination.

(3) That preparations be made for the inauguration of a federation to be known as the National Salvation Federation of the Various Public Bodies in Shanghai.

(4) That preparations be made for the publication of a newspaper to be known as the National Salvation Daily News.

(5) That views for national salvation be openly solicited from the various nations of the world for submission to the National Government.

(6) That reputable members and educationists of the local community be invited to direct the activities of this Federation.

(7) That a report be submitted to the local Tangpu and other political organs on the establishment of this Federation.

(8) That officials be delegated to propagate the principles of national salvation to the residents of the various districts of Shanghai.

The assembly terminated at 7 p.m.

Chih Tse University Students to hold meeting

The entire body of the students of the Chih Tse University held a meeting at the auditorium of the university on the afternoon of December 14 when several hundred students were present. The meeting decided that a Students National Salvation Federation composed of 35 members be organized and that a circular telegram be despatched in the name of this Federation announcing their warm support to the patriotic movement of the students in Peiping and urging the National Government to enforce a policy of revolutionary spirit.

Kwanghwa University Students to hold meeting

The Kwanghwa University Students National Salvation Federation held the first meeting of the members of its Executive Committee last night when 15 persons were present. The meeting discussed and passed the following resolutions:-

(1) That a telegram expressing their warm sympathy be sent to the students in Peiping.

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(2) That a telegram be sent to the Central Authorities requesting them to preserve the sovereign rights and administrative power of China and voicing their protest against the autonomous movement in North China.

(3) That a telegram be sent to General Sung Cheh Yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, protesting against the so-called autonomous movement in North China.

(4) That efforts be made to combine with the students of the various universities in Shanghai so as to facilitate the adoption of a concentrated campaign.

(5) That efforts be made to unite with the Federation of the Teachers and Staffs of the Various Universities of Shanghai so as to facilitate the unification of all in the common cause.

Chinan University Students to Form "Committee to Oppose the Autonomous Movement in North China"

In view of the recent establishment of a new organization in North China, the students of the Chinan University, Chenju, held a meeting a few days ago when measures to protest against the autonomous movement in North China were discussed and a "Committee to Oppose the Autonomous Movement In North China" was formed. Representatives were detailed to spread propaganda among students of various schools and to ask them to act in various concerts.

Interviewed yesterday by our reporter, a responsible member of the committee stated that as they could no longer remain silent and disinterested, they had formed a "Committee to Oppose the Autonomous Movement in North China," and that they would call upon the students of all the middle schools and universities in Shanghai to support our Government for the sake of preserving China's sovereign rights.

It is understood that the Committee will organize propaganda corps to carry out the propaganda among the people in villages and country districts.

Hongkong Telegram:

After a meeting of teachers and students of the Chun San (中 山) University which is to be held on December 16, the entire body of students of the university will be mobilized to carry out the task of propaganda.

On the afternoon of December 15 representatives of students of various schools held a meeting at the auditorium of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly at which the problems relating to the work of national salvation were discussed.

The entire body of teachers and students of the Dah Kung (大 公) Vocational School yesterday despatched a telegram to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters and the National Government requesting them to preserve the integrity and sovereign rights of China and to protect the genuine national salvation movement and critics. Another telegram tendering their support was sent to the teachers and professors of various middle schools and universities at Peiping.

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Manifesto of the Middle School Teachers' Federation

On December 15, the Middle School Teachers' Federation and 36 middle schools in this locality issued the following manifesto regarding the North China problem:-

"We have to realize our duties during the present national crisis and have to do our share in the national salvation by studying. We hope, in the meantime, that our Government will make every effort to pull through. Unless measures are adopted to stop the secession movement in North China, which movement incidentally has certain ulterior motives, the 'clutching hand' that keeps interferring in the civil administration of this country will deprive China of her Sovereign Rights in the North, and then proceed to colonize that area as quickly as possible, to form a base from which it can start its conquest of China. In consequence of this, the North China problem is one effecting the whole of China and the existence or fall of the North will decide the fate of China. What we are now expecting our Government to do is to exterminate the secession movement in North China in a most determined and effective manner. We are opposing unlimited concessions. We strongly believe that every one of us is prepared to give our Government our unlimited support should it be necessary to sacrifice all for the sake of maintaining the integrity of our territory and our Sovereign Rights.

"We are now studying 'the last lesson' and will rush to the front, prepared to pay the supreme sacrifice should ever our Government requare us to resist insult".

The Chekiang Students' Association in Shanghai dispatched a telegram yesterday to students of universities and middle schools in Peiping expressing sympathy with the patriotic movement launched by them.

The Association has also issued a circular telegram to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, the National Government, the various Yuans, the various official and public bodies and the newspapers in the country, opposing the autonomy in North China. The telegram requests the Government to protect all proper patriotic movements, to maintain the integrity of China's territory and Sovereign Rights and to reject all unreasonable demands that will lead to China being insulted.

Meeting of Students of Institut Technique Franco-Chinois

The Students' Association of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois yesterday held a meeting at which it was resolved that a manifesto be issued immediately and a circular telegram dispatched to urge the people throughout China to oppose the autonomous movement in North China. Another telegram to express their sympathy with the protest against the movement of the students' asspciations in Peiping and Tientsin will also be issued.

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December 16, 1935. Morning Translation.

Nanking telegram :-

Long Ping Siu ( ) and other representatives of students of various universities at Peiping have arrived at Nanking and will call upon various authorities concerned tomorrow morning.

In an interview with a reporter, the representatives stated that the educational circles at Peiping would always oppose the autonomous movement in North China and that their object in coming to the South was to submit an appeal to the National Government and to combine with the educational circles at Nanking and Shanghai to put up a protest against the movement.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

TELEPHONE QUESTION

The various local public bodies will call a joint meeting at 2 p.m. to-day, December 16, 1935, in the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, for the purpose of discussing measures to oppose the collection of telephone charges according to the number of calls.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

OPIUM SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT

As the period for the compulsory registration of opium addicts will expire within 2 weeks, the local Public Safety Bureau in connection with the Opium Suppression Committee will detail propaganda groups to proceed to various districts to give open air lectures as from to-day, December 16, 1935. The final inspection of opium addicts will be held soon.

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LOCAL REPERCUSSIONS AGAINST AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

- Local Educationalists call on Mayor Wu to Protest against Autonomy Movement

At 11 a.m. December 14, the principals of local Chinese universities and colleges called in a body on Mayor Wu Tieh-chen at the Civic Centre and informed him that students and others connected with educational circles in Shanghai wished to know the truth about the Northern situation. They also informed the Mayor that the students and educationalists of Shanghai desired the Government to protect the territorial integrity and to find means to re-unify the country. Mayor Wu promised to convey the wishes to the National Government and advised the callers to take special precautions to prevent unruly students from taking any action which might lead to disorder.

- General Labour Union supports local Students Bodies in opposing Autonomy Movement

On December 14, the Shanghai General Labour Union sent a lengthy message to Nanking through the medium of the Chinese press, urging the Government to despatch an Expeditionary Force to the North to suppress the autonomy movement and to punish Ying Ju-keng.

A report has been received that the General Labour Union is secretly planning to support the movement of local student bodies to oppose the creation of an autonomous state in North China. The General Labour Union is planning to issue instructions to all labour unions in Shanghai to adopt a similar policy.

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- Activities of local students

The students of the Great China University, 1566 Chungshan Road, Western Chapei, held a general meeting in the University between 8 a.m. and 11 a.m. December 14, and discussed ways and means to demonstrate their opposition to the autonomy movement in the North. Some 500 persons were present. A presidium of three students named Kiang Han Tsing ( ), Chang Ting shuin ( ) and Chao Dz-wei ( ) was formed. The following resolutions were discussed and passed :-

1. That a committee of thirteen students be appointed to make preparations for the formation of a "Great China University National Salvation Association."

2. That five members of the committee be instructed to establish relations with students of other schools in Shanghai.

3. That a manifesto be issued supporting local prominent Chinese who are opposing the autonomy movement.

4. That a circular telegram be despatched urging public bodies in various places to participate in the national salvation campaign.

During the afternoon of December 14, representatives of the students of the following schools held a meeting in a classroom of the College of Fine Arts, 440 Rue du Marche and discussed ways and means to oppose the autonomy movement in the North :-

Chinan University, Chenju.
Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road, O.C.L.
Great China University, Chungshan Road.
Mongolian and Tibetan College, Lunghwa.
College of Fine Arts, French Concession.

It was decided to create a Federation of local Student Bodies to support the Peiping students in opposing

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the establishment of an autonomous state in the North. Yien Kuh-ting (), a student of the College of Fine Arts, presided.

At 4 p.m. December 14, about twenty students of the Shanghai High School, 363 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, held a meeting in the school and decided to co-operate with the students of all middle schools in Nantao in organizing opposition to the autonomy movement in the North.

Statements in the form of circular telegrams were issued on December 14 to the Chinese press in connection with the autonomy movement in the North by the students of the Kiaotung University, 1954 Avenue Haig (O.O.L.), the College of Fine Arts, 440 Rue du Marche, and the Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road.

During the morning of December 14, about 200 students of the Kwang Hwa University, Lane 2146, No.11, Great Western Road, O.O.L. held a meeting in a classroom of the university and formed an organization known as the "Kwang Hwa University National Salvation Committee" for the purpose of opposing the autonomy movement.

On December 15, coloured paper posters containing the following slogans were posted on walls inside the Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan, and the Shanghai Law College, 576 Kiangwan Road :-

"It is the duty of the students to save the nation !

"Oppose the autonomy movement in the North !

"Oppose the arrest of students !

"Send an expeditionary force against Ying Ju-keng !

"Down with the traitor !

"Demand freedom of speech !

"Demand the preservation of China's territorial integrity !

"Support the students movement in North China !

"Oppose decisively any organization which interferes with the territorial integrity of the nation !"

At 10 a.m. December 13, some fifty students of the University of Utopia held a meeting on the university premises, South Station Road, Nantao, and decided to appoint seven students to organize a National Salvation Association of the students of the University of Utopia (大[illegible]).

Representatives of students of the following four universities have formed a "Shanghai Universities Students' National Salvation Federation" ([illegible]) for the purpose of unifying the students in Shanghai who are participating in the movement against the establishment of an autonomous state in North China :-

Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan.

Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig, O.O.L.

Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road, O.O.L.

Dong Chi University, Woosung.

Some sixty students of the Comparative Law School of China, 146 Quinsan Road, held a meeting in the school at 9.15 p.m. December 14 and decided to issue a statement opposing the autonomy movement in the North.

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S. I. MINISTRY.
No. D 7108
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December 16, 1935. 4 Afternoon Translation.

China Evening News (comment):

PATRIOTIC MOVEMENT

Since the May 4th Movement, cases have rarely occurred wherein young students participated in the patriotic movement.

Subsequent to the outbreak of the North China affair, students at Peiping, moved by indignation, launched a patriotic movement.

On December 14, students in Shanghai, having been inspired by educationists at Peiping, started a similar movement. We may lay aside the question as to whether or not such a patriotic movement is useful, but it will show that local students do not forget their national territory in the North.

Of course, it is not absolutely necessary for young students to declare a strike or hold processions in carrying out their movement for the salvation of the nation. Although students must observe proper rules in their salvation movement, they should not be bound too tightly by such rules. We are of the opinion that young students should unite among themselves, enlarge their movement and supervise and accelerate our Government by adequate means.

铁报
Iron News (11/12):

SHOPS WARNED BY POLICE AGAINST FOREIGN THIEVES

There are all kinds of thieves in Shanghai, including foreigners.

According to secret information received by the various Police authorities in Shanghai, a large number of White Russians are frequenting the large stores in groups of three's and five's to prey upon the people. They are well dressed and have the appearance of well-to-do foreign merchants, and they are welcomed by the shop assistants.

We understand that the Police have warned the various stores in their districts to pay special attention to such people.

China Times and other local newspapers (12/12):

GLASS-WORKS SUSPEND BUSINESS

Owing to trade depression and lack of funds, the Chung Kuo Glass-Works on Ferry Road, which had a capital of more then $100,000, suspended business yesterday.

Lawyer Cheng Ngo Ming is undertaking the liquidation.

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December 15, 1935. Morning Translation

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers.

LOCAL EDUCATIONALISTS APPROACH MAYOR WU TE CHEN
STRIKES AND DEMONSTRATIONS FORBIDDEN.

At 11 a.m. December 14 Dr. T. H. Lee, Principal of the Futan University, Dr. Liu Chen En, Principal of the University of Shanghai, and over ten principals of other local universities called upon Mayor Wu Te Chen to whom they conveyed the following suggestions from the local educationalists:-

1) To preserve the authority of administration throughout the country.
2) To maintain territorial integrity.
3) To grant freedom to the press.
4) Diplomatic affairs to be dealt with in public manner

Mayor Wu agreed to transmit the aforesaid suggestions to the National Government.

After exchanging views, which lasted two hours, it was mutually resolved that the Shanghai City Government, the Shanghai Special District Kuomintang and the local school authorities should jointly adopt precautionary measures to prevent irresponsible persons from instigating students who should neither suspend studies nor make demonstrations.

Meetings Held by the local Students.

Over 500 students of the Kwang Hwa University held a meeting at 10 a.m. December 14 at which the following decisions were reached.-

1) That a telegram be sent to General Sun Cheh Yuen, the newly appointed Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, protesting against the so-called autonomous movement.
2) That a telegram be sent to Peiping to appease the students there.
3) That a telegram be sent to the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang and the National Government requesting them to preserve the territorial integrity and opposing the so-called autonomous movement in North-China.
4) That the students of the Kwang Hwa University should form a National Salvation Union with an executive committee consisting of 15 members.

A meeting of a similar nature was held last night by the students of the Tung Woo Law College.

The Students Union of the Chiao Tung University yesterday sent a telegram to the educationalists in Peiping offering their support for the preservation of the territorial integrity.

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December 14, 1935. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

Yesterday the students of the Medical and Industrial Departments of the Tungchi University sent out the following two circular telegrams :-

(1) To General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, requesting him to release the students who had been arrested for participation in the patriotic movement.
(2) To the Peiping University Students Federation, expressing their warm sympathy and full support in order to accomplish the task of saving China from ruin.

Yesterday the Students Self-Control Union of the Great China University sent out the following two circular telegrams :-

(1) To various public offices, newspapers, schools and public bodies throughout the country, voicing their strong opposition to the autonomous movement in North China and requesting the National Government to take immediate steps to suppress it.
(2) To the Peiping University and Middle School Students Federation, expressing their warm sympathy with the patriotic movement started by the Federation and exhorting the Federation to struggle to the end in order to win the final victory.

Yesterday the entire body of students of the Ta Dong University(大同大学) sent out a circular telegram to the National Government, the various Ministries, public offices, schools and newspapers, protesting against the dismemberment of China's territorial sovereignty and administrative integrity by any party or in any form. The telegram requests the National Government to adopt drastic measures to deal with the so-called autonomous movement in East Hopei.

Yesterday the "Shanghai Twenty-Two Movement Acceleration Association"(上海各二二運動會) sent out a circular telegram to the people throughout the country, stating that the Association would stand by the Government in the grave national crisis now befalling North China.

Shun Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

Ministry of Education Advises Local Students To Refrain From Staging Demonstrations.

There is a tendency among students in various places to rally to the support of the patriotic movement recently started by their fellow students of the universities and middle schools in Peiping.

It is now learned that a similar movement is being contemplated by students of local universities and that the Ministry of Education has sent a wire to the Shanghai Bureau of Education instructing it to adopt precautionary measures and to advise the students to refrain from such activities.

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Shanghai Morning Post publishes the following telegram from Taiyuan :-

The students of various middle schools in Taiyuan, Shansi Province, have formed a "Rebel Suppression and National Salvation Federation."

On the afternoon of December 13, the Preparatory Committee of the Federation held a meeting at which it was resolved to issue a circular telegram protesting against the autonomous movement in North China.

The Committee will meet again to-day.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

Advice to the Authorities Regarding the Appeals Made by Students at Peiping

On December 9, students at Peiping submitted an appeal to the authorities protesting against the bogus autonomous organization and demanding the salvation of the nation. It was very cold on that day. The Peiping Military and Police Authorities, however, opened up the hydrants and swept away the students, many of whom were arrested. According to a manifesto issued by educationists at Peiping, it seems that the students have been released. But the Peiping Authorities have in the meantime made a statement to the effect that strict measures would be adopted to deal with any movement that has certain ulterior motives although under the name of patriotism. We can see from this that the Peiping Authorities are still hostile towards the students.

We regret the drenching with water and the arrest of the students on the part of the Peiping Military and Police Authorities. The students were only holding processions, and had submitted appeals against the autonomous organization. These were actions inspired by patriotism. The Peiping Authorities should have adopted peaceful measures to stop the activities of the students if they wished to do so. The authorities should not have poured water on the students especially during the very cold weather and then arrested many of them. We remember that some time ago, when the beggar and loafer group employed by certain authorities submitted an appeal to the Tientsin City Government, under the name of patriotism, the Military and Police at Tientsin not only treated them exceedingly well, but allowed the group to occupy the offices of the authorities and to create uprisings. The Peiping students did not resort to such actions nor occupy the offices of the authorities nor did they create uprisings, nor was the action of their appeal instigated by certain authorities, yet the Peiping Authorities adopted a very different attitude towards them.

Why did not the Military and Police Authorities use water to sweep away the autonomous show performed by the puppets? Nevertheless, they have poured water on the students who are opposed to such an autonomous movement. This is why the public are annoyed.

The affairs at Peiping and Tientsin have now reached a temporary settlement. We hope that the authorities will, in future, give concrete proof that they are not less patriotic than the students.

in their movements and a manifesto will be circulated among all students in the city. Class work is suspended for a week.

HAI ICHI

VARIOUS CHINESE SCHOOL STUDENTS TAKE ACTIVE PART IN ANTI-AUTONOMY MOVEMENT

It is reported that the students of the school for Mongolian and Tibetan students, Futan University, Dung-Chi University, Great China University and Ta-Tung University are taking an active part in the anti-autonomy movement in the North.

JAPAN LODGES PROTEST WITH CANTON AUTHORITIES AGAINST STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATION

A telegram from Canton dated December 14 states that on December 13 Military Attache Usuda lodged a protest with Gen. Chen Chi Tang against the students' demonstration held in Canton on December 12. While expressing his regret at the incident, General Chen Chi Tang promised that he, in future, would suppress such demonstrations and punish the persons responsible.

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Danger of student demonstrations in Shanghai

There are reports in circulation that radical elements among the students of Shanghai are starting a movement to stage a demonstration here in the near future. According to the scheme alleged to have been discussed, a parade would be held in Nantao and Chapei and attempts made to enter the International Settlement and French Concession. The Police have no confirmation of these reports. Considerable tension, however, prevails in educational circles, and the occurrence of student activities resulting from decisions made with a minimum amount of preliminary discussion and preparation are within the bounds of possibility.

Student Demonstrations in Hangchow

It is reported that a large number of students staged a demonstration near the West Lake at Hangchow on Wednesday, December 11, to protest against the autonomy movement in North China and support a demand that students arrested in Peiping be released.

Seamen's organizations conduct registration of seamen willing to undergo military training

By order of the Special Kuomintang Delegate for Seamen's Affairs, a list is being made by various seamen's unions of seamen who are willing to undergo military training. As soon as the lists are completed, military training classes will be formed by the unions and placed under the direction of a special Kuomintang delegate.

D.C (CRIME)
POLICE
7108

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH December 14, 1935.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. December 13 :-

Koo Meng-yu, Minister of Communications.
Liu Vee-ts, Vice Minister of Industry.

Departed at 8 a.m. December 14 :-

Chu Tseng, President of the Judicial Yuan.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. December 14 :-

Tseu Ling, Vice Minister of Finance.
Koh Tseng-kiang, member of the C.M.C. of the Kuomintang.

Local Repercussions to Autonomy Movement in North China

Manifestoes denouncing the autonomy movement led by Ying Ju Keng in East Hopei and supporting the Peiping students opposition to the movement were published in local Chinese newspapers on December 14 over the names of the student bodies in the Dah Dung ( ) University, South Station Road, Nantao, and the Dong Chi ( ) University, Woosung.

Statements of similar purport were also published in local Chinese newspapers on December 13 by the students of the Middle School of the Chinan University, Chenju, and members of the Ngan Nyi ( ) Movement Acceleration Society. The Ngan Nyi (twenty-two) Movement Acceleration Society has been started by the professors and students of the Great China University, 2631 Chung San Road ( ) for the purpose of promoting the use of national products.

December 13, 1935.

Local prominent Chinese and Students of Universities oppose Autonomy Movement in North China

A manifesto, to which the signatures of several local prominent Chinese are appended and which opposes the recent political development in the North was issued on December 12 through the medium of the press. The declaration supports the national salvation movement launched by the educational circles in the North and opposes any settlement of the political problem which may lead to a partition of Chinese territory. In conclusion the manifesto advocates that an expedition be sent against the rebellious organizations in East Hopei and the North East and that all traitors be severely punished. Among the signatories of this manifesto, the following names appear :-

Sung Ching-su ( ), a member of the Chinese Bar Association.

Ma Siang-pah ( ), a Catholic leader and an eminent scholar.

Sung Han-ping ( ), a professor of the Fu Tan University.

Yang Ying-fu ( ), a Chinese Economist and a department chief of the National Commercial Bank, 230 Peking Road.

Dzung Tsung-toh( ), a professor in Chinan University.

On December 12, the Committee of the Chinese Bar Association, 572 Rue Amiral Bayle, decided to petition General Sung Tseh-yuen ( ), Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, to release the students recently arrested in Peiping who demonstrated to show their opposition to the autonomy movement in the North. The petition states

that the opposition of the students was purely a manifestation of the people's determination and desire to safeguard the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Chinese nation.

Manifestoes denouncing the autonomy movement of Yin Ju Keng in East Hopei and praising the attitude of the students in Peiping in their opposition to the movement, were published in local Chinese newspapers on December 13 over the names of the student bodies in the following schools :-

Fuh Tan University, Ziang Ying Road, Chapei.
Chinan University, Chanju.
Great China University, Chung San Road.
Yueh Ching Middle School, Ziang Ying Road, Chapei.

Students in Canton oppose Northern Autonomy Movement

On December 12 several thousand students staged a demonstration on the streets of Canton against the Autonomy Movement in North China.

Pamphlets were distributed urging all students in South China to support the patriotic movement of their fellow students in the North, and slogans such as the following were shouted as the demonstrators paraded through the town :-

"Down with Japanese imperialism,"
"Down with the autonomists in North China,"
"Resist the Japanese invasion" and "Save the Country."

No. D 7108.

December 13, 1935. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wen Pao and other local newspapers :-

AGITATION AGAINST THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

The manifesto issued by educational circles and the demonstration staged by university students of Peiping have rekindled the national salvation spirit in this locality which has been lying dormant for a number of years.

To-day (December 12) about 300 important members of the local educational, banking, bar and other cultural bodies, headed by the Rev. Ma Siang Pah(馬湘伯), sent out a circular telegram to all the people throughout the country, declaring that the settlement of the North China and the North-East problems as local affairs will be refuted, and suggesting the concentration of financial and military strength to resist the enemy's invasion. The telegram also requests the National Government to dispatch troops to suppress the rebellious organizations in East Hopei and the North-East.

The following is the text of the telegram:-

"Our national crisis is becoming more acute daily. The four North-Eastern provinces have been annexed and now the five provinces in North China are in danger. If we deal with our enemy by bartering our land, our enemy will not be satisfied unless all our land has been given up. At the present juncture when our national existence is at stake, our cultural circles, who are entrusted with the mission of guiding the community, should no longer remain calm and should immediately rise up and lead the masses to engage in a national salvation movement. We warmly support the 'last lesson' determination of our educational circles of Peiping and the enthusiastic movement started by the youths in North China for the salvation of their country. We should make up our minds before the knives of our enemy are laid to our necks. We should adopt effective measures to preserve our national strength and should struggle for the emancipation of our race. Events which have occurred during the past four years convince us that our enemy's aggression is not instigated by the ambitions of a few of our enemies but is the natural trend of the expansion of Imperialism. The acute economic crisis and other factors have caused our enemies to pursue their 'continental' policy. It will be tantamount to asking a tiger for its skin if we still continue to employ methods of compromise, co-operation and rapprochement or parley, in an attempt to pacify our enemy.

"The struggle for the emancipation of the people is not only the duty of the Chinese people, but also the duty of all oppressed people. The greater the oppression by our enemies, the stronger will be the demand of the Chinese people for our emancipation. The sole way to salvation for the Chinese people will be to form as many people's bodies as possible and to fight to the death. All intellectual people in the world will sympathize with us deeply in such a sacred battle. A weak policy will mean the dissolution of our race and will only facilitate the enemy in our gradual extermination.

"In consequence, our suggestions are :-

1) Hold fast the integrity of China's territory and our Sovereign Rights and reject any pact or agreement that is harmful to them!
2) Persistently oppose any special administrative organization in China that may be established by means of foreign influence, under whatever name it may be called!
3) Persistently oppose the North Eastern Problem and the North China Problem being treated and settled as district affairs! They are questions affecting the integrity of the territory and Sovereign Rights of China!
4) Demand that the National Government mobilize troops immediately to attack the rebellious organizations in East Hopei and the North-East!
5) Demand the Government to resist the invasion of the enemy with all its forces and finances throughout the country!
6) Punish traitors severely and confiscate their property!
7) Demand the absolute freedom for people to form societies, hold meetings, deliver speeches and issue publications!
8) People in the country should organize themselves better and adopt more effective measures for self-defence!"

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

Yesterday the entire body of students of the Futan University sent two telegrams - one to the various Government organizations and public bodies and schools throughout this country and the other to the various universities and colleges in Peiping - announcing that they will prefer death rather than to support any activities which are liable to impair the unification of China. They also stated in the telegrams that they are determined to sacrifice all to support the undaunted spirit exhibited by the students of the various universities and colleges in Peiping in protesting against the so-called autonomy movement in North China.

The following views have been expressed by the entire body of the students of the Chinan University to the National Government, the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, the various Provincial Governments and other political organs, public bodies, newspapers, schools, and Chinese residents abroad:-

(1) That they will strongly protest against the so-called autonomous movement in North China and any other similar movement.

(2) That they are determined to support the undaunted spirit displayed by the students in North China against the autonomy.

(3) That the National Government be requested to use the entire force of the nation to preserve the territorial and integral rights of this country.

At 3 p.m. yesterday the entire body of the students of the local Mongolian and Tibetan School held a meeting at the school premises to discuss measures to support the demonstration movement held by the students of the various universities in Peiping in protesting

No. 2
Date 1

against any autonomous movement in North China which is liable to impair the Chinese sovereign rights or is intended to partition Chinese territory. The following decisions were reached:-

(1) That a telegram be sent to the Students Federation in Peiping urging them to fight determinedly against this movement.

(2) That a telegram be sent to the various public bodies throughout this country urging them to concentrate their efforts to support the undaunted spirit displayed by the students in North China.

Yesterday the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association called a meeting of its members in its premises at Rue Lafayette, French Concession. Apart from discussing the Association affairs, the question of the North China situation was debated on. It was resolved that the following telegram be sent to the National Government and General Sung Cheh Yuan, Chairman of the Hopei and Charhar Political Council:-

"The activities conducted by the students of the various universities in Peiping for the maintenance of the Chinese sovereign rights are purely a demonstration of national spirit and are not unlawful. The whole nation is in sympathy with them. However, it is learned that over ten students have been arrested for such activities. We are very anxious to know about their conditions and therefore send you this telegram with a request that you will release them."

Yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation issued a manifesto protesting against the so-called autonomous movement in North China and any other similar movement that will be likely to impede the unification of China.

December 11, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

CHINESE AUTHORITIES REGARD PEIPING STUDENTS' DEMONSTRATIONS AS THE WORK OF THE REDS.

A Daito telegram from Peiping dated December 10 states that the Chinese authorities believe that the students' demonstrations held yesterday against the autonomy regime was engineered by the red elements. The Chinese authorities are taking precautionary measures to prevent further similar disturbances.

CATHOLIC CHURCH OFFICERS IN KOREA CHARGED WITH ESPIONAGE.

A Dentsu telegram from Singishu, Korea, dated December 10 reports that the Gendarmerie at Singishu have discovered that the elders of the Catholic Church in Sinsa Cho, Singishu, who are Americans, were communicating with foreign countries through a wireless set installed in the church. The Gendarmerie have filed a charge of espionage against the church authorities.

JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES KEEP CLOSE WATCH ON THE RESULT OF THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT.

A special telegram from Tientsin dated December 10 states that the formal inauguration of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council is expected within a few days. The Japanese military authorities are keeping a close watch on the result of the inauguration of the Political Council to see how much power is to be vested in it regarding the military, diplomatic and financial affairs. The Japanese military authorities will demand a reform of the Council if the power given to it is no stronger than that of the former Peiping Political Council headed by Gen. Huang Fu.

JAPANESE WAR MINISTER MAKES STATEMENT REGARDING NORTH CHINA.

A Dentsu telegram from Tokyo dated December 10 states that after attending a cabinet meeting Gen. Kawashima, Minister of War, made the following statement regarding the North China affairs:-

"The North China situation appears to be on a regular footing now as a result of the further understanding of the situation by the Nanking Government. We are unable to rely upon the Nanking Government in this respect because it will greatly affect Japan, Manchukuo, and China in the future. Japan must keep a close watch on the affair until the situation in the North become beneficial to these three parties concerned in reality as well as in name."

JAPANESE THIRD FLEET LEAVING FOR THE NORTH.

On December 15 Vice-Admiral Oikawa will leave here for the North on the flagship "Idzumo" to inspect the protective measures adopted there and to pay courtesy calls on the authorities there.

S. S. [illegible]
No. D 7108
Dec. 11, 1935.

December 11, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

FURTHER DISCUSSION OF THE HOPEI-CHARHAR QUESTION

In connection with the North China problem, this paper has, on many occasions, exposed the important nature of the situation and drawn the attention of the Government and our readers to the subject. We hereby bring up the subject for further discussion, being very much alarmed by the reports in the local Japanese newspapers.

The formation of a Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee, which has been much talked about recently, is an important matter. The Japanese newspapers have stated that the Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee will be an organization such that it in reality constitutes a separation from the National Government in spite of the fact that the members of the Committee will be appointed by the National Government, and that the full authority for military, diplomatic, financial and communication affairs in the district as well as the appointing and discharging of officials comes under the power of the Committee itself. We are quite sure that the National Government will never permit the formation of such a peculiar political affairs committee in China. Meanwhile we hope that our people will understand the object of "certain" authorities, and become aware of the grave nature of the situation of China.

The Japanese newspapers are hostile towards the opposition by educationists in Peiping and Tientsin to the secession movement in China and towards the appeal made by students in Peiping for the punishment of traitors. They thought that all these activities had been instigated by the Chinese Kuomintang and Europeans and American people and that they are anti-Japanese. The Japanese newspapers declare that the Japanese Embassy has requested the Japanese Foreign Office to lodge a protest with the National Government. From this, it will be seen that the Japanese Authorities desire the National Government to prohibit the appearance of any actions in China which aim at opposing any secession movement. Movements struggling for the existence of the nation should not be interferred with by foreign influence. The work for good relations with neighbouring countries is not the one-sided obligation of the Chinese people. If anybody works for the separation of our country with the left hand, and forbids actions to preserve the existence of our country with the right hand, all we can do is to reject such activities.

The Hopei-Charhar Political Affairs Committee has yet to be formed, yet the Japanese newspapers have circulated reports that the Chinese Kuomintang will be driven away from North China. From this, we should realize the real intention of "certain" authorities.

The Japanese newspapers nowadays publish as much anti-Chinese comments and news as possible in order to strengthen the minds of the Japanese to expel and insult China, thereby causing the relations between China and Japan to become worse. In the event of such things being allowed to go on, the so-called friendship and rapprochement between China and Japan will never materialize.

December 10, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Pei Wan lao and other local newspapers (Peiping Telegram) :-

GENERAL SHANG CHEN TENDERS HIS RESIGNATION AS CHAIRMAN OF HOPEI PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

According to the statement released by a certain important Government official, it is learned that General Shang Chen has tendered his resignation to the National Government as Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government.

Agitation Aginst Autonomy Move In The North.

On the morning of December 9, students from various universities and middle schools in Peiping staged a demonstration protesting against the autonomy in that region. The demonstrators gathered outside the headquarters of General Ho Ying Chin and demanded to see the War Minister who was, however, in Tangshan.

Manifesto Issued By University Professors in Nanking.

On December 9, 184 professors of various universities in Nanking issued the following manifesto on the North China problem :-

"Any attempt to split the integrity of China's territorial and administrative rights will not be tolerated. Actions by any parties under the disguise of the so-called autonomy movement are liable to endanger the existence of our nation. Our people understand quite well the difficult position our government is in at present. At the present time when the very existence of our nation is at stake, our government should listen to the views of the public and, in the interests of the country, should reject all unreasonable demands that are likely to endanger our country and should not conclude any compromising pacts. We swear to stand by our government under this principle."

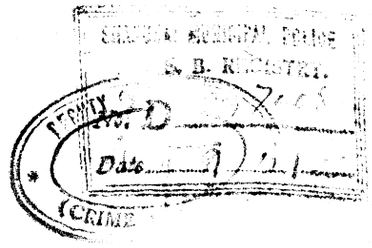
Rebels Occupy City Of Ning Chiu.

A telegram from Tientsin states that a battalion of soldiers of the 32nd Army have arrived at Ning Chiu(寧鄉) and are at present staying outside the city. They are persuading the rebels to evacuate the city. All official buildings in the city have been occupied by the rebels who have appointed Ma Toh Piao(馬德標) as their ringleader to form a Peace Preservation Committee. All the city gates are closed. The magistrate and other bureau chiefs have been placed in jails.

Manchukuo Forces Attack City Of Koo Yuen.

A telegraphic report from Peiping states that at 11 a.m. December 9 about 900 soldiers under Lee Siu Sing(李守信) of the "Manchukuo" army, protected by aeroplanes, made an unexpected attack on the city of Koo Yuen (沽源). The Peace Preservation Corps stationed in that region are engaged in the fight which is reported to be in progress.

As soon as the news of the attack reached Peiping, the Japanese authorities stated that they would immediately send a telegram to stop the attack.



December 9, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

HOPEI AND CHARHAR PROVINCES

In connection with the situation in North China, it is reported that a so-called Hopei & Charhar Political Affairs Committee will be established in Peiping. Prominent Chinese persons in retirement will be invited to serve on the Committee. We are of the opinion that the National Government must pay careful consideration to this question.

Will not such an organization as the so-called Hopei & Charhar Political Affairs Committee constitute a menace to the integrity of the territory of China and be detrimental to the ruling power of the National Government? An observation of the statements made by responsible officials in North China shows that their movements do not mean that they would separate from China, thereby it would not impair the integrity of China's territory. Judging from facts, the consequence of the formation of such an organization can hardly avert a menace to the integrity of the territory of China. What foreigners are eager for, day and night, is that more independent units should be existed in China so as to make them oppose one another. Separate arrangements will then be made with these independent units by means of coercion and promises. By so doing, the great desire of their aggressive policy can be achieved. The Chinese Government is now expected to form such an organization voluntarily and this will meet the desire of ambitious countries and will prove exceptionally convenient to them for encroaching upon China in future. Although the presence of such an organization in China may not cause any trouble for some time, yet the Chinese Government will repent when it is too late. Regarding his activities in East Hopei, Yin Zu Keng has also declared that his action does not mean a secession from China Proper, but it is known to all that Yin is securing shelter from the Japanese. Hopei and Charhar are two important boundary outposts of China. How can such an organization be established in these two provinces as a precedent? If such a special organization can be established in Hopei and Charhar, then the same can be formed in Shansi and Shantung when China is further oppressed and threatened by Japan. In the event of the Japanese demanding the formation of such an organization in Fokien, Chekiang and other vicinities in future, on what grounds will China reject the demand? China will thus suffer terribly. The question relating to Hopei and Charhar is whether or not these two provinces are still subject to the control of the National Government. Putting it another way, is it possible for the National Government to exercise authority in these two provinces? The so-called Hopei & Charhar Political Affairs Committee will only become an extraordinary organization which will separate from China should the National Government not be in a position to exercise its authority there. The Government must give careful consideration to this matter.

December 9, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Naturally, the concessions made by Great Britain under the preceding circumstances are limited; that is to say :-

(1) If Japan's greed is unsatisfiable.
(2) If Japan adopts a vacillating attitude towards the Soviet Union and continues to start provocations by placing few pickets on the Soviet border and making use of such as anti-Soviet propaganda.

May it be said that Sir Frederick Leith-Ross's trip to the Far East is to test Japan's real intentions? Then, what are Japan's real intentions? To encroach upon China may be said to be Japan's privilege. Under the principle of "Gain first and duty last", Japan is anxious to have the whole of China. In fact, Japan has obtained Britain's understanding in her occupation of the North-East which she did with the idea of converting it into a base for military operations against the Soviet Union. Now the point under dispute between Britain and Japan is that Britain considers that Japan should not push her ambitions South of the Great Wall after she has taken hold of the North-East, whilst it is the opinion of Japan that she has full authority over China's affairs. Japan, moreover, does not permit the intervention of any other nation under the so-called "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine."

Sin Wan Pao (Tientsin Telegram):

THE "AUTONOMY" MOVEMENT IN NORTH-CHINA.

On December 6 several thousand rioters under the leadership of Ma Teh Sung (馬德崧) and Liu Wai Pang (劉鴻鵬), carrying with them machine guns and rifles and other weapons, entered the city of Zung Hsien, Hopei Province, in conspiracy with traitors therein. Li Tien Ming (李天民), the magistrate of the district, together with his various subordinates were all placed under detention. Complete disorder now prevails throughout the city and all entrances are closed. Telegraphic communications have been disrupted. It is learned that the 32nd Route Army has rushed to the district to restore the order.

Tangku is at present entirely in the hands of the rebellious elements, who have occupied the Bureau of Public Safety.

On the afternoon of December 8, more than 200 rioters, under the leadership of military officers of a "certain nation," held a demonstration and distributed handbills at the place. They later proceeded to the Bureau of Public Safety under the pretext of submitting petitions.

On the morning of December 8, Tan Ting Zau (戴暎潮), President of the Ping Ming (Common People) News Agency in Tientsin was arrested by the Japanese gendarmes in conjunction with the members of the Bureau of Public Safety. It is learned that more persons will be arrested, as the Japanese Authorities will devise strict measures to prevent any leakage of information relating to the North China question.

University Professors and Staff Employees' Federation denounces the autonomy movement in the North

The University Professors and Staff Employees' Federation, 45 Victor Emmanuel, has issued through the medium of the local Chinese press a manifesto opposing the movement for autonomy in the North. A summarized translation of this manifesto reads as follows :-

"Since the September 18 Incident, the burden of external aggression on China has increased every year and the nation is now in a critical condition. Provided the people are determined and energetic, national prosperity may, however, soon be restored. The recent united efforts of our party and government leaders clearly show the spirit the people are demonstrating in trying to save the nation. Now Ying Ju-keng, devoid of national pride, is willing to become a puppet and revolt against the Central Government by setting up a false administration under the cloak of autonomy. Every person with red blood in his veins and an ounce of national pride should oppose this treacherous movement. Ying is supported by a number of dissatisfied politicians who have started agitation at various places in North China, and there is no doubt that our cultural centre and ancestral birthplace will be lost to us forever if the autonomy movement is not stopped. The denunciation of the leaders of the autonomy movement is necessary if we are to preserve the existence of our nation, to protect our culture and to safeguard the lives and property of our brothers in the North."

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December 6, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

THE NORTH CHINA QUESTION

The people of China are the best lovers of peace in the world. The 5th National Conference of the Kuomintang has clearly announced that the National Government will not give up striving for peace until it is hopeless. In consequence of this, whether or not the peace in the Far East or in the whole world can be maintained will depend entirely upon our neighbouring country. Despite the activities of high Chinese officials presenting suggestions for peace, no approval whatever has yet been obtained from the other side.

China is a weak, backward and invaded country and she is eagerly desirous of peace. There is, however, a certain limit for peace, that is to say, the people of China have all come to see that the discussion for peace must be based on the principle that "the integrity of the national territory must be ensured and China's sovereign rights must be made complete". On the contrary, if the negotiations for peace are handled in a manner that will cause our national territory to be separated or that will lead to the violation of the national sovereign rights, then the stage is come when peace is hopeless.

Taking the present chance when there is still some slight hope for the peace of the Far East, we now wish to give a frank talk to our friendly neighbouring country and to the National Government as follows:-

The intelligent people of our friendly neighbouring country should consider the relations between China and Japan closely and devise peaceful measures for the mutual existence of the two nations. Before the Meiji Regime of Japan, Japan had to recognize that she had a history of some three thousand years as part of the Chinese race. Japan received nearly all her civilization from China. However, after adopting Western civilization, Japan began to learn, in the ways of the West, how to oppress the weak. She annexed the Liuchu Islands, obtained Taiwan and took Korea. The Japanese were still not satisfied with that, and seized China's Four North-Eastern Provinces during the September 18 Incident. The Woosung-Shanghai Pact and the Tangku Agreement were subsequently signed. Japan has now initiated the so-called "North China Autonomous Movement" as if China had not yet sustained the gravest insults. In the opinion of Japan formerly, Japan would have failed to carry on without Manchuria. Now, Japan is of the opinion that she cannot ensure the safety of Manchuria unless she is in control of North China. Will Japan be satisfied when she has obtained North China? It is to be feared that in only a few months, Japan will hold the view that she cannot ensure the safety of North China without seizing the Yangtsze Valley. In this manner, what will become of China? There is a proverb that "even a worm will turn". Will not China become a worm or will she not become a second Abyssinia? It is said that a Confucius temple has been established in Japan and the descendants of that Sage were some time ago invited to go to Japan to participate in the ceremony of the inauguration

of the temple. The Japanese have also preached the so-called doctrine of justice in the bogus state of Manchukuo. Yet all these actions of the Japanese will mean that at best, Japan will become a conqueror of the world. However, such a conqueror will not last long. It is natural that China will suffer heavily should she fight, but it is not quite sure that Japan will be completely safe. We hope Japanese intelligent people will be broad-minded and so save the present dangerous situation.

The Chinese Government must realize the necessary conditions for peace. It must, first of all, draw up schemes to cope with the national affairs. It should give permission whenever it is possible, but reject any demand which is impossible to accept. It should not hesitate to deal with anything. It must be determined to sacrifice all in order to obtain true peace. At this time when there is still some hope for peace, the Government must select high class diplomatic officials to announce the sincerity of the Government to be friendly with neighbouring countries and to draw the attention of foreign countries to the Sino-Japanese affairs. The people throughout the country must consolidate and be prepared to sacrifice everything for the sake of our race and country when it appears that there is no longer any hope of peace.

Regarding the North China question, the officials engaged in this connection must take particular care in their mission. If we engage Chinese, who are well versed with Japanese affairs, to effect the cancellation of the East Hopei Autonomous Committee inaugurated by Yin Zu Keng, who is illegally communicating with Japan, and form a Committee to be placed ostensibly under the control of the Chinese Government but in reality under the direction of persons behind the stage, it will not be a true peace and will only cause the country to lose more territory.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Peiping telegram):

JAPANESE AEROPLANES HOLD DEMONSTRATIONS

At noon on December 5, five Japanese aeroplanes were seen flying over Peiping. The planes reconnoitered overhead for about an hour.

At 3 p.m. the same day, nine Japanese aeroplanes flew over Peiping as a threat.

(Tientsin telegram):

60 Japanese Aeroplanes Due at Peiping

On the morning of December 5, five Japanese aeroplanes flew to Tientsin and afterwards flew to Peiping. It is said that 60 Japanese aeroplanes will come to Tientsin.

There are seven Japanese aeroplanes on the aerodrome at Pah Li Dan, Tientsin.

China Evening News (comment):

On December 3, a Japanese aeroplane, when flying over Tsi Tu San from Shanhaikwan, accidentally let a bomb drop. It exploded killing a farmer and wounding a woman.

December 4, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

The autonomous movement in North China, which has the support of the Japanese, is, according to General Tada, the Commander of the Japanese troops in North China, the first step along the path to Pan-Asiaticism. That, at least, is what one gathers from the pamphlet which General Tada distributed among his officers in September this year. It would perhaps be more correct to say that the autonomy of the northern provinces will facilitate the realization of the Union of Far Eastern nations: China, Japan and Manchukuo, according to the wishes of Tokyo.

In our opinion, the new Pan-Asiatic League at Tientsin appears to be, above all, a Sino-Japanese League which will endeavour to propagate the idea of Sino-Japanese Co-operation in Chinese intellectual and political circles.

Pan-Asiaticism is a far-away dream and will not materialize, but Sino-Japanese-Manchukuoan co-operation, in the sense understood by Tokyo, is an eventuality which should be envisaged seriously for it has been the avowed object of Japanese policy since April 17, 1934.

G. M.

Journal de Shanghai :

INTERVIEW WITH PRESIDENT OF "AUTONOMOUS COUNCIL OF EAST HOPEI".

Yin Jou Keng, Inspector of the Demilitarized Area in Hopei Province, proclaimed the autonomy of Luantung on November 24 and has since become the President of the "Autonomy Council of East Hopei."

The following interview took place between Yin Jou Keng and Mr. Alphonse Monastier, editor of the French newspaper "Politique de Pekin" :-

Q: We have heard of the formation of the new Council of which you are the President. We have come to seek information from you at first hand.

A: I shall explain to you my object. I am fighting not the country but the Kuomintang for the Kuomintang has been ruining the country during the past 25 years. I would like to see China return to the same state that she was in in the year 1911. I have seen service with the Kuomintang in the hope of ameliorating somewhat the consequences of its acts but without success. Recently I sent to Nanking an appeal that the period of political tutelage be terminated for it is only another form of dictatorship, and to establish a Constitutional Government. The Fifth National Congress was still in session then. Generals Sung Cheh Yuan and Han Fu Chu also sent similar telegrams. To my disappointment, Nanking ignored our advice. Instead, Nanking decreed the nationalization of silver. Thereafter, I hesitated no longer and launched the present autonomous movement. This movement is principally directed against the Kuomintang. If the Kuomintang can be driven away from the whole country it will bring much happiness to the people.

December 4, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Q: What steps have you taken since the day of the proclamation?

A: After my telegram of protest to Nanking, I sent a telegram of explanation to the people and to Generals Sung Cheh Yuan, Chang Sheng, Han Fu Chu and Hsiao Chen Yin and another telegram informing the Legations of the various Powers in China.

Q: The foreign Powers may not have much to say for the time being, but don't you think that Japan will be alarmed for the movement involves the demilitarized area and jeopardizes the Tangku Armistice?

A: Japan understands the meaning of the movement; it depends upon the people. She is following the movement with sympathetic attention.

Q: Are you not afraid of a reaction at Nanking? Is it not being said that Nanking is concentrating troops in Honan?

A: I am ready for fighting. The Government should think twice before attempting to suppress the movement. Besides, it would have already taken action had it been really disposed to do so.

Q: Perhaps it is waiting for a more favourable movement. You know that Nanking is ready to reach an understanding with Tokyo to bring about a settlement of the Sino-Japanese question. The Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Tokyo has informed Mr. Shigemitsu, the Japanese Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, that his Government is ready to open negotiations with Tokyo and that it had designated General Chiang Tso Ping to undertake the negotiations.

A: Whatever Nanking may do and supposing even that an arrangement is come to between Nanking and Tokyo, I, for my part, will continue to maintain the autonomous government.

Q: Are you certain that you have sufficient supporters around you?

A: I have the best grounds for believing that I shall find all the help I shall need from the authorities of the five northern provinces.

Q: Did you see General Sung Cheh Yuan yesterday when he passed here?

A: No. Yesterday I received a visit from General Sui, Chief of the 9th Brigade of the 29th Army who congratulated me and, on the orders of General Sung Cheh Yuan, placed his troops at my disposal.

Q: What was the cause of the first failure of the movement?

A: There was no failure, the movement had only been retarded because of certain circumstances.

Q: What do you think of the movement in Tientsin?

A: It is a spontaneous movement of the people in sympathy with ours.

Q: Do you think there will be a similar movement in Peiping?

A: If the authorities are slow to move, it is possible a people's demonstration may occur.

Q: General Doihara returned to Peiping yesterday. Do you know the reason for his return?

A: He has come to take stock of the present situation. I have not seen him but I have met him before at Peiping and Tientsin.

Q: Supposing, however, that the movement is confined to the area which is under your jurisdiction and that, for some reason or other, the authorities of the other northern provinces do not fall in line with you, would you proceed with the organization of the political statute of East Hopei?

A: All the districts are united under my presidency. We shall continue as before without reference to Nanking. In short, the following are my aims:-

1) I am seceding from the Kuomintang but not from China.
2) I shall accept full responsibility for civil, political and diplomatic affairs throughout the whole area of East Hopei.
3) I shall respect the International treaties.
4) I shall give an undertaking to protect the lives and property of foreigners.
5) I shall endeavour to rally around me the authorities of the other provinces so that the whole country may enjoy peace.

Q: Do you propose to take special measures against the Communists and will you work in co-operation with Japan and Manchukuo in this respect?

A: The Communist danger is not imminent. For the present, we know how to deal with it with our own efforts. Later, we shall see.

Q: I have seen your manifesto. Supposing that Nanking takes action against you because of this manifesto?

A: I repeat: I am not afraid to fight. I have been undertaking this revolutionary work for ten years and it has now been crowned with success. I was by the side of General Koo Tsong Lin on November 24, 1925, when he rebelled against Marshal Chang Tso Lin. It is to mark the continuity of my work that I selected the date of November 24 to issue my manifesto.

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DEPUTY 5 DEC 1935 CHINESE BRANCH

December 4, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Swatow telegram):

TRAITOROUS ORGANIZATION APPEARS IN SWATOW

People of a certain country have established a Life Insurance Society at Swatow with the intention of insuring Chinese traitors. As the situation in North China has become tense, this Society is doing its best to get the district undesirables to join, to conduct traitorous activities. Furthermore, the Society has sent rowdies of a certain country and undesirables, who have lost their Chinese nationality, to the Interior, to solicit for members by promising certain benefits. Persons who join the Society are each given an insurance certificate and a badge.

More than 200 traitors have joined the Society which has received a sum of about $300,000 in insurance fees. During ordinary times, these traitors have connections with loafers.

The authorities are paying close attention to the matter.

(Nanking telegram):

Soldiers of a Certain Country Open Fire

Of late, a large batch of soldiers of a certain country arrived at Dah Zung Hsien (大成縣) in the south-west of Tientsin. They compelled the farmers to declare self-government and asked them to sign on a document. Upon the farmers flatly refusing the demand, the soldiers of a certain country became dissatisfied and opened fire at the farmers. Two farmers were seriously wounded and many received slight injuries.

Last week a number of Koreans arrived at Dah Zung Hsien in Hopei for the purpose of creating a self-governing movement. A clash took place as the people opposed the movement. The Hopei Provincial Government sent a deputy to make investigations and 16 injured Koreans were handed over to the Japanese Authorities.

(Hsuchow telegram):

Aeroplanes of a Certain Country Fly Over Haichow

Aeroplanes of a certain country have, for the past days, appeared at Haichow frequently for reconnoitering purposes. They came from the North-east.

People of a certain country also came to Haichow where they inspected the Lien Yuin Harbour (連雲港) and many other places.

China Evening News (Editorial):

The Situation in North China

It is a fact that the situation in North China is very tense. Yin Zu Keng and other traitors have created disturbances. Japanese militarists are the authors of the rebellion behind the stage, but maintain that their action is an answer to the demand of the Chinese

people for self-government. In reality, Japanese militarists are instigating the undesirables of the Chinese people to set up riots in China.

Japanese ambitious militarists in North China, however, are still not satisfied. They have recently concentrated strong forces in the vicinity of Peiping and Tientsin, occupied the Chinese railway station at Foong Tan and sent their armies inside Shanhaikwan under the plea of holding sham fights.

The situation in North China is not entirely hopeless. The Japanese want a victory without a fight and therefore they are coercing China on the one hand through military movements, while on the other they conduct negotiations for peace by means of diplomatic procedure.

The Chinese Government will not give up its efforts for peace if there is still a chance, but it will fight whatever the result, when it is compelled to do so.

We hope the North China Authorities will, under the leadership of General Ho Yin Chin, endeavour to overcome the dangerous situation. They should not withdraw owing to coercion, nor should they weaken on any account.

China Students' Weekly (中国学生) (Comment):

THE NORTH CHINA UNREST.

China at present needs unification. The unanimous hope of the Chinese people is also one for unification. It is the supreme political thought of the revolutionary Chinese people that the unification of China should be accomplished. However, those who are interested in the partition of China will think of every possible method to interrupt the unification and handicape anything that tends to create a situation which is disadvantageous to them.

Following the congregation in Nanking of various Chinese leaders who have never met one another before, North China became troubled. According to historical facts, this is nothing exceptional; all changes in history have had their own preludes; so with the present North China situation.

Our country is now slipping towards her destiny; we have no fear of the appearance of traitors, but that we have no upright men to annihilate these evil-doers. We do not fear the oppression of our enemy, but we actually fear that no real union will ever be achieved by us.

If we are really unified, the recent disturbance in the North will merely show the weakness of our enemy who are making the final struggle to impair our unity.

There will be in the near future three Divisions coming by the Shanhaikwan Pass, according to the Japanese sources.

It is understood that there is a certain motive behind their activities.

Sin Wan Pao (Tientsin telegram):

On November 1 five locomotives of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway, fully loaded with fuel, were driven to the Shanhaikwan Pass to meet the needs of the Japanese troops.

The newly arrived Brigade Commander's Headquarters, owing to lack of suitable premises locally, were set up in the train carriages, the troops also taking up their abode in the coaches.

The locomotives are standing by and are expected to depart soon for the west.

Eastern Times (telegram from Hsuchow):

Large Number of Japanese Arrive at Hsuchow.

Recently, a large number of Japanese, accompanied by Koreans, arrived at Hsuchow. After getting down from the train, they stoutly refused to allow the inspection by railway policemen of their luggage, and requested to be permitted to take photographs when they were making an observation tour on the outskirts of the city.

They will either depart for Bei Liang (北梁), Zungchow (), Tsinan, or Tientsin after a stay of one or two days at Hsuchow.

Other information secured from Haichow (海州) shows that Japanese are seen continuously along Li Yuan Kong under the name of making a tour.

People's Livelihood (大众生活), a weekly periodical, published the following comment on November 30:-

The Question of North China

The so-called autonomous movement in North China and the puppet show performed by Yin Zu Keng have drawn close attention of the people throughout the country. Who are the directors behind the stage is a matter of open secret and is known by everybody.

According to information, it seems that the so-called autonomous movement in North China is a question that affects the North only and that China will not encounter any difficult problem when the North China question has been solved. It is a serious mistake. The people throughout the country must be reminded that the present critical situation in the North is a question that is closely connected with the existence of the whole Chinese people; it is not a matter concerning a part of the country only. Speaking strictly, it is not the North China question but it is a question that has close connection with the fate of China.

Formerly the North-Eastern problem was much talked about. It was then thought that it was a problem affecting the North-East and that it had no connection whatever with the whole situation in China. After the North-East had been given away gratis, not many Chinese

people came to the understanding at that time that the ruin of the North-East was the beginning of the ruin of whole China. They were of the opinion that the North-East had been given away and that the other part of China could be safe for the time being. It has now been vertified that this opinion was erroneous and now the North China question has broken out. Unless we consider this question as one that is closely connect d withthe fate of China, North China will become a second North-East and the whole of China will become a second North China.

The so-called autonomous movement, the author of which is our enemy, is absolutely intolerable. Chinese armies cannot move freely within the territory of China and Chinese officials and civilians are liable to be arrested. Under such circumstances, can it be assured that China's territory will remain complete?

Invasion can be disguised in many different forms. It can be made by means of the nice methods such as economic rapprochement, and civilized co-operation. Close attention must be paid to this measures.

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH

November 30, 1935.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

Movements of Notables

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. November 29 :-

Tan Tseng, Vice President of the Judicial Yuan.
Fu Jui-ling, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

From Nanking

Arrived at 7.15 a.m. November 30 :-

Chen Tsai, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.
Liu Ping, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Communist Propaganda

Slogans in the Chinese language urging the people of China to overthrow the Kuomintang and join with the Chinese Red Army in declaring war on Japan, were found written in black ink on a wall on Shantung Road near Ningpo Road at 11.10 a.m. November 29.

Autonomous Movement in the North - Local Organizations request suppression.

On November 29, the following local organizations despatched telegrams and letters to the National Government urging that measures to suppress the autonomous movement in the North be enforced immediately :-

Shanghai Peasants' Association,
Ya Sz Yuan, Ning Poo Road, City.

Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees' Federation, Dah Chih Road, Nantao.

Shanghai Educational Association,
200 Dah Chih Road, Nantao.

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November 30, 1935. orning translation.

PUBLIC AGITATION AGAINST TRAITOR YIN ZU JENG

Since the traitor Yin Zu Jeng formed the so-called Anti-Communist Federation at Tungchow, various public bodies in this locality have sent telegrams to the National Government requesting them to suppress the rebels.

The Shanghai Municipality Educational Association (上海市教育会), the Various College Professors' Union (中学校教职员联合会), and the Shanghai Agriculatural Association (上海市农会) have also sent telegrams to the National Government requesting them to adopt strict measures to cope with the situation in North China, in order to preserve the integrity of China's territory.

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November 29, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

NEW WEIGHTS AND MEASURES REGULATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

In 1930, the Ministry of Industry instructed the various provinces and municipalities to adopt new weights and measures. The Shanghai City Government has established an Inspection Office to undertake the work. By now the use of privately manufactured weights and measures in the Chinese Controlled Territory and the French Concession has totally disappeared.

However, no satisfactory result has been obtained regarding the inspection of new weights and measures in the International Settlement, notwithstanding repeated negotiations opened by the Shanghai City Government with the S.M.C.

It is now learned that the S.M.C., after further discussions, consider that the co-operation with the Chinese Authorities for the adoption of new weights and measures in the Settlement is possible, and commencing from January 1, 1936, it will give instructions for the adoption of new weights and measures in the Settlement. A notice to this effect will also be published.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA.

In reply to its telegram asking for the suppression of the autonomous movement in the North, the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a telegram from the National Government stating that an order for the arrest and punishment of rebel Yin Zu Keng has been issued and that the Hopei Provincial Government has been instructed to take any action necessary to deal with the situation.

The Shanghai District Association has received the following telegram from General Saung Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government :-

"I have dismissed rebel Yin Zu Keng from his office and have ordered his arrest because of his rebellious move. It is my duty to protect our territory. I shall not shrink from my duty of obeying instructions from the Government."

Yesterday the Workers' Union of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways sent a circular telegram to the National Government, General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Commission, Dr. H.H. Kung, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, and military leaders in North China, appealing to them to suppress the autonomous movement in Hopei.

November 20, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

NIPPO(27-II-35)

THE FIRST THREE STEPS OF THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH

A Dentsu telegram from Tientsin dated November 26 states that following the declaration of an independence of the demilitarized zone in the North, autonomy activities are spread in the Eastern part of Charhar province. The people in the North have been greatly moved by the autonomy spirit. General Sung Cheh Yuan is well aware of the present situation there. For this reason, the General is now studying the plans of the officials of the 29th Army for dealing with the situation.

As a first step an autonomy administration will be introduced in Charhar and in Peiping and Tientsin. As a second step the autonomy administration will be extended to Hopei province and finally it will include Shantung, Shansi and Suiyuan as well as Tsingtao.

COMMENT ON THE GROWING OF JAPAN

According to the recent census of Japan, the whole population of Japanese Empire has reached 99,450,000 showing a yearly increase of one million. Such a huge population is crowded into a limited area like Japan. For this reason Japan is obliged to find room for her ever increasing subjects outside Japan. America and other countries shut their doors against Japanese, so the Japanese people have to make every possible effort to find out lots in any directions. The industrial activities and the progress of Japan may become a threat to the world.

NIPPO

CHOP LEITH-ROSS UP

The Shanghai Nippo publishes the following comment under the above headline.

Sir F. Leith-Ross, economic adviser to the British Government, who appears to have played an important role in the Chinese currency reform, has proceeded to the North to investigate the autonomy movement there. He is now active in Peiping. He has stated to Chinese and foreign newspaper reporters as follows:- "The introduction of the currency reform is a proper measure for the Nanking Government to undertake. The North is attempting to separate from the Central Government, but it is certain that such a movement cannot be successful. Although an autonomy regime may be created at any time, no European country nor America, especially Great Britain, will give any assistance."

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH)

November 28, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Tientsin telegram):

JAPANESE SOLDIERS DETAIN TRAINS OF THE TIENTSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

At 10 a.m. November 27, some 40 Japanese soldiers led by their officers arrived at the Tientsin-Pukow Railway Station in an armoured car and three freight wagons. They entered the Station Master's room and requested the Master to refrain from issuing the "all clear batons" to the trains coming to the south. Japanese soldiers were sent to watch the starting of the 75th train to Tsinan. Other Japanese soldiers proceeded to the Western Station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway by motor cars and prevented the 21st passenger train from proceeding further. At the same time, the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration also received a telephonic report from Foong Tan stating that some 60 Japanese soldiers arrived at 5.50 a.m. bringing a field gun with them and had mounted guard of the station, watched the Station Master and prevented the freight train from proceeding south.

Loh Meng Hsiung (), Assistant Manager of the Peiping-Liaoning Railway Administration, called on Tada, Commander of the Japanese Military Headquarters at Tientsin and opened negotiations over the matter. At 12.15 p.m. November 27, the Japanese soldiers began to withdraw from the Chief Station and the Western Station of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway and drove away all the trains in the station.

At 10 a.m. November 27, the officers of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway called on Tada, Japanese Military Commander in Tientsin, in connection with the detention of trains by the Japanese soldiers. The two parties verbally agreed to the following conditions:-

1) No empty trains should be sent to the south.
2) Troops should not be transported by trains.
3) When a train proceeds to the south, a train should go to the north at the same time.

On November 26, a party of Japanese soldiers and of Peace Preservation Corps under the command of Chang Ching Yue entered Ning Ho ( ) and took over the control of the Hsien Government by force. The Magistrate was driven away. The Hsien district is now included in the bogus organization.

China Evening News (comment):

Yin Zu Keng who is willing to be a puppet, has made an attempt to start a rebellion. The National Government has issued a mandate for the arrest of Yin.

The feelings of the community have been roused by the mandate of the Government and the Chamber of Commerce and other public bodies have requested it to suppress the rebel.

We are sure that for the sake of preserving the integrity of China's territory, the independence of sovereign rights of China and the existence of our race, the feelings of the people which been put down for the time being must burst forth to launch a determined struggle with the enemy.

November 28, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN THE NORTH.

At 8 p.m. November 27 the Various Universities' Federation held a meeting in the premises of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession. There were present Dr. H.C.E. Liu(劉湛恩), Principal of the University of Shanghai, Dr. T.H. Lee(李登輝), Principal of the Futan University, Dr. Oong Tse Loong(翁之龍), Principal of the Tungchi University, etc.

The meeting resolved that the Federation should send a circular telegram to Great Britain, America, France, Japan, Germany, etc., announcing that the citizens of China protest unanimously against the so-called autonomous movement in North China.

The Federation also sent the following telegram to the National Government, General Chiang Kai Shek, Dr.H.H. Kung, Acting President of the Executive Yuan, as well as the Chairmen of the Hopei, Shantung and Charhar Provincial Governments and the Mayors of Peiping and Tientsin :-

"Under the pretext of autonomy, rebel Yin Zu Keng is occupying East Hopei and has issued a declaration of secession from the Central Government. All the citizens are indignant at his mad move which is intolerable. Being responsible for the maintenance of territorial and administrative integrity, our Central Government should immediately suppress such rebellion in order to uphold the law. Our government should not hesitate to take action so as to prevent the move from spreading. All senior military and civic officers of various provinces, whose duty is to protect the nation, should abide strictly by the orders of the Central Government and should unite together at the present national crisis. Any attempts or intrigues to secede from the Central Government will be disapproved of by the citizens. Our friendly nations should understand that China is an independent country and that dismemberment of her territory will not be tolerated at any rate. Our Government has the authority to punish any person who attempts to secede from the government because such authority constitutes one of her internal administrative rights. Any party who attempts to interfere will be the aggressor and will be strongly opposed by the whole nation."

Yesterday the Shanghai First Special District Citizens Federation and the General Federation of Chinese Industrialists sent telegrams to the National Government, the Executive Yuan and the Military Commission appealing them to suppress the autonomous movement declared by rebel Yin Zu Kong in East Hopei and to instruct General Ho Ying Ching to proceed to the North immediately to assume his office as the Superior Officer of the Executive Yuan residing in Peiping.

The two public bodies also sent telegrams to General Sung Cheh Yuan, General Saung Chen and General Han Fu Chu asking them to send troops to suppress the autonomous movement in order to protect China's territorial integrity.

November 27, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH.

On November 26, the National Government issued a mandate dismissing Yin Zu Keng, Special Deputy for the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Areas, for having formed the so-called Anti-Communism Federation at Tungchow and stating that the Hopei Provincial Government is ordered to effect his arrest and that the post of Special Deputy for the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Areas, is abolished herewith.

At a conference held on November 26 by the Executive Yuan, it was resolved that the Peiping Branch of the Military Affairs Commission be abolished, after which all matters relating to this organization will be dealt with directly by the Military Affairs Commission (of which General Chiang Kai Shek is Chairman) and that all matters relating to the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Areas should, after the abolition of the post of Special Deputy, be dealt with directly by the Hopei Provincial Government.

It was also resolved that General Ho Yin Ching, Minister of War, be appointed Superior Officer of the Executive Yuan residing at Peiping, that General Sung Cheh Yuen be appointed as Pacification Commissioner of Hopei and Charhar Provinces and that General Sung Cheh Yuen and General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, be directed to undertake full responsibility for the maintenance of peace and good order at places under their jurisdiction.

National Government Requested to Suppress Rebels.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has sent a telegram to the National Government requesting it to adopt strict measures to cope with the situation in North China.

In a telegram sent to General Sung Cheh Yuen, Peiping and Tientsin Defence Commissioner, and General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, the Chamber requests them to preserve the integrity of China's territory.

The Shanghai District Association, the General Labour Union, the Shanghai Bar Association, etc. have also sent telegrams to the National Government, Generals Sung Cheh Yuen and Shang Chen requesting them to suppress the rebels in the North.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post, an official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek) publishes the following editorial:-

The Suppression of Rebels

The activities of rebels, such as Yin Zu Keng, Shih Yeu San and Zee Sih Yuen, have increased the unstability in the North. Although the National Government has ordered the arrest of Yin Zu Keng and appointed General Ho Yin Ching Superior Officer of the Executive Yuan at Peiping, we cannot hold optimistic views towards the situation in the North until the Government has resorted to military action to suppress the rebels. The reason why the rebels have been so bold as to create a disturbance in the North is

partly due to the fact that they may secure foreign support and that the National Government may not be in a position to touch them. Unless the National Government orders an immediate attack on the rebels, the latter will take the so-called demilitarized zone as their base to start a revolution to destroy the whole of the North. In this case, the wording in a booklet belonging to Tada to the effect that the finances of the five provinces in North China will become independent will materialize, and we cannot guarantee that the establishment of a colony in North China by certain authorities will not become a fact. The root of the evil in the North must be overthrown so that the devil that interferes with the civil affairs of the Chinese Government will find no way to succeed.

An extensive attack on the rebels by the National Government will raise a question as to whether Chinese armed troops may enter the demilitarized zone. We believe that the Japanese have no grounds whatever to prevent the Chinese armies from suppressing the rebels. The creation of the demilitarized zone is for the purpose of averting a clash between Chinese and Japanese armies; the zone was not established for the rebels to occupy. Now that the rebels have utilized this demilitarized zone and occupied it as a base to endanger China, there are no reasons for the Japanese Authorities preventing the Chinese armies from advancing towards the demilitarized zone to suppress the rebels.

Under the name of the self-government movement, the rebels Yin, Shih and Zee have started an uprising against the National Government. The people in the North are becoming panic-stricken. When we recollect the sufferings of our people living in the demilitarized zone and its neighbourhood, and when we recollect the fate of the country, we must determine to guard against any possible secession movement, suppress the rebels.

Should the National Government be determined to suppress the rebels immediately, the people throughout the country will all be willing to support them. Thus, no matter what difficulties may face us, we can overcome them, if they only act immediately.

The Modern Daily News(時代日报) published the following comment on November 26 :-

On November 24 Yin Zu Keng, Special Deputy for the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Areas, declared independence in the Demilitarized Zone in East Hopei. He is audacious enough to form a self-government seceded from the National Government because he has as his supporters the Japanese, and the demilitarized zone, which the government troops are not allowed to enter. The Japanese military authorities in Tientsin have issued a declaration to the effect that they have taken no hand in this movement. However, the fact is that Yin Zu Keng was appointed Special Deputy for the Luanchow-Shanhaikwan Areas on Japan's recommendation and that the said self-government is established in the demilitarized zone. According to a telegram received yesterday, the troops of the 32nd Division under General Sung Cheh Yuen have entered Tungchow, but

Japan is about to lodge a protest. This shows clearly that Yin Zu Keng has actually obtained assistance from Japan in his rebellious move.

The integrity of China's territorial and administrative rights should be maintained. As the rebels have started the self-government, our government should be requested to instruct the 29th Army to quell the rebellion. At the present extraordinary time, the Truce should be declared as null and void. If Japan still has some intention to cooperate with China and not to interfere with our territorial integrity, she must not prevent our troops from quelling the rebellion, by using the Truce as a pretext, unless she voluntarily directs the rebels to abolish their self-government.

China does not wish to be at enmity with Japan; her only desire is that Japan will not proceed any further. Whether or not Japan will abide by this will be seen from whether Japan will allow the Chinese troops to suppress the rebellion or not. The only armed force under the command of Yin Zu Keng is the Peace Preservation Corps which is naturally unable to combat with the government troops. If Japan does not side with the rebels, we believe that order will be restored in the Luantung District in a day or two.

What we are fearing now is that Japan may send reinforcements to the Great Wall to abate the rebellious movement, while on the other hand she may prevent the troops under General Sung Cheh Yuen from undertaking the rebel suppression campaign and not hesitate to instigate Yin Zu Keng from forming a bogus state on the same footing as "Manchukuo" in an attempt to divide North China. This, of course, is Japan's old trick in the annexation of the North-East. If so, what is the use of conducting parleys on the futre of Sino-Japanese relations!

At any rate, the Government should first of all determine to suppress the rebels, and we do not wish to say what the future will bring for us.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers published the following article on November 26 :-

JAPANESE MERCHANTS ENTERTAINED BY CHINESE ECONOMIC MISSION TO JAPAN

The Chinese Economic Mission to Japan gave an entertainment on the night of November 25 at the Park Hotel, Bubbling Well Road, to a number of local Japanese merchants.

Among those present were Mr. Funatsu, President of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners Association in China, the Manager of the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, the representative of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and others.

At the close of the reception, the question of the formation of an Association for the development of commerce between China and Japan was discussed.

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November 26, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

NICHI NICHI

GENERAL SUNG CHE YUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE TO DECIDE ON ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE AUTONOMY MOVEMENT.

A special telegram from Peiping states that on the night of November 25 Gen. Sung Che Yuan held a conference with the officials of the 29th Army. As a result he has decided to support the autonomy movement. The general will announce his attitude within a few days.

AMBASSADOR ARIYOSHI TO PROCEED TO NANKING

A Rengo telegram from Tokyo states that on November 25 Mr. Ting, acting Ambassador to Japan, called on Mr. Shigemitsu, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, and informed him that the Nanking Government has decided to appoint Ambassador Chiang Tso Pin who is now in Nanking to open negotiations with Ambassador Ariyoshi to settle the Sino-Japanese relations. Accordingly Mr. Hirota, Minister of Foreign Affairs cabled to Ambassador Ariyoshi instructing him to proceed to Nanking to conduct the negotiations. Ambassador Ariyoshi is therefore expected to proceed to Nanking shortly.

November 26, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

NICHI NICHI

DR. C.T. WANG LEAVING FOR JAPAN

Dr. C. T. Wang, former Minister of Foreign Affairs, in company with Mr. Yen Kwang, former Counsellor of the Foreign Ministry, will proceed to Japan to-day on the S. S. President Jefferson. Dr. Wang called on Military Attache Isogae yesterday.

Major -General Isogai states that he advised Dr. Wang some time ago to go to Japan to inspect the present conditions in Japan as he had informed him that he had nothing to do. "On November 25 Dr. Wang called on me", he said, "and informed me that he was leaving for Japan, but I advised him not to go to Japan at present because it is not a favourable time for him to do so. He then stated that he had made up his mind and had even booked his passage. I did not recommend him to go because it wouldcause people to think that he was going to Japan as an envoy of Chiang Kai Shek. However, Dr. Wang assured me that this was not so. Dr. Wang and his companyion Mr. Yen Kwang will remain in Tokyo for only about 10 days."

TIENTSIN KUOMINTANG DECIDES TO SUPPRESS AUTONOMY MOVEMENT

A Daito telegram from Tientsin states that at 9 a.m. November 24 the Tientsin Kuomintang held an urgent meeting in the Chinese Transporters Guild and passed resolutions to suppress the autonomy movement in the North and to assassinate all the leaders of the autonomy movement and the pro-Japanese and pro-Manchukuoan Chinese, in accordance with the instructions received from the Central Kuomintang.

TEN DIVISIONS OF CENTRAL ARMY IN HONAN

The autonomy movement in the various provinces in the North and the unsuccessful result of the of the currency reform wouldcause the down-fall of Chiang Kai Shek's regime. For this reason, Chiang Kai Shek is sending his troops to Honan to suppress the movement in the North and at the same time he is endeavouring to win over the militarists in the North. It is reported that about 10 divisions of troops passed through Hankow for the North. There will be about 300,000 soldiers in Honan when the ten divisions have joined the defence force already established there.

8708.

November 26, 1935. Morning Translation.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME)

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Tientsin telegram) :-

AUTONOMY MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA - REBELS STAGE DEMONSTRATIONS IN TIENTSIN.

8708

At 6 a.m. November 25 the rebel elements hiding in the certain Concession assembled several hundred of their number, some wearing uniforms or armlets with inscriptions "North China People's Self-Defence Corps", and others carrying clubs and two machine guns, who proceeded in trucks to Tungmalu and seized the First Lecture Hall. They posted up two banners at the entrance of the hall, bearing the inscriptions "Headquarters of the North China People's Self-Defence Dare-To-Die Corps". After mounting machine gun posts in the street, they proceeded to the City Government in several batches, either on foot or in trucks, led by people of a certain nationality, and staged demonstrations shouting slogans on the way.

At 8.40 a.m. the first batch of rebels, numbering about 60, drove up in two trucks before the City Government and, claiming themselves to be members of the People's Self-Defence Corps, requested for an interview with the Mayor. As Mayor Chen Kuh was not present, they were received by Mr. Sung Zung Yue, the Chief Secretary. The callers submitted a petition demanding the abdication of the government. Mr. Sung promised to transmit the petition to the Mayor, after which those in plainclothes left but those in uniforms remained in the building. Upon a telephone message from Mr. Sung, Ikegami, Chief of the Japanese Gendarmes, arrived with two gendarmes and succeeded in persuading them to leave.

At 9 a.m. a second batch of rebels, about 100 in number, the majority of whom were boys, arrived and requested to see the Mayor. They styled themselves as the "North China Farmers Self-Salvation Corps". They were persuaded to leave by the Chief Secretary, Mr. Sung Zung Yue.

At about 10 a.m. another batch of rebels, numbering about 200, wearing plainclothes and uniforms, came with the same request. They claimed themselves to be the "Chong Hsien People's Self-Defence Corps".

At 11 a.m. the demonstrators assembled in front of the Headquarters of Tientsin-Tangku Peace Preservation Commissioner and shouted slogans. The Headquarters immediately called out an armed guard commanded by Adjutant Wong Shing Kong who arrested six of the demonstrators. The members of the guard were very angry and attempted to open fire which was only prevented by Adjutant Wong. Adjutant Wong telephoned to Paoting for instructions and was directed to consult with the Japanese authorities in handling the situation. On a request from Ikegami, Chief of the Japanese Gendarmes, the arrested persons were later released and the demonstrators dispersed.

The Dare-To-Die Corps is organized by Zung Yien Hou(鄧演侯), former Commander of the First Army of the National Salvation Troops, who was responsible for the previous uprising in Luantung. The members of the Corps were each issued with $1 and 4 loaves of bread daily, being mostly loafers and drug addicts. The banner carriers were mostly boys who were given $0.40 and 4 loaves of bread each daily. There were also a few persons of a certain nationality who took part in the movement.

November 25, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

"Regarding the domestic policy, sincere cooperation must be effected between the National Government and the various provincial and district governments. Such cooperation will tend to consolidate our national strength. The "membership rights" of the Kuomintang members must be restored and Kuomintang members should be put under a more responsible obligation. Further the people should be given freedom of speech, assembly and publication for then they will be useful in the struggle against our invaders.

"I have ever been advocating resistance to Japan and the suppression of communist bandits. If definite measures are adopted, I will accept any duty assigned to me.

"I would present the same views if I were personally in Nanking.

Li Chung Jen."

Sin Wan Pao (telegrams from Peiping and Tientsin):-

THE SITUATION IN NORTH CHINA

Dr. Chiang Mong Ling, Dr. Hu Shih and several other presidents and professors of various universities and colleges in Peiping issued the following manifesto on November 24, 1935:-

"Recently false opinion, alleged to be that of the general public, was created for the purpose of breaking the unity of the country. We, members of educational circles of Peiping, are opposed to any special political organ or plan that has for its purpose secession from the National Government. We also demand that the Government use the full strength of the country to preserve the integrity of our territory and its administration."

Special precautionary measures were adopted in Tientsin on the evening of November 24 because some 500 lawless elements had gathered at Keng Yu Li in a certain Concession in readiness to start a movement. The Chinese Authorities have opened negotiations with a certain government.

On November 24, Gen. Sung Cheh Yuan sent several telegrams to Nanking asking for instructions to deal with the activities of lawless elements. He has been informed that the situation would be handled through diplomatic channels.

According to persons arriving at Nanking from Tientsin on November 14, Shih Yu Shan and Chi Shih Yuan (齐燮元) are very active in a certain Concession in Tientsin. The evil characters they have assembled are mostly narcotic addicts who are being given a small quantity of heroin and a sum of money each day.

November 25, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

On the afternoon of November 23, pamphlets were distribued in Tangku. The situation in Tientsin has suddenly become tense. On receiving a report to the effect that lawless elements in Tientsin are planning to disguise themselves as policemen and occupy the strategic points in Tientsin, the Police on the evening of November 23 took on their summer uniform and carried out strict precautionary measures. A few arrests were made.

The Chinese Edition of the Shanghai Nichi Nichi publishes the following telegrams from Tientsin :-

Yin Ju Keng, Administrative Commissioner of the demilitarized area, moved by the enthusiastic desires of the people in the area, issued a manifesto on November 23 announcing the severance of the demilitarized area from Nanking.

Yin Ju Keng is a graduate of Waseda University. In 1926 he participated in the campaign organized by Gen. Kuo Soong Ling against the late Gen. Chang Tso Ling. He was the representative of the National Government to Japan in 1928 and assisted Mayor Wu Te Chen in the negotiations with Japan during the Sino-Japanese Hostilities in Shanghai. His wife is a Japanese.

People's Daily News 晨报 published the following comment on Nov. 23:-

SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

The Chinese and Japanese peoples belong to the same race and possess a similar culture. As owners of the East Asia they should keep in close touch with each other.

Since the annexation of Korea, vast tracts of our territory have fallen into the hands of the Japanese who are now advocating an "Asiatic Monroe Doctrine". She regards herself as the leader in Asia. Chinese are fully aware of this and are willing to die for the salvation of their nation.

It is obvious that the present delicate situation has arisen through the mistaken views adopted by Japan. Japan regards herself as superior to others. To her the Kellogg Pact, the Naval Pact, etc. are but scraps of papers, and as for the League of Nations she has no respect for it at all. Towards China, she takes a free hand and does as she likes.

Under such conditions there can be no talk of peace in East Asia.

Modern Daily News published the following article on Nov. 22:-

YANG AH MAO IN SZECHUEN

Yang Ah Mao (楊阿毛), formerly a notorious loafer in Shanghai, fled to Szechuen several years ago after having shot to death an officer of the S.M.P.. It is now reported that he has established a restaurant in Szechuen.

November 20, 1935. 3 Afternoon Translation.

Ta Lei Wan Pao and other local newspapers published the following special telegram from Peiping on November 19 :-

THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

According to information received from diplomatic sources, it is learned that the leaders in North China, being under the pressure of the Japanese militarists, will establish "an autonomous state in North China" as was advocated by the Japanese. It is said that the movement will be put into effect as soon as Sung Cheh Yuan, Chin Teh Cheng, Shang Chen, Siao Tseng Ying, Chen Kuo and Ying Shih Ken are eligible for membership. Three committees to be known as the Communications Committee, Cultural Committee and the Economic Committee, will be established to deal with the interior administration of this new Government, while a Political Council similar in nature to the one existent in the South-West, will be formed to handle all diplomatic affairs. This organization will first be carried out in two or three provinces in North China. The new state, with the exception of its political and economic independence, should be subject to the control and supervision of the National Goverment as regards matters involving military affairs.

In connection with this movement, the leaders in North China held an emergency conference on night of November 18, when the following points were decided on:-

(1) Measures relating to this autonomous movement.

(2) The new government to be established in the nature of an allied state and its name is to be known as "The Autonomous State of North China" or "The Autonomous State of the North China Frontier".

(3) All taxes and revenues, etc. collected should be handed over to the new government.

(4) All military affairs in the new state should be subject to the control and supervision of the Central Military Affairs Commission.

As regards the connections between the new state and the Japanese Authorities, it is stated that an agreement has been reached, but whether this agreement has been officially signed or not is unknown.

According to Siao Tseng Ying, a compromise has been secured from the Japanese that the new state will be established on condition that it is not subject to any interference in its civil administration or invasion of its territorial rights by any people. The new state has, however, to employ Japanese advisors, although it has the right to decide the number of and select the appropriate candidates.

Chien Yung Chong, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, despatched a telegram on November 18 to General Yen Hsi Shan, who is at present at Nanking participating in the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang, urging his immediate return to the North.

Further information gleaned elicits that a large number of Japanese forces outside the Great Wall have concentrated at Shanhaikwan. It is presumed that

November 20, 1935. Afternoon translation.

this concentration of Japanese troops has close connections with the autonomous movement in North China. It is reported that the objective of the Japanese advocating this movement is to frustrate and obstruct a genuine unification of China, because as soon as China is united, Japan will experience embarrassment. The Japanese have also used every effort to avoid " a policy of bloodshed" because as a result of this policy, not only the purchasing power of Japanese merchandises of the Chinese people will be weakened, but also Japan's exports to this country will be seriously affected. It is, therefore for this reason that although the Japanese are strongly advocating the acceleration of this movement, they are, however, bringing diplomatic pressure to bear, in encouraging it.

November 19, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

NICHI-NICHI

ARRIVAL OF RELIEF MARINES FROM JAPAN.

About 200 Japanese marines arrived yesterday on the S. S. Shanghai Maru to take the place of others who have already completed their terms of service in Shanghai.

53 JAPANESE ANARCHISTS ARRESTED IN JAPAN.

It is reported that recently the Tokyo Police arrested 53 important anarchists, including Uemura, age 29, chairman of the Central Committee of the Japanese Anarchistic Communist Party, Aizawa, their chief secretary, Futami, chief of their Finance Section and Irie, chief of their Military Section. According to information given by the prisoners to the Police there are about 400 anarchists in Japan.

The Tokyo Police issued instructions to the police authorities in Yokohama, Kobe, Moji and Nagasaki to keep a close watch on anarchists who try to go to Shanghai and other foreign ports.

HIPPO

JAPANESE MILITARY AUTHORITIES' DECISION REGARDING JAPAN'S POLICY TOWARDS CHINA.

A Dentsu telegram from Kagoshima dated November 18 states that as a result of a conference held between War Minister and General Imai, chief of the Military Affairs Bureau, to discuss the China policy question, the following decisions have arrived at:-

1. Following the Nanking incident the anti-Japanese attitude of the important officials of the Nanking Government has become stronger. The Japanese Government should take speedy and appropriate measures according to the pre-determined policy towards China.

2. The policy towards the North has already been adopted and the Kwantung Army Commanders Headquarters have been instructed regarding the policy. For this reason the War Ministry should seek the co-operation of the Japanese authorities there. In this connection the understanding of the government organs concerned is necessary. The War Minister will, therefore, make appropriate arrangements with the Premier and the Finance Minister.

JAPAN OPPOSES MILITARY SUPPRESSION IN THE NORTH

A Dentsu telegram from Hsinking dated November 17 reports that the Kwantung Army pays serious attention to the autonomy movement in the North. If Chiang Kai Shek sends troops to the North to suppress the autonomy movement violating the Tangku Truce and the Boxer Agreement, the Kwantung Army will put a stop to the Chinese military interfere in the movement.

November 18, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao published the following telegrams from Tientsin on November 17 :-

GENERAL DOIHARA DIRECTS THE AUTONOMOUS MOVEMENT IN NORTH CHINA

According to information from a reliable source, General Doihara of the Japanese Kwantung Army on November 7 submitted a demand to General Sung Cheh Yuan, the Garisson Commander of Peiping and Tientsin, requesting him to proceed with the movement for an autonomy in North China, within three days. General Sung, however, replied that this cannot be decided on until the 5th National Congress of the Kuomintang, at preseng being held in Nanking, is over.

It is said that the various offices of the National Government in North China, including the PeipingMilitary Council, will be abolished while a new organ will be established with General Sung Cheh Yuan as the leader. The new organ will, however, maintain some adequate connections with the National Government. This is the fundamental scheme of the formation of an autonomous government in North China but whether the National Government will accept it or not is at present unknown.

The above information has been released by Japan and is reported to have been confirmed by the Chinese authorities.

It is further reported that the Customs revenue, the Salt revenue, Consolidated Tax, Stamp Tax, and other government revenues of North China will be withheld for the development of North China.

General Doihara is intending to make North China entirely independent from the National Government and proposes that the suggested autonomous government adopts a new emblem and new coins. General Sung Cheh Yuan, however, is insisting that (1) the new government should be under the National Government in its organization and (2) the integrity of North China should be preserved; none of North China should be annexed by Japan or "Manchukuo". According to general observation, the "connections" between the suggested autonomous government and the National Government may be cut off at a time when the National Government may be alleged to have undertaken anti-Japanese activities.

General Sung Cheh Yuan held that this movement should not be carried until the time is opportune and has requested Japan accordingly. The latter, however, is exerting every effort to press Sung.

The so-called new state of North China would consist of Hopei, Charhar, Suiyuan, Shansi and Shantung Provinces. It has not been definitely decided however, whether or not the two last named provinces will be included.

The Shanghai Pao (上海報), a mosquito newspaper, published the following editorial on November 17 :-

OUR VIEWS TO THE 5TH NATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE KUOMINTANG

There has never been so big an attendance in the past National Congresses as the one now being held in Nanking. General Yen Hsi Shan, representative of the

FLASH NO. 2

D-7108/17

Covering Index to File D.7108/17

Serial No.	Subject
1.	Special Branch reports and translation from French Police report.
2.	D.C. (Crime's) Instructional Memo of November 19, 1936 re National Salvation Association. French Police Wanted Notice for Sze Liang, woman lawyer.
3.	a)B'well Station reports re arrest of Li Kung Po, Sung Chun Zu and Wong Zau Zu. Extracts of Court proceedings. b)Sinza Station report re arrest of So Chien Li. Extracts of Court proceedings.
4.	Cuttings from Foreign press.
5.	Extracts from Chinese newspaper translations.
6.	Summonses served on executives of Chinese Y.W.C.A., Ningpo Fellow-countrymen's Association re political meetings. 6.1.37
7.	Trial of Sung Chun Zu and others at Kiangsu High Court.

I

~~Date~~ File No. S. 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Special Branch Reports
or
Translation from Fr. Police report

FORM NO. 3
6 20M-11-36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 30 1937.

Subject (in full) Reported departure of National Salvation Leaders for Nanking.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The report is not altogether accurate.

Sung Chun Sz and Wong Zao Dz, according to information from the local Tangpu, have been in Nanking for some time and have not yet returned.

Tseu Tao Fun and Soo Chi Lee are in Shanghai at present. The latter is reported to have addressed at a meeting held yesterday somewhere in Shanghai.

S.1.
See 2 files

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

30/10

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :- 29/10/37(em)

N.TION.L SALVATION LE.DERS PROCEEDING TO NANKING

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Soo Chi-lee (沙千里), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮) and three other national salvation leaders will leave for Nanking to-day to report on certain matters to the Central Government.

S.M. C. 45M-1-36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. August 3, 1937.

Subject. National Salvation Leadere Releaaed.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Crawford S.I.

The seven national salvation leadera, Messrs. Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nai-chi, So Chien Li, Li Kung Poh, Tseu Tao Fung, Wong Zao Dz and Miss Sz Liang, who have been under detention since November 23, 1936, on a charge of being reactionaries, were releaaed on bail on July 31, 1937. They arrived here from Soochow by rail at 11.30 a.m. August 1, and were welcomed by aome 30 relatives and intimate friends at the Shanghai North Railway Station.

At 1.15 p.m. August 1, these seven people were entertained to luncheon at the Dinty Moore Restaurant, No.35 Ningpo Road, by some fifty persons, including Messrs. Tsang Ts-zang (張志讓), lawyer, Pang Vung-ying (彭文應), professor of the Shanghai Law College, who claimed to be the representative of the various local national salvation associations. A small number of students from the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, also attended the luncheon. Speeches were delivered by the seven guests in which they asserted that they would continue their efforts in the cause of national salvation and what the organization stood for.

At 3.20 p.m. the lunchoen finished and the students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School took their departure, the remaining people, composed of relatives and friends, staying to dinner in the Restaurant.

At 11 p.m. August 2, the seven national salvation leaders left Shanghai for Nanking by rail to receive their instructions from the National Government.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR. 318.

File DBR 578

DC (Div) MD (C-)

4 AUG. 1937 SHANGHAI

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S DIVISION

23364

SALVATION LEADERS BAILED OUT

Exiled Writer Also Returns from Abroad

Coincident with the return of the exiled "left wing" writer, Mr. Kuo Mei-shu, the seven leaders of the Federation of National Salvation Association, who have been detained in Soochow since November last year, have been released on bail.

Mr. Kuo left China for Japan ten years ago. The warrant for his arrest was only cancelled a few days ago at a Government meeting held in Nanking. Leaving his Japanese wife and five children at home in the outskirts of Tokyo Mr. Kuo boarded the Empress of Japan at Kobe unnoticed. It was reported that Mr. Kuo's movements were watched by the Japanese gendarmes during his sojourn in Japan.

The seven leaders of the salvation association, including Mr. Shen Chun-ju, who have been advocating armed resistance against Japan, were charged by the High Court in Soochow with undermining the security of the Chinese Republic. After their release, they are planning to visit Nanking. The families of the seven leaders left here for Soochow to meet them yesterday morning.

The ban on "national salvation" songs, which have been considered radical, has also been lifted. These are now allowed to be broadcast.

23359

7 Salvationists Freed· To Pay Visit In Nanking

The seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders were released from the detention house in Soochow yesterday afternoon. They were released on bail through the bond of four influential Soochow citizens.

These leaders, who were arrested in Shanghai last year charged with undermining the security of the State are:

Mr. Shen Chun-ju, lawyer; Mr. Chang Nai-chi, banker; Mr. Tsou Tao-fen, editor of *Life Weekly;* Mr. Li Kung-po, educator; Mr. Wang Chao-shih, author; Mr. Sho Chien-li, lawyer; and Miss Sze Liang, lawyer.

Upon hearing of their release yesterday, friends and relatives streamed to Soochow High Court to "welcome" them. Many of them made long-distance telephone calls to congratulate them.

For their release, each of the seven leaders was requested to pay $200 as guarantee in accordance with law.

At present they are staying at Soochow, making calls on some local officials. Then they plan to visit Nanking before coming to Shanghai. Mr. Shen Chun-ju, one of the seven, said that he would continue his work for the salvation of the country.

23293

7 Salvationist Leaders Here From Soochow

Big Welcome Given Group Long Held In Prison

AWAIT REPLY FROM CHIANG

Shen Chun-ju Looks Pale; Miss Liang Gained Weight

Looking none the worse for their eight-month detention in Soochow since last December, the seven All-Chinese National Salvation Association leaders, whose arrest last year caused a sensation in Shanghai, arrived here from Soochow at eleven o'clock yesterday morning.

The seven Salvationist leaders, headed by Mr. Shen Chun-ju, aged lawyer, were released on bail by the Soochow high court Saturday. It was announced that they would proceed to Nanking first before returning to Shanghai, and their unexpected arrive here yesterday morning was known to only a few of their relatives and friends beforehand.

Stepping off their train, the Salvationists found that a large crowd of their local followers were waiting at the station to welcome them. On the station platform, they spoke briefly and joined in shouting patriotic slogans.

Not Dampen Patriotism

At 1 o'clock, the seven salvation leaders, whose case for allegedly attempting to undermine the security of the state is still pending before the High Court, were entertained at luncheon, at which some 330 people were present. In turn, the seven guests of honor spoke, pledging that their arrest and long detention will not put a damper on their active patriotism.

Mr. Shen, the oldest member of the group who wears a bushy black beard and goatee, was looking slightly pale. He was dressed in a white linen gown, while his companions were attired in foreign clothes.

Miss Sze Liang, well-known local woman lawyer, appeared to have added some weight during her eight-month stay in the detention house. She was wearing a natty foreign style dress made of Chinese cotton material.

Shortly after their arrival, a joint statement was issued to the press, which revealed that they were waiting for a reply wire from Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, before proceeding to Nanking. A telegram was sent to the Generalissimo immediately after they were relased from the detention house in Soochow, asking for an interview.

Commenting on the current situation, the Salvationists were of the belief that two major issues now confront the nation: national consolidation and resistance against Japan.

They believe that under the guidance of the Central Government, a momentous war for Chinese racial independence will be fought of which the final victory will be on the Chinese side.

23390

Seven Salvationalists Here Unexpectedly On Release

Joint Statement Is Made To The Effect That They Want To Interview General Chiang; Only Few Friends And Relatives On Hand

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Commenting on the current situation, the Salvationists were of the belief that two major issues now confronted the nation—national consolidation and resistance against Japan.

They believed that under the guidance of the Central Government, a momentous war for Chinese racial independence would be fought, of which final victory would be on the Chinese side.—Central News.

23401

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1937

As the seven leaders of the National Salvation Movement, detained last year for advocating armed resistance against Japan, have regained their freedom, local Chinese public bodies have submitted petitions to the Central Kuomintang and the Nanking Garrison Commander, asking them likewise to release Messrs. Sun Shao-tsung and Tsao Meng-chun, two officials who were detained in November last for participating in the national salvation movement, and who have since been held in Nanking.

Lih Pao publishes the following telegram from Soochow :- 31·7·37(AM)

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS TO BE RELEASED TO-DAY

It is learned that the Kiangsu High Court has granted the request made by Messrs. Chang Ih-ching (張一麐), Chang Ih-bang (張一鵬), Li Keng-yuen (李根源), Zien Shien-tsoo (鈕永建) and other well-known people in Soochow for the release of Sung Chun-dz and six others who have been detained for about seven months in connection with the National Salvation Association. The seven persons will be released to-day (July 31).

According to reliable information received, Sung Chun-dz and the six other national salvation leaders will regain their freedom. At present the seven persons are fulfilling the procedure of furnishing securities. Their families will proceed to Soochow this morning to assist in the matter. On leaving the detention house to-day, the seven persons will call on the gentry of Soochow to express their appreciation for the assistance rendered them. Yesterday they sent a telegram to Generals Chiang Kai-shek and Feng Yu-hsiang expressing their willingness to proceed to Nanking to listen to instructions regarding policies for national salvation, but up to last night they had not received any reply.

Before returning to Shanghai, Sung Chun-dz and the six others will first make a trip to Nanking.

According to a statement made to a reporter of this paper by the families of the seven persons, the latter will come to Shanghai for a short stay after regaining their liberty. They will continue to undertake national salvation work under the leadership of the National Government.

S.I.
D.R.
C.I. S.I. C.I.
D.R. 2/8/37

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 1. 36

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Br. Soochow, 7108/17

REPORT

Date August 1, 19 37.

Subject Release of National Salvation Leaders.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih *Forwarded by* C. Crawford, D.S.

The seven national salvation leaders, who have been under detention at Soochow since November 23, 1936, on a charge of being reactionaries, were released on bail at 3 p.m., July 31, 1937. They will proceed to Nanking on August 1, and are expected to stay there for one week during which time they are to receive special instructions from the Government. At the end of that period, they will come to Shanghai.

It is learned that the local national salvation elements have decided to prepare an elaborate welcome for the seven released persons on their arrival in Shanghai.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 2 AUG 37 (DIVISIONS)

D.C. (Div)

2 AUG. 1937

F.M. G. 20M-1-37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Stff/s.

REPORT

Date July 30, 1937

Subject Reported release of national salvation leaders now in custody at Soochow.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Cumber D.S

It is reported that the seven national salvation leaders at present detained in Soochow will be released during the afternoon of July 30 and they may return to Shanghai by train, arriving at the North Station sometime this evening. It is learned that instructions have been issued by the local national salvation elements asking its members to proceed to the North Station at 5 p.m. to welcome the seven leaders.

It is not known which train Mr. Sung Chun-dz and his six comrades will take, but it is expected that they will take the fast one which arrives at 9 p.m. or the through express which arrives at 9.26 p.m.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Distribution:
D.O.'C'
West Hongkew

31 JULY 1937

DBR 30/7

S.I.

Further

DBR 31/7

Release Of 7 Salvationists In Soochow Scheduled Today

Petition to obtain the release on bail of the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders was sanctioned yesterday by the Third Kiangsu High Court, according to a telephone message received by local Chinese papers last night.

The seven defendants, facing charges of undermining the security of the state before the high court, are slated to be released today, the report stated.

Bond for the seven salvation leaders was furnished by four influential Soochow civic leaders, Mr. Chang Ih-pang, Mr. Chien Chin-chu, Mr. Chang Chung-jen and Mr. Li Ying-chien.

Relatives and friends of the seven accused will go to Soochow this morning to meet the salvation leaders when they leave the detention house of the High Court.

Arrested in Shanghai last year, the seven National Salvation Association leaders are:

Mr. Shen Chun-ju, lawyer; Mr. Chang Nai-chi, economics and banker; Mr. Tsou Tao-feng, editor of the Life Weekly; Mr. Li Kung-pa, educator; Mr. Wang Chao-shih, author, Mr. Sah Chien-li, lawyer, and Miss Sze Liang, lawyer.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. 7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 21, 1937.

Subject Movement to support the National Salvation Leaders now on trial at Soochow.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Gaw 22 D.I.

In furtherance of the movement of "Going to Gaol for National Salvation", the National Salvation Association has recently delivered by mail the following four kinds of pamphlets to some 6,000 shops, schools, factories and private residences in Shanghai :-

1. A handbill entitled "A petition submitted by Madames Sun Yat-sen and Liao Chung-kai and 14 others to the Kiangsu High Court" demanding that the latter release Sung Chun-dz and the six other national salvation leaders or as an alternative to detain the appellants in gaol together with Sung.

2. A manifesto on the movement of going to prison for the sake of national salvation. (A translation of this pamphlet is attached to Special Branch Report dated July 8, 1937).

22 JUL 1937 C.I.D. SHANGHAI

3. A pamphlet entitled "Procedure of joining the movement of 'Going to Gaol for National Salvation'". Persons who wish to join the movement are instructed to purchase a criminal prosecution form from the Court and copy on it, the text of the petition submitted by Madame Sun Yat-sen and others to the Kiangsu High Court in connection with the case. They are requested to place their finger prints on the forms and sent them to the Kiangsu High Court with a chit book or by post as registered mail.

4. A handbill entitled "A statement issued to newspaper circles in Shanghai by Madame Sun Yat-sen and 15 others."

S.1.
F.I.V.
DBC
22/7
C.D.I. Sh
C 99/4

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Pan.

F.N. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 2108/

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date June 29, 1937.

Subject Mass meeting by local national salvation elements in support of their leaders in custody at Soochow.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by J Coyne A S I

In connection with the proposed demonstration planned by local national salvation elements in front of the local Kuomintang Headquarters on June 27, 1937, to appeal for the release of the seven national salvation leaders now on trial at Soochow: Chinese youths of the student and labour class commenced to assemble on Route de Zikawei and vicinity at 9 a.m. June 27, and moved westward. At 9.30 a.m. the number increased to about 800, and formed into processional order at Tan Poo Jao, Nantao, near Rue Pere Robert, under the leadership of Mr. Bang Vung-ying (彭文應), a professor of the Shanghai Law University (上海法學), residing at Lane 190, 1 Kiaochow Road. Carrying Party and National flags and three white cloth banners bearing the inscriptions "Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation", "Appeal in a peaceful manner", and "Demand the release of the seven national salvation leaders now in custody", the proceesionists proceeded westward along Route de Zikawei in the direction of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, Feng Ling Jao, off Route Ghisi, and on arrival at Pan Ka Moh Jao (潘家木橋), Nantao (opposite Avenue du Roi Albert), they were stopped by a party of Chinese Police. After a short period of negotiation, the processionists were allowed to appoint the following three representatives to appeal to the local Kuomintang Headquarters on their behalf :-

Mr. Bang Vung-ying (彭文應), professor of the Shanghai Law University.

Mr. Chang Ting-fu (張定夫), -do-

Miss Chen Pu-er (陳波兒), a cinema actress.

At 10.15 a.m. the three representatives were taken by police van to the Tangpu offices, while the crowd remained at

SPECIAL BRANCH 29 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject (2)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Pan Ka Moh Jao, singing national salvation songs.

At 10.40 a.m. the three representatives returned from the Tangpu, and the processionists, under the escort of some thirty Chinese police, proceeded to the corner of Tan Poo Road and Zia Tu Road, Hantao, where they held a meeting on a piece of vacant ground. The crowd, at that time, numbered about 1,000. During the meeting, Mr. Bang Vung-ying informed the attendance that as it was Sunday there were no responsible officers at the local Tangpu, but that the Police authorities had promised to convey their appeal for the release of the seven national salvation leaders to the Tangpu authorities at the first suitable opportunity. Mr. Chang Ting-fu(張定夫), one of the three representatives, then delivered a speech in appreciation of the loyalty and enthusiasm shown by the crowd and urging them to work hard for the national salvation movement in future. The third speaker was Miss Chen Pu-er, who informed the attendance that at the conclusion of the meeting, they should return to their homes separately and not in groups. In the meantime, some uneasiness was noticeable among the crowd, who intimated that if the seven leaders were not released, they would all proceed to Soochow to request the Kiangsu High Court to place them in detention as well. Mr. Bang Vung-ying eventually mollified the crowd who then sang songs entitled "Kuomintang Song", "March of the Volunteer Armies" and "Fight Back to Our Old Homes", and shouted slogans of a national salvation nature. In compliance with the instructions of the Chinese Police, the meeting concluded and the crowd dispersed peaceably at 11.40 a.m.

Copies of two handbills, one entitled "Second Appeal

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject ..... (3) .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

of Shanghai Citizens to local Kuomintang and Official Authorities for the Release of Lr. Sung Chun-dz (宋君復) and Others", and the other containing a number of slogans of an anti-Japanese and national salvation nature, were distributed among the crowd during the demonstration.

It is learned that during the preceding evening, copies of a circular notice were distributed to local newspaper offices and various shops requesting that representatives be detailed to take part in the above mentioned appeal.

Copy sent to Dr Hung Chi. Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

29/6

D. C. (Special Branch).

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

S.1, Special Branch.

Date June 26, 1937

Subject (in full) Local national salvation elements plan to stage a demonstration.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by* J Coyne 26/6

Local national salvation elements are planning to stage a demonstration in front of the local Tangpu Headquarters off Route Ghisi during the morning of June 27, and all participants in this movement will assemble in the vicinity of St. Catherine's Bridge at 9 a.m. June 27. The object of this demonstration is to appeal for the release of the seven national salvation leaders who are now on trial at Soochow.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

Pan

Copy sent to French Police.
DR 26/6

D.C. (Special Branch).

P.A.

Copy sent DR 26/6

Dan Dr Hung Kwei?

D.C. (Dir) Possibly D.O's might be informed not done by the Branch.

S.1

DR 27/6

A.S.O. "A"
A.S.O. "B"
A.S.O. "C"
A.S.O. "D"
} h/d before 11 a.m. 26/6

SPECIAL BR. 26 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Extract from D.I. Pan Lien-pih's report dated June 12, 1937 (File D.7944)

With reference to the appeal to be submitted to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow by local elements of national salvation organizations for the release of Mr. Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and six others, about fifty members of national salvation organizations proceeded to Soochow by bus on June 10. Approximately one hundred members arrived in small groups at the North Railway Station in the evening of June 10, with a view to boarding the 4th class coaches of the 12.25 train for Soochow. All left for their destination, Soochow, with the exception of six persons.

F.M. 2
G. 45M-7-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Shhhhl

REPORT

Date June 15, 1937.

Subject Mass meeting by local national salvation elements in support of their leaders in custody at Soochow.

Made by D. I. Pan Lien-pih. Forwarded by I Boyne D S I

In order to demonstrate their support to the seven leaders of the national salvation movement, who are now under detention at the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, Chinese youths who are believed to be followers of this movement commenced to assemble at 2.15 p.m. June 13 on a piece of vacant ground off the corner of Rue Amiral Bayle and Route de Zikawei. A circle was formed by certain members whojoined hands and all their colleagues were admitted into the circle while strangers were permitted to stand by the side.

Copies of three handbills (1) a manifesto issued by the Shanghai Citizens' Mass Meeting to Support Sung's Case, (2) a letter addressed to the whole nation by the Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation Federation, urging the release of Sung Chung-dz etc., (3) Eight slogans (vide Report dated 13.6.37) relating to the arrest of the seven leaders and urging the overthrow of the Japanese imperialism were distributed among the attendance.

In front of the crowd, two Chinese youths held a Chinese National Flag and a Party Flag while another upheld a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

By 3.30 p.m. June 13, some 300 persons had assembled, when the meeting entitled the Shanghai Citizens' Mass Meeting in Support of Sung's Case was inaugurated. Chang Chien (張君), who presided, after leading the attendance in paying respect to the national emblem and Dr. Sun's portrait, delivered a short speech urging the "patriot" to ask the Government to release the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association.

Dr Hung if he is interested

SPECIAL 15 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Copy sent to Dr. Hung

DBR

16/6

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.. Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

(2)

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

These views were endorsed by one named Dzung Moh(), claiming to be a teacher of the May 30th Primary School; Chow Ngoeh (), claiming to represent National Crisis Education Society () and Miss Li Feng (), a pupil of the Liang Zai School. The following resolutions were then discussed and passed:-

(1) That a circular telegram be despatched urging the Government to suppress the puppet government of East Hopei and restore the lost territory.

(2) That relief be afforded to students of the North East University.

(3) That full freedom be granted to patriotic movements.

(4) That all pro-Japanese elements be removed from their posts.

(5) That no secret diplomacy be indulged in.

(6) That the seven leaders as well as all other political offenders be released.

Subsequently the attendance sang the following songs:-

(1)"Drive them back to their homes"(Anti-Japanese) ()

(2)"Ruin Salvation March" (Anti-Japanese) ().

(3)"March of Volunteer Armies" ().

Slogans mentioned in the handbills were also shouted.

On the termination of the meeting, some 100 of the attendance marched in a body northward along Rue du Marche, but were prevented from proceeding further by the French Police at Route Conty where the processionists turned eastward. On arriving at Zao Chow Road, Chinese controlled territory, they turned northward, but before re-entering the French Concession, were dispersed by the Chinese Police in conjunction with the French Police.

FM. 2
G 45M-1-35

File No. ....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

(3)

Subject..... .....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

The situation became quiet at 5 p.m.

Specimen of the three pamphlets are attached herewith.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

DBR
15/6

June 14, 1937.

NIPPO

VARIOUS CIRCLES NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION HOLDS DEMONSTRATION IN FRENCH CONCESSION

On June 12 the Kiangsu High Court held the second hearing of the case against the seven leaders of the national salvation movement.

The Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association issued a notification to various public bodies in Shanghai to the effect that at 3 p.m. June 13 a demonstration would be held on a piece of vacant ground on Route de Zikawei, French Concession, to demand the release of the seven arrested leaders. About 5000 students and labourers assembled at the appointed time and held a demonstration under a presiding board of five professors.

Acting on information, the French Police dispatched a number of policemen to the scene to deal with the situation.

The chairman of the demonstration, during the course of his speech, said that the seven leaders were reported to have been sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment. He further said that if such patriots were to be condemned all Chinese people would be condemned because of their love of patriotic movements. For this reason, the people should strongly demand the release of the seven leaders. This speech was followed by a loud cry from the 5000 demonstrators that the Government should release the seven leaders immediately.

The following resolutions were passed:-

1. That the trial of the seven leaders be cancelled and the prisoners released immediately.
2. That patriotic movements be protected.
3. That the freedom of speech and organization be protected.
4. That democratic administration be practised.
5. That all political prisoners be released.
6. That Japanese goods be boycotted and smuggling be suppressed by armed force.
7. That the Government be supported and an anti-Japanese front be formed immediately.
8. That the East Hopei Autonomous Government be cancelled and the lost territory be recovered.
9. That China's entire population be armed and stirred up.
10. That the Government issue an order to the people to organize national salvation associations.
11. That the Government should finance the North-East University.
12. That diplomatic affairs be open to the public.
13. That all pro-Japanese government officers be dismissed.

The demonstration was dispersed at 5 p.m. due to the rain and the efforts of the French Police.

A large number of inflammatory anti-Japanese handbills were distributed among the demonstrators.

The handbill contains the following slogans:-

1. The Government should unite with the people to resist enemies and save the country.
2. Celebrate in advance the release of the seven leaders and the release of political prisoners.
3. Arrest of patriots must be discontinued and patriotic movements must not be interfered with.
4. Freedom and equality of the people must be practised and national independence must be completed.
5. Hurrah for the freedom, equality and independence of China!

AM. 2
G 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 13, 1937.

Subject Local National Salvation Elements - plan to stage demonstration to-day, June 13.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by [illegible] D.S.I.

As a manifestation of their support of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Movement who are now detained at the Soochow High Court, members of local national salvation organizations are planning to stage a demonstration this afternoon, June 13. Participants have been instructed to assemble at 2.30 p.m. either at the Public Recreation Ground, Dah Chih Road, Nantao, or on a piece of vacant ground in the vicinity of the junction of Zikawei Road and Rue du Marche, in Nantao. At 2.45 p.m. certain leaders of the movement will lead the attendance in a march from this rendezvous to a venue, which is being kept secret. It is quite possible that on the way to the secret venue, the participants will march in processional order and stage a demonstration. The secret venue will be in Nantao.

The following slogans will be shouted :-

1. "Demand the release of the seven leaders."
2. "Release the patriotic political offenders."
3. "Demand freedom of speech, publication and assembly."
4. "Mobilize troops to support the people in Jehol and Charhar in recovering the territory lost to China."
5. "Support the Government to resist Japan."
6. "Down with the pro-Japanese cliques and traitors."
7. "Down with Japanese Imperialism."
8. "Long live the emancipation of the Chinese Race."

SPECIAL BRANCH 13 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D.C. (Secs.)
D.C.'s A & B.
French Police & Chinese Police

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch) informed.
DBR. 13/6

S.1
DBR
13.6.37

F.M. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~Station.~~

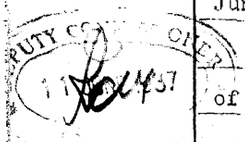
REPORT

Date June 10, 1937.

Subject Local National Salvation Associations - proposed trip to Soochow.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by J Loyns DSI

It is reported that local national salvation associations have decided to send some 200 of their members to Soochow this afternoon and tomorrow morning with a view to appealing to the Kiangsu High Court for the release of the seven leaders of the national salvation movement at present being detained in Soochow. Forty of these members will proceed to Soochow by bus from Chapei this afternoon while the remaining 160 will board the 12.25 a.m. and 1 a.m. trains at the Shanghai North Station for the same destination on June 11, 1937 so that members of both parties may gather before the Kiangsu High Court, Soochow, at 8 a.m. June 11 to submit a petition to the Judicial authorities.





The local national salvation bodies have sent by mail copies of two handbills, one entitled "A petition of Shanghai residents proceeding to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow in connection with the case of Mr. Sung Chung Dz and others," and the other entitled "A letter to the people throughout the country issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association requesting the release of Mr. Sung Chung Dz and others in order to achieve national solidarity against external aggression" and dated 6/6/37 (Vide report dated 5/6/37) to the Judicial Yuan, Nanking, senior military and civil officials, retired politicians as well as schools and public organizations in Nanking, Shanghai, Soochow, and Hangchow, instead of distributing them to the local Chinese community through the Chinese newspaper distributors and vendors, in order to avoid intervention by the authorities.

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

S.1.
DBR
11/6

Copy sent to Dr. Hemphill.
O/c W. Hemphill info.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBR 10/6

JL 11/6

F.M. 2
C. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~ 2:08/37

REPORT Date June 5, 19 37.

Subject National Salvation Propaganda.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by I boyce D SI

Attached to this report are copies with translations of two handbills, one entitled "A petition of Shanghai residents proceeding to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow in connection with the case of Mr. Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and others," and the other entitled "A letter to the people throughout the country issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association requesting the release of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others in order to achieve national solidarity against external aggression." and dated June 6, 1937.

Copies of these handbills have been prepared by local national salvation bodies for distribution on the occasion of an appeal to the National Government at Nanking, which members of these bodies originally intended to make on June 6 by boarding a train at the North Station at 8 a.m. This plan has, however, been dropped owing to recent unsteady political situation. Nevertheless, as a means of furthering propaganda, members of these bodies are arranging to distribute these pamphlets to the local Chinese community through the Chinese newspaper distributors and vendors.

D.C. D'Hay

D.C. (Sp)

SPECIAL BRANCH 7 JUNE 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Copy sent to D' Hong Chi. Pan Lien-pih
DBR. D. I.
6/6

D. C. (Special Branch) S.I.

Forwarded.
DBR 8/6.

DI Pan
16 3/4

Translation

A petition of Shanghai residents proceeding to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow in connection with the case of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others.

Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others were arrested in Shanghai for participating in the activities of the national salvation association. The whole country was surprised at the arrest. After their arrest, they were charged with plotting against the internal security of the State. Recently information was received to the effect that the case would be heard again and that they would be sentenced. As the case is an important one, we wish to make the following points and to submit a legitimate appeal :-

1) During the third Plenary Session of the C.E.C.of the Kuomintang, the Government passed several resolutions calling for the release of patriotic political offenders, granting the freedom of speech and the press to the people, etc. The sentencing of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others will lead to the wrecking of the solidarity of the nation.
2) On the side of the judicial circles - As there is no evidence against Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others, they should be released. According to law, the public prosecution of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others can be withdrawn for lack of evidence.
3) On the side of national salvation - If Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others are sentenced, people will be afraid of engaging in the national salvation movement.

We, therefore, request your court to withdraw the prosecution of Mr. Sung Chun-dz, et al and release them.

Petitioner

Translation

A letter to the people throughout the country issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association requesting the release of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others in order to achieve national solidarity against external aggression.

Since September 18, 1931, the Japanese imperialists have occupied the North-eastern provinces. They are now contemplating annexing North China. Their object is to conquer the whole of China.

The people of China who do not wish to be countryless slaves instituted the national salvation movement. Patriotic citizens of Shanghai organized the so-called "Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association" with the ultimate object of uniting various parties in the country in saving the nation from foreign aggression.

The government, instead of supporting us, arrested Mr. Sung Chun-dz and six others in November of last year, and charged them with plotting against the State. The latest information is to the effect that they would be sentenced to five years' imprisonment each.

During the present period of foreign aggression, united resistance is imperative, but the charging of patriotic people by the government is inexplicable to the people.

Every body knows Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others are leaders of the national salvation movement. If they are charged and sentenced, a wrong unprecedented in the history of China will be done.

National salvation associations are organized by people who do not wish to be conquered. If Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others are charged and sentenced, all the people engaged in patriotic movements will become offenders.

The sentencing of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others will betray the government's promise to work together with the people for the salvation of the nation.

The sentencing of Mr. Sung Chun-dz and others will discourage the people against engaging themselves in the national salvation movement.

We believe the government will, at the request of the people, carry out its promises to maintain peace in the country and to offer resistance to foreign aggression. We also believe the government will remove all obstacles in the way of national unification.

The following are our slogans :-

1) "Withdraw the public prosecution and release of national salvation movement leaders!"
2) "Protect patriotic movements!"
3) "Protect the freedom of speech and the press, freedom of assembly and organization!"
4) "Enforce the principles of democracy!"
5) "Boycott the Japanese goods and prevent smuggling by force of arms!"
6) "Support the government in declaring war upon!"
7) "Eliminate the bogus East Hopei Autonomous Regime and recover all the lost territory!"
8) "Let all the people be armed!"
9) "Down with Japanese imperialism!"
10) "Down with Chinese traitors!"
11) "Release political offenders!"
12) "Long live the emancipation of the Chinese Race!"

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. D. 7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~ 37

REPORT

Date January 6, 1937.

Subject: Attempted Convening of a Meeting to Discuss Measures to effect the release of prominent members of local National Salvation Associations Arrested by the Authorities on November 24.

Made by D.S. Lockwood Forwarded by Chinese D.S.I

With reference to the telephone message from Mr. Jaung Ta Jih, Police Bureau, Shanghai Municipality, to the effect that a Mr. Chu Fu-cheng (褚輔成), Principal of the Law College, French Concession, had invited guests to dinner in the Chun Zoeu Club, 674 Weihaiwei Road, and requested that no political discussions should be held during the performance, D.S.Lockwood accompanied by D.I. Pan Lien-pih interviewed the Secretary of the Chun Zoeu Club and learned that Mr. Chu had reserved a private room for a dinner party. Consequently the Secretary was warned against permitting the holding of political discussions on the premises contrary to condition 4 of the Club Licence.

At 7 p.m. information was received from the accountant that Mr. Chu had cancelled the reservation for dinner.

At 7.45 p.m. Kiang Wen-yui (江問漁), Chief of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society, accompanied by Wong Shen-ts (黃任之), Secretary of the Shanghai Citizens' Association, and an unknown Chinese, arrived at the Club, when they were informed that the dinner had been cancelled. The three Chinese then went to the Koong Tuh Ling, No.4 Lane 42, Park Road, and engaged Room No.32, when dinner was served. The three Chinese left the premises at 8.45 p.m. No political discussions were held.

H. D. Lockwood

D. S.

SPECIAL BRANCH 6 JAN. 1937 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Copy sent to Dr Hung Chi

DSL 6/1

FORM NO. 3
G. 104 5/35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S[redacted],

REPORT

Date January 5 *19* 37.

Subject (in full) Telephone Message from Mr. Waung Ta Jui, Police Bureau, Shanghai Municipality, at 4.30 p.m. January 5.

Made by..... and ..... *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

A report has been received by the Mayor's Office that Chu Poo Cheng(褚輔成) and other persons connected with the National Salvation Movement will hold a meeting between 6 and 9 p.m. January 5 in the Medium Club(中社), 674 weihaiwei Road. The Chinese Police desire that no political discussions should be held during the function.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Div.

D. O. B. -- info by phone at 5 pm

B'well

DBR 5/1.

For the

SPECIAL BRANCH
5 JAN 1937
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. I.

DBR
5/1.

17

RECEIVED
D. 7108
3 1 37

December 11 36.

Sir John Brenan, K.C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul-General.

Dear Sir John,

As requested I send herewith a note on the Court action against Li Kung-poh and others and a note on a similar case in the French Concession.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

C.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Sp Br

14 DEC. 1936

After the release of the four accused, Li Kung-poh(李公樸), Sung Chun-dz(沈鈞儒), Wong Zau-dz(王造时) and So Chien Li(沙千里) by the Court on November 23 on the security of their lawyers, the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau made written application to the Court for the re-arrest of the accused. The Court issued warrants and the four accused were re-arrested by the Municipal Police acting at the request of the Public Safety Bureau on the night November 23/24 on a charge of committing acts with intent to endanger the Republic, "Wei Hai Min Kuo"(危害民國). This refers to Article 100 of the Chinese Criminal Code.

They were taken before the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on the morning of November 24 and the Court after hearing the evidence and arguments of counsel held that it had no jurisdiction in the case of three of the accused who lived and were arrested in Chinese territory (Extra-Settlement Roads) and as to the fourth accused So Chien Li, the evidence was held to be sufficient to warrant handing over to the Chinese Authorities.

All four accused were therefore taken over by the Chinese Authorities.

The French Police made the following arrests :

Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃熾)

Sze Liang (史良 female lawyer)

Chow Tao-feng (鄒韜奮) alias Chow Nen Zung (鄒恩潤)

These accused were also released on security by the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on November 23.

Warrants for their re-arrest were issued, at the request of the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, by the Court and they were re-arrested, with the exception of Miss Sze Liang, on the night of November 23/24.

Similar proceedings were taken against them in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court and they were handed over to the Chinese Authorities.

Miss Sze Liang is still a fugitive.

Six accused have been sent to Soochow to be dealt with by the High Court.

Copy of Report on Trial of Ch... File S 729.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. REG

Section 2, Special Br. D. 7108/7

REPORT

Date December 10, 1936

Subject Translation of attached extract from "China Times" dated December 5, 1936.

Made by D.S. Pitts Forwarded by J Coyne C.S.I.

X S 729

Enquiries show that the "certain printing company in Shanghai....." refers to the Eastern Publishing Company, 749 Bubbling Well Road, which is under the management of Max Granich, the editor of "The Voice of China." According to information received the China News Agency does not exist in New York, such nomenclature having been used by the sender of the cablegram in question in order to obtain reduced cable transmission rates. The sender of the cable - a Chinese named Dao - is reliably reported to have been well acquainted with Granich in New York prior to the latter's departure for Shanghai.

In connection with the publication in the local press of the contents of the cable and the answer sent by Granich, it has been learned that Granich made his way to the American Consulate-General and complained of the manner in which his private affairs, in the shape of the cables, had been broadcast in local newspapers, and accused the Chinese authorities of interfering with his rights as an American citizen. Granich, however, received no sympathy and no advice from the Consular representative.

In regard to the contents of the cable it has been learned that in certain quarters Granich has intimated that on several occasions Sung Chun-shih, Li Kung-pao, Miss Sze Liang and other prominent members of the National Salvation Association group have discussed the policy of "The Voice of China" with him and have assisted him considerably in its production. A number of these members have been guests at his home from time to time, whilst he himself has also visited their residences at various times.

That the Communist Party is greatly concerned over the

CP. D.C.(G)

CIAL BRANCH 11 DEC. 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL

Kind Tks mB Tk 14/12

S2 Ko with DBR 14/12

S.M. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

arrest of a number of leaders of the National Salvation Association movement on the night of November 22/23, 1936, cannot be doubted since the Bureau of Public Safety is in possession of information to the effect that Chang Ngai Hsi (章乃羲)(arrested in the French Concession during the early hours of November 23, 1936) and a number of others connected with the same movement, have secretly accepted the task of working on behalf of the Communist Party, and are, or, rather were occupying themselves as agitators in fomenting workers' and students' movements, propagating reactionary doctrines, grouping extremist elements and advocating subversive activities in the guise of anti-Japanese propaganda.

With the arrest of certain of its prominent members, the National Salvation Association group can be said to have received a serious setback in its workings, but there is reason to believe, according to reports emanating from the Public Safety Bureau, that with the influence and assistance of the Communist Party it is endeavouring to resuscitate its activities, first by demanding the release of the arrested men, in an attempt to retain its hold on the sympathies of those many bodies of workers and students, who have previously received its doctrines and views with open arms.

The fact that certain of Granich's friends and acquaintances of short-standing are termed by the Bureau of Public Safety as agents of the Communist Party, coupled with what is known of his connections with Earl Browder and other reactionaries in the United States, clearly indicate that his interests as editor of "The Voice of China" are definitely political and not financial.

Copies sent: H.B.M. Consul General. D.A. Pitts.

D.C. (Special Branch) Mr Bowden. D.C.(S.B.) D.S.

China Times
5-12-56 (M)

Communist Party Concerned Over Arrests

The Sing Sung News Agency(新聲社) reports that, according to information received, the Communist Party is much concerned over the arrest of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others, because it is an undeniable fact that these men have had co-operative dealings with the working members of the Party.

The "China News Agency"(中國新聞社) in New York, U.S.A., has close relations with a certain printing company in Shanghai. This printing company is managed by a foreigner named "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li"(馬格蘭利) who is connected with the Communist Party and undertakes the printing of reactionary literature. Following the arrest of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others, one Mr. Dao(陳) of the "China News Agency" of New York sent a telegram to Mr. "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" requesting information regarding the cause of their arrest and inquiring after their health, and advising him to request people to speak in their favour. The reply given by Mr. "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" contains only four words: "Friends are in distress".

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

Confidential

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. SECRET

Special Branch ~~Office~~,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No.
No. S. B. D. 7108/17
Date 16 - 12 - 36

Date December 4, 1936.

Subject. Salvation movement leaders sent to Soochow.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Further to my report on December 2 re departure of Mr. Chen Kwang Chung, Chief of the 1st Department of the Public Safety Bureau, for Nanking to obtain instructions regarding the disposal of the six prisoners, it is learnt that as a result of this visit to Nanking, these six prisoners were sent to Soochow by the 11 p.m. train on December 3 under an escort.

Dr. Hung who imparted this information to me requests that it be kept confidential.

DSR 4/12

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File DSR 4/12

CP.

SPECIAL BRANCH
4 DEC. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM. 2
G 45M-1-36

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7108

Special Branch, 36

REPORT

Date December 2, 1936.

Subject Departure of an important P.S.B. official for Nanking to explain case concerning arrest of the six prisoners.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Mr. Chen Kwan Chung, Chief of the 1st Department, Public Safety Bureau headquarters, will leave for Nanking by train to-day to interview Mr. Chen Li-fu, member of the C.E.C. of the Central Tangpu who is the right hand man of Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek and leader of the Kuomingtang Party, in order to explain fully the circumstances surrounding the arrest and the detention of the six prisoners who are connected with the national salvation movement and to ask for instructions how to dispose of the case.

DBK 2/12

Tan Shaoliang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

CP.

SPECIAL BRANCH 2 DEC 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FILE

DBK 3/12

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. D. 7108

Special Branch. 36

REPORT

Date December 1, 36.

Subject Arrest of Yao Sz Yen(姚士彦).

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Enquiries have been made at the P.S.B. and other sources.

On November 26 Detectives from P.S.B. in cooperation with French Police raided house No.21 Route Dupleix with a warrant for the arrest of one Tang Chien Sung(唐建松) on a charge of being a Communist. The man was not at home. On enquiries made from the landlord, it was learned that a man named Yao Sz Yen, residing at No. 6 Mei Hwa Lee, was responsible for the lease. Yao was then arrested at the address given. No incriminating documents were found and no evidence was produced by the P.S.B.

It appears that Yao was a Government spy on the "patriotic movement" in the pay of Mr. Chang Ching Ling(張慶齡), a special delegate of the Central Tangpu, and he was required to give evidence against Tsang Nai Chee, one of the leaders recently arrested in connection with the national salvation movement, but as he had refused to do so, the P.S.B. took out a warrant for his arrest. The case is still pending in the French Special District Court. It is doubtful whether the P.S.B. will be able to produce evidence of Yao being a Communist and establish a prima facie case against him. It is alleged by the P.S.B. that Yao was implicated in a statement made by an arrested Communist but this cannot be confirmed.

SPECIAL BRANCH 1 DEC 1936 SHANGHAI

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

LCC/g

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7108/17

S. 1, Special Branch, 1936

REPORT

Date November ~~16~~, 1936.

Subject. Arrest of Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥) by the Bureau of Public Safety with the assistance of the French Concession Police.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse Liang *Forwarded by* Quinsee D.S.I

Reference attached Chinese press translation, Yao Sz Yen, an employee of the Bankers' Cooperative Credit Service, Ltd., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, was arrested by the French Police at 6 a.m. November 26 on a warrant issued by the Kiangsu No.3 High Court at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety on a charge of being a communist. Nothing was seized at the time of his arrest.

He was brought before the Court at 2 p.m. the same day when he was remanded in custody until November 30.

This man has not come to the notice of the Municipal Police and nothing is known of his activities. Although he is arrested on charge of being a communist, it is generally believed that he is implicated in the national salvation movement as both he and Tsang Hai Chee (曾海秋), one of the seven prominent leaders of the national salvation movement recently arrested, belonged to the Credit Service.

D.S.B. 28/11

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

28 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI POLICE

Supt Tom

You might settle or pursue for purpose of record

LCB

November 27, 1936. Morning Translation.

Arrest of Mr. Yao Sz Yen

Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), age 24, residing at No. 6, Mei Hwa Li (美華里), Route Dupleix, French Concession, is a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, Ltd, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

On the morning of November 26, officers of the Public Safety Bureau, with the assistance of the French Police, arrested Mr. Yao at his residence.

Mr. Yao was arraigned before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Yuen Chia Wang (袁家汪), the Municipal Advocate, stated that the man had been arrested at the request of the Public Safety Bureau and requested the Court to remand the case for four days to permit of further investigations.

At this stage, the Judge cleared the Court of spectators. The case was subsequently remanded to November 30. The accused is being detained in custody.

27 NOV 1936

S.1

DBR 27/11.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M. 8.36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S.1, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date Nov. 30, 1936.

Subject National Salvation Handbills relative to the arrest of Sung Chun-dz.

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* Thmoore D.S.I

Copies of a handbill entitled "A manifesto of the Illegally Arrested Sung Chun-dz and six others Support Committee" (沈鈞儒等七人非法被捕後援会) have been secretly distributed among members of the local national salvation associations. A copy of the pamphlet with translation is attached.

Sih Tse Liang

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Copy of translation sent to Dr. Hung Chi

DBK.

30/11.

SPECIAL BRANCH
30 NOV 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Translation

Manifesto of the Illegally Arrested Sung Chun Dz and Six Others Support Committee

Brethren throughout the country, we wish to tell you one tragic incident as follows :-

When the Japanese imperialists are using gas and bombs to invade our Suiyuan province and the nation is on the verge of destruction, and the people are about to become slaves, the Chinese Government, instead of fighting against the Japanese, took into custody seven leaders of the national salvation associations on the evening of November 23.

The government authorities declare that the people should not meddle in politics and that if they do, they will be regarded as reactionary elements or communists.

Brethren, is the attitude of the government right? Are Sung Chun Dz, Wong Shao Dz, Soo Chi Li, and Sze Liang, who are lawyers, Li Kung Poh, who is the principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Tsang Nai Chi, who is a famous banker, and Chen Tao Feng, who is a noted writer, bandits or communists?

The attitude adopted by these people, which is the attitude of the national salvation associations towards national salvation is that since the fate of China is in the balance and the country is about to be conquered by the Japanese imperialists, the Chinese people, irrespective of officials or civilians, rich men or poor, and party affiliations, who do not wish to become running dogs of the Japanese, must unite and oppose Japan and the Chinese traitors. Since the foundation of the national salvation associations, their activities and those of the seven arrested persons are open to the people of the country.

Brethren, is the attitude of the arrested persons and the national salvation associations wrong? Must not the Chinese people save their own country? Must the Chinese people be the running dogs of the Japanese? Must the Chinese people slaughter themselves?

If the attitude taken by the arrested persons is right, why have the government authorities arrested them? Is it that the people who wish to save their country are communists?

Brethren, China belongs to the people, every one of whom has a right to save his nation. We want to save the country and we resolutely demand that the government release the seven arrested and assure us of the freedom of conducting the national salvation movement.

Brethren, we wish to make known the arrest of the seven leaders as far as possible in order that the people may render them assistance and save the nation.

November 24.

93.11.36

沈鈞儒等七人非法被捕後援會宣言

全國同胞們：

我們要告訴你一件痛心的事變：

當日本帝國主義正在用毒氣炸彈攻打我們的綏遠省的時候，國家快要亡了，我們大家都快要做亡國奴的時候，我們的政府當局，不去和日本帝國主義打仗，反而，在廿三日的半夜，把救國會的七位領袖捉去了。

政府當局說：國事不准他們管，他們救國，就是反動份子，是共產黨。

同胞們，這些話對嗎？做律師的沈鈞儒，王造時，沙千里，史良；和最才補習學校校長李公樸，有名的銀行家章乃器，有名的著作家鄒韜奮，這些人，請問你，會做七匪共產黨嗎？

他們平日所主張的，（也就是救國會所主張的）是：中國已經到了最危險的時候，決要給日本帝國主義滅亡了。中國人民，不管是大官員和小百姓，不管是有錢的和窮光蛋，不管那一黨那一派，只要不願意作東洋人的奴狗，都要聯合起來反抗東洋人和賣國賊。目從救國會成立以來，救國會的言論行動和這七位的言論行動，很明白的擺在全國人民的面前：完全是根據上面的主張的。

同胞們！他們的主張錯了嗎？中國人不應該救中國嗎？中國人應該做東洋人的奴狗嗎？中國人應該自己人殺自己人嗎？

如果他們的主張是對的，那麼，政府當局捉他們去，是什麼理由呢？說救國就是共產黨嗎？

同胞們！中國是大家的，誰都可以救國，救國是絕對自由的。我們爲了要救國家，

我們堅決的要求政府馬上釋放這七位領袖！保證以後救國運動的自由！

同胞們！我們要把這個事變，**廣汎的傳播**，大家起來援助我們的領袖，挽救我們的國家！

十一月二十四日

S.M. 2
G. 45M.1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 25, 1936.

Subject Attempted Convening of a Meeting to Discuss Measures to effect the release of prominent members of local National Salvation Associations Arrested by the Authorities on November 24

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by

Chu Wei-seng (褚慧僧) alias Chu Fu-chen (褚輔成), Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Association, 13 Lien Tsz Li, Avenue Road (Sinza District), and his colleagues attempted to convene a meeting of representatives of local public bodies including national salvation associations at 6 p.m. November 24 in the Kung Teh Ling Restaurant, Lane 41, No.4 Park Road, but the meeting was not held owing to its prohibition by the Municipal Police at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety.

The ostensible object of the meeting was to entertain to dinner Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei (蔡元培), President of the Academia Sinica, 378 Brenan Road, and a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Central Kuomintang at Nanking, but the real object of the meeting was to discuss ways and means to secure the release of the seven prominent members of local national salvation associations who were taken into custody on November 24 by the Chinese Authorities.

Dr. Tsai Yuen-pei was not present in the restaurant owing to other engagements. Chu Fu-chen, Koo Tseh-chang (顧執中), a journalist of the Sin Wan Pao, and two unknown Chinese appeared at the restaurant, but left hurriedly owing to the presence of several members of the Bureau of Public Safety in plain clothes, who kept unofficial observation in the restaurant pending the arrival of the Municipal Police.

The following fourteen persons were present at the restaurant for the purpose of attending the meeting :-

D.O. B
Inf. & Journ
for action.
MB
26 NOV. 1936

Hotel
R. Blake
D.O. 27/11

Copy
D-Hwy CL.

SPECIAL BRANCH
25 NOV. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Copies sent
D.B.C.
27/11

File
D.B.C.
27/11

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Yen Ngoh-sung (嚴諤聲), Secretary of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, and manager of the Sin Sun News Agency (新聲通訊社), Lane 420, No.9 Foochow Road.

Chow Zao-kee (周鯨琴), Publisher of the Weekly Magazine "Shengcunsien" (生存线) noted for its anti-imperialist attitude, which suspended its publication on January 13, 1936.

Sun Pih-chen (孫碧人), wife of Chow Zao-kee.

Loh Ye (陸晔), a reporter of Sin Wan Pao, 274 Hankow Road.

Yung Yih-voong (潘逸峯), Chief editor of "Lih Pao" (立報), 289 Kiukiang Road.

Lien Zung-fu (梁宗夫), claiming to be an employee of the Livelihood Weekly, Room 319, 160 Avenue Edward VII.

Lieu Wen-lai (劉文萊), a reporter of the Shun Pao, 309 Hankow Road.

Chang Chi-sung (張佐松), claiming to be an employee of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, 50 Ningpo Road.

Chang Ting-fu (張定甫), claiming to be an employee of the Shen Woh (Livelihood) Book Shop (生活書店), Lane 384, No.4 Foochow Road.

Loh Keng-han (駱耕漢), a reporter of the Central China Daily News, 303 Honan Road.

FM. 2.
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
- 3 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Chiang Chia-sung (姜駕生), editor of the Central China Daily News, 303 Honan Road.

Tang Mei-li (唐美麗), female, residing at Ching Wu Li, (慶和里), Chuen Kung Road, Chapei.

Chen Wei (陳慧), female, residing at Lane 1462, House No.502 Avenue Edward VII.

Chen Mo-lai (陳默萊), female, residing at Rue Lafayette.

D.I.R. 35/11.

Sehi Tsu Liang

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

File No. Misc. 475/36 S.
D. D. 7108

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Sinza Station, 25 / 11 / 36

REPORT

Date 24th NOV. 19 36.

Subject Report on meeting held at Kung Tuh Ling (功德林) Restaurant, 4/41 Park Road.

Made by D.I. Boddy. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 5.10 p.m. 24/11/36, C.I. Bishop received information from Major Bourne, M.C. i/c Special Branch that a meeting was being held at 6 p.m. 24/11/36 at the Kung Tuh Ling Restaurant, Park Road, and that police were to attend meeting.

C.I. Bishop, S.I. Duncan, C.D.S. 196, 232, D.I. Mau I Vung, and the undersigned proceeded to the restaurant at 4 Lane 41 Park Road and ascertained that one named Wong (王) had telephoned the restaurant asking for 2 large rooms stating he desired to use them from 6 p.m. Tea boy No. 8 Soong Sung Yue (宋松岳) of the restaurant took the message and could only state person who telephoned gave his name as Wong (王).

The undersigned placed C.D.S. 196 and C.D.S. 232 on duty at the restaurant they remaining with D.S.I. Lees, P.S. Pitts and D.S.I. Shih and 3 members of the P.S.B. who were present.

Having ascertained Room 18 had been engaged they kept observation from ground floor room.

18 persons in all entered the room, 4 leaving directly after they entered, at about 6.30 p.m.

As it was suspected meeting was being held D.C. "D" Div. who had been waiting at Sinza Station re the meeting was informed and he gave instruction that as Special Branch did not wish meeting to be held that party in the room be informed re political meetings being held in restaurant and be dispersed.

The 14 persons in the room, 10 male and 4 females:-

1. Liu Veng Lai (刘文龙),
2. Tsang Kung Hai (曾耕海),
3. Loh Dzu (陆子),
4. Wan Yih Fung (万义丰),

D.C.D. (IV)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 25 NOV. 1936 (DIVISIONS)

copy sent D.S.B. 25/11

Pass copy to Dr Hung C.S.I.

SPECIAL BRANCH 25 NOV. 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

DBB 25/11

FM. 2
G. 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. Spc. 475/36 S.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(°)

5. Dong Mei Lee (), .

6. Zung Wei (), .

7. Sung Lai (), .

8. Vueh Zung Tien (), .

9. Tsang Mae (), .

10. Tsang Ding Foo (), .

11. Tsau Zau Chee (), .

12. Kuh S Chun (), .

13. Tsiang Sia Sung (), .

14. Kwong Li Ing (), .

were informed through D.S.I. Shih in presence of the undersigned that they were to leave premises.

It was gathered from them collectively that they had been called there by telephone to hold a meeting to discuss a plan to release the members of the National Salvation Association at present in hands of the Police.

The above mentioned persons left without trouble or protest. Followed by C.D.S. 232 the * females proceeded to French Concession He left them on Settlement boundery.

The accountant of the restaurant Tau Kwoh Kwung (was informed no meeting was to be held at the restaurant and C.D.S. 196 posted there until 9 p.m.

Copy forwarded to Special Brunch.

D. I.

S.I.
S.2.
DSR.
25/11.

FM. SPECIAL BRANCH 24 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, 24-11-1936

To C.I.O. & C.P.O.

Re Hsing Hua Pu Hui

At 6 pm to-day an anti Japanese meeting under the auspices of National Salvation Organisations will be held in the Hung Zah Lung Rest, Park Road.

Two invited comments named Tang Chien Sun & Wu Ta Chen 湯建孫 吳大琛 will be among the speakers. Chu Pu Seng 褚輔成 will preside over the meeting. Jan

F.M.
G. 45M-1-36

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7108/17
23-11-36

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date November 23, 1936.

Subject. Arrest of prominent members of the National Salvation Movement by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety with the assistance of the Municipal Police and the French Police

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore

During the early hours of the morning of November 23, the Municipal Police, rendered assistance to the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety in affecting the arrest in the Settlement of the following four prominent members of the National Salvation Association on the authority of instructions of the National Government :-

Name and Address	Profession	Political Activities
Li Kung-poh (李公樸), House No.24, Lane 1376 Yu Yuen Road.	Principal of the Liang Zai Vocational Supplementary School.	Leader of the Shanghai Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.
Sung Chung-dz (沈鈞儒), House No.51, Lane 1292 Yu Yuen Road.	Lawyer	Leader of the Shanghai Cultural National Salvation Association.
Wong Zau-zu (王造時), 7B Tifeng Road.	Lawyer	-do-
So Tsien-li (沙千里), No.14, Lane 524 Avenue Road.	Lawyer	One of the leaders of the Ants Club and the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

They were arraigned before the 1st Special District Court on November 23, when the Chinese Authorities made application for their extradition. The Court ordered their appearance at 2 p.m. November 25, and released them on their lawyers' personal security.

Assistance was also rendered to the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety by the French Concession Police at the same time the above arrests were made in the Settlement to effect the arrests in the French Concession of the following three prominent members of the National Salvation Association :-

CP.

SPECIAL BRANCH 23 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1.
DSR.
25/11.

FM. 2
G 45M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date. 19

Subject .....

.....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

- 2 -

Name and Address	Profession	Political Activities
Sz Liang (史良), No.1 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette.	Lawyer.	Leader of the Women's National Salvation Association.
Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃基), 24 Route Delastre.	Ex-sub-manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank.	Leader of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.
Tseu Tao-feng (鄒韜奮),	Editor of the Livelihood Weekly (生活星期刊), Room 320, 160 Avenue Edward VII and principal shareholder of the Life Publishing Company, Lane 384, No.4 Foochow Road.	Noted for anti-Japanese sentiments.

They will be arraigned before the 2nd Special District Court on the afternoon of November 23, when application will be made by the Chinese Authorities for their extradition.

25/11

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Translation of French Police Report dated November 23, 1936

Arrest at the request of the Chinese Authorities of three directors of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles.

At 9 p.m. on November 22, Dr HUNG CHI (洪起)? Chief of the 2nd Branch of the Public Safety Bureau advised us by telephone that the Mayor of Shanghai had received orders from Nanking to arrest the directors of the clandestine anti-Japanese Association known as "The Federation of the various circles for National Salvation" (上海各界救国联合会). At the same time he requested our assistance in effecting certain of these arrests in the French Concession.

At about 11 p.m. he delivered to us official letter "Te" 298, a translation of which is attached herewith.

By this letter and the list attached, the Chinese Authorities requested us to effect the arrest with a view to subsequent extradition of the persons named hereafter :

Mr TSANG NAI CHI (章乃器), Shi Wei Chun, Route Delastre, formerly one of the directors of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, 150 Hankow Road. Promoter of the Federation of the various circles of Shanghai for National Salvation. Chief of the intellectuals circles group "United Front of Left Wing Revolutionaries (左派人民革命联合战), organised with the object of confronting the Japanese menace by the different political parties of the Kuomintang except : Neo-Kuomintang, Nationalist, Communist, Productive, Socialist-Democratic, etc... (Report 2541/R). Participated in the May 30, 1936 demonstration. Was one of the members of the Presidium of this demonstration (1133/S). Presided over the meeting held on January 28, 1936 at the Chamber of Commerce in commemoration of the anniversary of the Sino-Japanese incidents of 1932, and led the cortege which crossed the International Settlement in order to visit the tomb of the unknown heroes (1510/1). Member of the Administrative Council of the Chinese Physical Culture Association, No.92 Rue Hue, organised with the object of favouring in China the

practise of sports, and more especially, Chinese boxing (Report 593/1). Member of the Administrative Council of "The Bankers' Cooperative Credit Service Ltd.", 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road (Report 584/1). Member of the Neo-Kuomintang Party (Report 1159/S).

Miss SZE LIANG (史良), No.1 Lafayette Terrace, advocate, Chief of the Women's Section of the "United Front of Left Wing Revolutionaries". Editor of the clandestine publication "Journal of National Salvation (Report 114/3). Took part in the May 30, 1936 demonstration. Was one of the members of the Presidium of this demonstration (vide Report 1133/S). President of the Feminine Association of Shanghai for National Salvation (pro-communist organisation) (Report No.1007/S), the correspondence office of which was installed at No.55 Yuen Ming Yuen Road (Cf. Report 1589/1). Presided over the meeting held on March 8, 1936, international day of women at the Y.M.C.A., No.599 Szechuen Road. At the issue of this meeting certain communist elements suggested that a demonstration be held in the streets. This proposal was approved and the demonstrators left Szechuen Road and went to Nantao via Rue Tourane (The Reserve Unit of the French Police had to intervene and during the struggle which ensued two persons were injured - Report 1589/1). Pleaded especially on behalf of communists who were being prosecuted (Report 1485/1. Presided over the meeting held on January 28, 1936 at the Chamber of Commerce in commemoration of the 1932 Sino-Japanese incidents and headed the cortege which traversed the International Settlement in order to visit the tomb of the unknown heroes (Report 1510/1). Was a member of the Society for the defense of the citizens against foreign invasion, organized in the beginning of February 1933, the secret office of which was located in the French Concession; first at No.48 Route Vallon and later at No.6, Passage 68 of the same street (Cf. Report 83/R).

Mr CHOW TAO FENG alias CHOW HENZENG (鄒韜奮 鄒恩潤), No.4, Passage 601 Rue Lafayette. Graduate of St John's University,

ex-Director of the Sen-Huo book-store (Life) (生活書店), ex-editor of the old revues Sen-Huo (Life) (生活週刊), Ta Chung Seng Huo (Populer Life) (大衆生活), Eternal Life (永生週刊) and founder of the journal Sen Huo Jhih Pao (生活日报), published in Hongkong which has stopped publication. Editor and publisher of the weekly edition SEN HUO, the office of which is at Office 319 in the "Shanghai Times" building, 160 Avenue Edward VII. Was one of the founder members of the Chinese Society of the Rights of Man League, an association dissolved in 1933 by order of the Chinese authorities. Now a member of the Nationalist Party (Kuo Chia Chu I Pai) (国家主義派), directed by General FENG YU HSIANG and General LI LIEH CHUN, which is at the head of the anti-Japanese movement. In 1935 CHOW founded the revue "Life". Following the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932, this revue having taken on a purely anti-Chiang Kai Shek character, the Generalissimo ordered the local authorities to ban sale of it. When Mr CHOW heard of this order he found it preferable to go on a voyage to Europe and entrusted the management of his revue to HSU PAH CHING (徐伯昕). As the revue continued to publish numerous articles against the National Government, a search was carried out at the office of the publication at the request of the Chinese authorities on December 11, 1933. Following this raid the director decided to suspend publication of "Life". After a long sojourn in Europe, chiefly in the U.S.S.R., Mr CHOW returned to Shanghai in the Spring of 1935 and founded with the support of General LI LIEH CHUN his revue "Populer Life" (大衆生活), a revue which, beyond doubt, is the propeganda organ of the anti-Japanese faction of the Kuomintang Party (Cf Report 1512/1).

The required arrests were carried out between 2 and 3 a.m. at the homes of the accused.

At the home of CHOW TAO FENG (鄒韜奮) some thirty brochures and circulers without much interest were found. Some of the foreign brochures in foreign languages are the work of known communists.

At the home of TSANG NAI CHI (曾乃器) were seized 4,000 pamphlets in favour of the strikers of Japanese mills and [illegible]

subscriptions opened by a Committee of Assistance to the Strikers, 44 books of tickets with counterfoils, each containing 50 tickets, for subscriptions on behalf of the strikers, 6 copies of Bulletin No.1 of information from the "Federation of Chinese Students for National Salvation (学界救国联合会).

At Mis SZE LIANG's place some regulations appertaining to the "Committee of Aid to the soldiers opposing the Enemy" and some documents without interest were seized.

On being interrogated by the Political Branch the three prisoners denied the accusation of communist activities, but admitted anti-Japanese activities.

In the International Settlement, at the same time and under the same circumstances, the following persons belonging to the same organisation were arrested :

Mr LI KUNG PO (李公樸) Director of the Liang Zai School (量才補習学校) in Nanking Road, Continental Emporium, Nanking; director of the SHUN PAO Library; editor of the revue "The life of Students"; member of the administrative committee of the Shanghai sect ion for Sino-Soviet cultural cooperation, the office of which is at the University of Communications, Avenue Haig. Member of the left wing of the United Revolutionaries. Has participitated in various anti-Japanese and anti-government demonstrations.

Mr SHA CHUAN LI (沙千里), a lawyer with offices at 429 Kiukiang Road. Editor of the bi-monthly revue Seng Fu Tse Se (生活知識) (Shengxozhsh), No.3 Passage 512 Chengtu Rd; not very well known.

Mr WANG CHAO JU (王造時), advocate, one of the promoters of the Association of various circles of Shanghai for National Salvation. Member of the Party Neo-Kuomintang. Member of the educational association of the Shanghai district (organisation with social democratic tendencies); member of the Chinese Social Democratic Party. Professor at the Kwang Hua University in Great Western Road. Very active member of the League for the defense of Civic Rights - President TSAI YUAN PEI (蔡元培). Took part in the manifestation of May 30, 1936 and that of January 28, 1936.

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Belonged to the group "United Front of the Revolutionaries of the Left Wing."

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Official letter from the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, Character "Te", No.298, dated 19/11/36

The Police Force of the French
Concession of Shanghai.

I have the honour to inform you confidentially that according to information received by us, one TCHANG NGAI HSI (常乃器) and two others, who have secretly accepted to work on behalf of the Communist Party, are occupied in fomenting within the territory of the Municipality (Chinese) of Shanghai all kinds of workers and students movements in order to hinder the public peace, and with the object of creating disorders the consequences of which are likely to be serious and of committing acts of violence etc...

We send you herewith a list of the names of these individuals, TCHANG NGAI HSI and consorts, known as professional agitators occupied in grouping extremist elements, in propagating communist doctrines, and in fomenting insurrectionary conspiracies. At present they are pursuing their subversive activities and unless they are immediately placed in a position where they can do no harm, no one knows what may be the consequences of their agitation.

In consequence, the bearer will hand over to you the present letter and attached list, and I beg that you will accord us the necessary assistance to enable the arrests to be proceeded with and the subsequent extradition of the accused effected.

(signed) TSAI CHING CHUN

Head of the Public Safety Bureau

Translation of French Police Report dated November 23, 1936

Arrest at the request of the Chinese Authorities of three directors of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles.

At 9 p.m. on November 22, Dr HUNG CHI (洪起)? Chief of the 2nd Branch of the Public Safety Bureau advised us by telephone that the Mayor of Shanghai had received orders from Nanking to arrest the directors of the clandestine anti-Japanese Association known as "The Federation of the various circles for National Salvation" (上海各界救国联合会). At the same time he requested our assistance in effecting certain of these arrests in the French Concession.

At about 11 p.m. he delivered to us official letter "Te" 298, a translation of which is attached herewith.

By this letter and the list attached, the Chinese authorities requests us to effect the arrest with a view to subsequent extradition of the persons named hereafter :

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Offici l letter from the Sh nghai Public S fety Bureau, Ch racter "Te", No.298, d ted 19/11/36

The Police Force of the French
Concession of Shanghai.

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(signed) TSAI CHING CHUN

Head of the Public Safety Bureau

II

~~Date~~ File No. S. 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

D.C. (Crime)'s Instructional Memo
re National Salvation Movement
Nov. 19, 1930

CONCESSION FRANÇAISE DE CHANGHAI

SERVICES DE POLICE

S. B. D. 7108/17
Date 15 12 36

Bulletin de Recherches



Nom:	SZE LIANG
Alias:	Sans
Originaire:	Changchow
Taille:	1 mètre 61
Agée de:	32 ans
Profession:	Avocate
Signalement:	**Visage ovale**; profil ondulé; **front** bombé; **sourcils** maquillés; **yeux** bridés angles externes relevés; **nez**: hauteur petite, saillie petite, bout abaissé racine légèrement grande; **bouche** grande, hauteur naso-labiale petite; **menton** carré; **cheveux** coupés, ondulés.

15 DEC. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Recherchée pour manœuvres séditieuses.

En cas d'information, prière d'en aviser le Poste de Police le plus proche.

Une récompense de 500 $00 est offerte par la Cour pour l'arrestation de SZE LIANG.

上海租法界警務處 爲

緝拿事，查得史良，江蘇常州人，身長一公尺六十一，年三十二歲，業律師，長圓臉，面側成波浪形，額高出，畫眉，眼框長大，眼角稍吊起，鼻小而塌，鼻尖，鼻樑闊，口大，人中短，下頷成正方形，燙髮，爲因本租界參加煽亂運動通緝在案，第二特區法院幷出賞格伍百元仰諸色人等一體知悉如有各種消息希卽報告就近捕房可也。

中華民國廿五年十二月七日佈

SECRET & CONFIDENTIAL.

Instructional.

D. 7/8/17
19/11/36

Crime Branch Headquarters,

November 19, 1936.

D.D.O.s.
Senior Detectives.
Supt. i/c C I.
D.C. (Div.) & D.O.s (For information).

Memo No. 24/36.

The attached list contains the names of certain leaders in the National Salvation Association known to the Special Branch.

If the Public Safety Bureau should ask for assistance in arresting them to-night, or on a future occasion, assistance will be immediately given, even although warrants may not have been issued.

The intention is to bring them, without public knowledge, before a Special Court when the case will be heard in camera. No information of such arrests will, therefore, be given to anyone unconnected with the matter. The Special Branch will, however, be informed of any arrests made.

D. C. (Crime).

TRANSLATION.

INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT.

Sung Ch'un Zu (沈鈞儒)	53 Tao Yuen Fong off Yu Yuen Road. 6 Dah Tao Li off Burkill Road.
Li Koong Po (李公樸)	24 Heng Choong Li off Yu Yuen Road.
Wong Zau Zu (王造時)	3 Chung Tseng Fong off Jessfield Road. 8 Tifeng Ri off Tifeng Road & Bubbling Well Road.
Wu Li Ming (胡利民)	2nd floor, 1368 Lai Con Fong off Sinza Road & Hart Road.
Chao Chien Bei (喬健培)	Chun Association, Weihaiwei Road.
So Chien Li (沙千里)	280 Peking Road.
Koo Chi Chung (顧執中)	Sin Wen Pao Press, Hankow Road.
Sung Te Lung (沈德鴻)	Medhurst College at the end of Chaoufoong Road.
Chen Po (陳卜)	A student in the Medhurst College at the end of Chaoufoong Road.
Zien Yih Zah (錢亦石)	The World Intellectual Association in the Fou Hsing Li off Foochow Road.
Zung Chung Kau (仕崇高)	Ling Ching Primary School off Yangtszepoo Road and Ching Yuin Road.
Yuen Ching Wei (袁清偉)	The Native Goods Co. at Nanking Road.
Wong Wung Ching (王文清)	The Maritime Customs Club, 3rd floor, 115 Hankow Road, opposite the Bank of China.
Tsang Yah Ziang (張亞祥)	The Life Book Store, 380-382 Foochow Road.
Mau Meng Kya (毛夢覺)	1320 Avenue Road.
Yih Zung Loong (葉仁龍)	179 Kungping Road.
Sung Muh Sing (沈默心)	American Asiatic Underwriters, The Bund.
Wong Chu Tao (王祖道)	The Yih Foong Enamel Co., 224 Avenue Edward VII.
Koo Tsung (顧正)	Room 10, 3rd floor, The National Commercial Bank Building, 406 Kiangse Road.
Li Sao Nan (李少南)	The Dah Chung Hua Co., Szechuen Road.

沈鈞儒　愚園路桃源坊五十三號
李公樸　白克路大道里六號
王造時　愚園路亨昌里二十四號
胡利民　極司非而路中振坊三號
曹健培　靜安寺路地豐路地豐里八號
沙千里　新閘路蘇總路永安坊一三六號之一
顧執中　成都南路中社
沈体蘭　北京路二八〇號
陳　卜　三馬路新聞報館內
錢亦石　北豐路底交倫中學內
任崇高　北豐路底交倫中學內
袁青偉　四馬路復旦女子世界智識社內
王文清　揚樹浦路青雲路臨青小學校內
南京路中國銀行對過二五號四樓
漢口路中國銀行對過二五號四樓
海闊俱樂部內
張亞祥　四馬路三八二至三八〇號生活書店內
毛震覺　愛文義路一三二〇號
葉人龍　公平路一七九號
沈默心　外灘美亞保險公司內
王祖導　愛多亞路二三四號益豐樓義記公司內
顧　正　江西路四〇六號英業里大樓四樓十號
李少南　四川路十中華公司內

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒)

Residence : Lane 1292 (Dao Yuen Fang), No.53 Yu Yuen Road. (Tel. 20977).

Office: 6 Ta Tung Li, Burkill Road.

He is also dean of the Shanghai Law College, Siu Dien Roadm Chapei.

Li Kung-poh (李公樸)

Residence: 25 Hung Chong Li (Lane 1376), Yu Yuen Road. (Tel. 20061)

Principal of the Liang Zai Vocational Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Chief Editor of "The Intelligence" Semi-monthly, 71 Love Lane.

Reported to be the publisher of the "Ta Chia Kan" (大家看), printed at the China Science Corp., 649 Avenue Foch (French Concession).

Wong Zau-dz (王造时).

Residence: 7B Tifeng Road.

Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃器)

Residence : 9 Yuan Tung Ih Tsung (遠东一村), Kwan Ying Tang Ka, Yingziangkiang.

24 Rte Rene Delastre. Tel. 76402.

He Liang (史良)

Residence : 1 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette. Tel. 70521.

Office : 310 Foochow Road.

III A

Date File No. S. 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

B'Well Misc. 367/36 re arrest of:—
Li Kung Po, Lung Chun Ju &
Wong Jau Ju

Extracts of Court proceedings.

D.C. (Special Branch)

S. B. D. 7108/17
11 12 36

" B "

Stn.Ref.No.367/36. Bubbling Well
November 24th. 36.

3.

ASSISTANCE TO CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

The two accused Sung Chun Zu (沈鈞儒) and Wong Zau Zu (王造時) appeared before the Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. 24/11/36.

As the Court opened Li Kung Pao (李公樸) the third person mentioned in Warrant No. 699 surrendered in Court.

After the hearing of the case the following decision was given:-

" The three accused named Li Kung Pao, Sung Chun Zu and Wong Zau Zu were not apprehended within the boundary of the Shanghai International Settlement so the question of extradition does not arise. S.P.S. Bureau to negotiate with the Municipal Council of the International Settlement regarding their extradition."



The three accused were returned to Bubbling Well Station at 4.45 p.m. 24/11/36 when the facts of the case were communicated to Mr. R.W. Yorke, D.C. "B" Division who after consulting with Major Bourne, D.C.(Special Branch) instructed that they be handed over to representatives of the P.S.Bureau. A receipt for these persons was obatined and is now on file.

The question of photographing these persons prior to handing over was waived on instructions of Major Bourne D.C.(S.B.)

Copy to D.C.(Special Branch).

D. I.

Copy for D.C. (Special Branch)

* B *
B'Well
November 23rd., 36.

Stn.Ref.No. 367/36.

2.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

The three accused namely Li Kung Po (李公樸), Sung Chun Zu (沈鈞儒) and Wong Zau Zu (王造時), appeared before the Kiangsu High Court on the A.M. 23/11/36 when after a short hearing the following decision was rendered:-

"Remanded until 2p.m. 25/11/36 for further hearing.

All accused to be released on personal bonds of their respective lawyers and to appear before the Court whenever required.

1st. accused:- to Lawyers Tsang Yi Van, Ngau Sung and Zung Tse Kao.

2nd. accused:- to Lawyers Tsang Yoh Tseng and Zung Tse Kao.

3rd. accused:- to Lawyer Lee Vung Chih and Yu Tsoong Ru.



At 6p.m. 23/11/36 Warrant No. 699 issued by Judge Nyih of S.S.D. Court at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, was received by the Senior Detective, B'Well Station for the arrest of the above named three persons.

At 12.15a.m. 24/11/36 a party of detectives under D.I. Toon and D.S. Kelly accompanied by members of the P.S.B. proceeded to House 24, Lane 1376, Yu Yuen Road, the home of Li Kung Po, but found him absent,

Stn.Ref.No. 367/36.

2/sheet 2.

so detectives was left there pending his return.

At 1a.m. 24/11/36 the same party proceeded to House 51, Lane 1292 Yu Yuen Road and there took into custody Sung Chun Zu.

At 1.15a.m. 24/11/36, D.S. Kelly and party proceeded to 7B. Tifeng Road where Wong Zau Zu was taken into custody.

These accused will appear before the Kiangsu High Court on A.M. 24/11/36 when application will be made by the Public Safety Bureau that they be handed over on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Dr. Huang Hwa informed.

D.S. McKeown (Special Branch) informed.

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch).

D. I.

D.S. Kelly

D.D.O. "B".

Copy for DC (Special Branch).

F. 22 F
C. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

" B "
Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Stn.Ref.No.367/36. B'Well Police Station.

23rd. November, 36.

Diary Number:— 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to B.P.S. Special Branch.

At 2.45a.m. 23/11/36, Detective Inspector Tong Pau (唐豹) and party attached to Special Branch B.P.S. Nantao came to Bubbling Well Station and requested assistance to arrest 3 persons wanted in connection with Political offences by order of the Nanking Government.

D.S. Kelly, C.D.S. 78 and C.D.C. 38 rendered the necessary assistance and visited the following aidresses where the undermentioned persons were arrested:-

1) Li Kung Po (李公樸), age 35, native of Changchow, m/editor, employed by the Shun Pao Press, Hankow Road, residing House 24, Lane 1376 Yu Yuen Road.

2) Sung Chun Zu (沈鈞儒), age 63, native of Kashing, m/lawyer, residing House 51, Lane 1292 Yu Yuen Road.

3) ~~Tsao Shih Tong~~ WONG ZAU ZU (王造時), age 34, native of Kiangse, m/lawyer, residing 7B Tifong Road.

All were arrested at their home addresses.

They will appear at the S.S.D. Court A.M. 23/11/36 when a Writ of Detention will be asked for and the case to be heard in Camera on Instructions from Major Bourne, Deputy Commissioner through D.S. Jones, Special Branch.

Statements of each accused attached.

D.S. Jones Special Branch informed.

P.J.Kelly
D.S.

S.I. DBR 23/11.

P.A. Evans

Handed over to Chinese authorities.

SPECIAL BRANCH 23 NOV 1936 MUNICIPAL POLICE

FORM 40
G. 3SM-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Li Kung Po (李公樸), age 35,
native of Changchow taken by me D.S. Kelly
at B'Well Stn on the 23/11/36 and interpreted by -----.

My name is Li Kung Po (李公樸), age 35, married, native of Changchow, residing House 24, Lane 1376 Yu Yuen Road.

I arrived in Shanghai 5 years ago from Nanking to obtain a situation with the "Shun Pao" Chinese Press on Hankow Road as an editor and to organise a library and the Shun Pao evening classes, where I have been employed since my arrival at a salary of $300.00 per month.

I am not a member of any political party and have no communist feelings. My last political connections were in the year 1927 when I proceeded to the United States of America where I studied politics and for two years until 1929 when I returned to Nanking and obtained a situation with the Official Moral Endeavour Association until I left for Shanghai as stated. My salary from the Association was $200.00 per month.

I have numerous friends in Shanghai whom I have met during my sojourn here.

This is my true statement.

Signed and crossmarked by:
Li Kung Po.

FORM 4D
C 25M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of Sung Chun Zu (沈[illegible]), age 63,
native of Kashing taken by me D.S. Kelly
at B'Well Stn. on the 23rd Nov, 1936 and interpreted by Clerk P'eng.

My name is Sung Chun Zu, age 63, native of Kashing, residing 51, Lane 1292 Yu Yuen Road, where I have resided the last 2 years.

I came to Shanghai 9 years ago from Hangchow (1927) and I have followed my employment as a lawyer since my arrival, and I am a member of the Chinese Lawyer's Association, Rue Lafayette.

Previous to come to Shanghai I was a member of the Chekiang Provincial Government between 1926 and 1927, having arrived in Hangchow from Peking in the year 1926.

Previous to the year 1926 I was a member of the National Parliament in Peking since the forming of the Kuomingtang Government in 1911.

My reasons for coming to Shanghai was I had to seek employment when the Provincial Government of Chekiang reorganized in 1927.

I am at present a member of the Kuomingtang Political Party but take no active part.

I have numerous friends and relatives in Shanghai, many of whom are members of the Kuomingtang Party.

This is my true statement.

Signed and crossmarked by:
Sung Chun Zu.

FORM 40
G 25M-11-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT OF POLICE INVESTIGATIONS.

The following is the statement of ~~Tsao Shih Wong~~ WONG ZAU ZU (王造特), age 34,
native of Kiangsu taken by me D.S. Kelly
at B'well Stn. on the 23/11/36 and interpreted by ----.

My name is Tsao Shih Wong, age 34, native of Kiangsu, married, residing 7B Tifeng Road.

I have resided in Shanghai since my arrival here in 1930 from England where I studied at the School of Economics in London for 1 year. Prior to which I studied Political science at the University of Wisconsin, U.S.A. 1925-1929 and obtained a degree of P.H.D. From 1930 till 1933 I was Dean of School of Libera Arts and professor of Political Science at the Kwaung Hua University, Gt. Western Road, Shanghai.

Since 1933 till the present date I have practised law at the local Courts (1st and 2nd. Special District Courts), my offices being situated at No. 10 Mai Li Yuen, Gt. Western Road, until the present month since which I have moved to 7B Tifeng Road. I am also doing writing and editing work and have edited many books.

I do not belong to any Political Party and have no connection with the communist Party at all.

I have numerous friends in Shanghai, many of whom are members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomingtang and National Government.

This is my true statement.

Signed and crossmarked by:
WONG ZAU ZU
~~Tsao Shih Wong~~

S.S.D. REVISED, 9-31. G. 1000, 8-36

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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24.11.36 19 F. I. R. No. 557/36 Stn. No. AE 17-4

Reg. No. 7/~~40714~~ 68409-4 Stn. Special Procurator Judge Yoch, Heiao, Hyih.

Accused (1) Li Kung Yao Sheet No. 5a
(2) [illegible] ( ) age 63 Lawyer
(3) [illegible] ( ) " 34 "

Charge Application is hereby made for the handing over of the above two mentioned persons who were arrested at their home addresses at about 5 a.m. on 24.11.36 on the authority of Warrant No.609 issued by Judge Hyih at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau wanted on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Capts. Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

(PROCEEDINGS PLEASE SEE SHEET NO.6)

T.W.Liu.

C.P.

SPECIAL BRANCH 25 NOV. 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1 Dist 26/11

F.M. L.D.S.
REVISED 5.31
G. 1000M. 7.36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24.11.36 19 F. I. R. No. 267/36 Stn. No. 85[illegible]-4

7/68[illegible]-11 B'wuli Yoah, Haino.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge Hyih.

Sheet No.6

HIGH COURT OF [illegible]

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.[illegible]Council.
Mr. Hyoh Sung appeared for the 1st. as usod.
Messrs. Tsang Yao Tsen, Zung Ts Kao, and Tsang Ih Van appeared for the 2nd. accused.
Messrs. Kao Kei, Lee Van Jih, and Lie Kao Tsen appeared for the 3rd. accused.
Mr. Tsou Chi Fung appeared for the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

Proceedings.....Presiding Judge:-This case was remanded to 2 p.m. to-morrow, but owing to something new happened, this case was therefore brought up to this afternoon.

Representative of S.P.S.Bureau, Yang Foh Lien:-(pass pro. and shown to Judge) In every political offences discovered, we can find some members of Jou Kao wei in those offenders. They were implicated by those accused already in custody of S.P.S Bureau.

Q. Are the homes of these three accused situated out of thelimit of the settlement?

A. Yes.

Judge to 1st. accused:-In your statement this time same as that in the last hearing?

A. Yes, but I wish to add that at the last hearing, the representative of S.P.S.Bureau stated that we three are suspected to be concerned in the activities connected with the National Salvation Association and we, as a result, were all released on security. This afternoon, I attended this court myself, but was not arrested by the S.P.S.Bureau.

Judge to 2nd. accused:-Have you anything new to say?

A. I request that the official letter produced by the S.P.S.Bureau be allowed tobe passed over to me for reference. (granted and passed over to accused.)(then also passed over to accused's lawyers.)

Judge to 3rd. accused:-Have you anything else to say?

A. We had been released on theresponsibility of our

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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No.	Stn.	Procurator	Judge

Sheet No.7

lawyers, but suddenly we were arrested by order of warrant issued by this court. Our arrest this time is also unlawful.

1st. accused:-Last night, I had already had the news about the warrant issued by this court, and so I went to the home of the lawyer Kung Tu Kao where I stayed for the time being. This morning, I learnt from others that the 2nd. and 3rd. accused were arrested early this morning, and so I was surprised at that time. Then I immediately telephoned to the Mayor Woo of Shanghai but he was out at that time, when the Chief Secretary of Woo named Yue received the telephone and then I told him the case. Yue said to me in the phone that he knows my behavior quite well and told me not to mind about that. At last I again telephoned to Commissioner Tsai of the S.P.S.Bureau and told him the case too. He then told me that I should not mind so much about this case and asked me to go to him for a few minutes talking. I then told him that I anyhow would attend to this court this afternoon at 2 o'clock sharp, after which I would attend to his bureau.

Representative of S.P.S.Bureau:-In the case of injuring the Chinese Constable, all the accused were members of the Jue Kao Hei and so they were suspected.

2nd. accused:-Regarding this case, it was allowed by the government to have a Commemorating Stone Prescription established and so all the members of the Jeu Kao Hei intended to attend the ceremony at that time. But that the cancellation of the Government Permittion, was not known to the members of Jeu Kao Hei, and so the 1st. accused, one named Tsang and onoother, being the responsible person of that organization, were sent to stop all the members from attending the ceremony at the scene, but they were prevented by the Chinese Constable from going into the group of people. They then

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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.8

returned, but then Zee Liong and I were again sent for the same purpose. As we were again prevented by the Chinese Constable from going to the group of people, we did once consult them. During the arguement, the Chinese Constable did assault the members of the Jeu Kao Wei and one or two Chinese Constable were also injured at that time but slightly. I was sure at that time that there was no communist in the members of the Jeu Kao Wei.

Judge:-Lawyers to sum up this case only regarding the question of handing over of the accused.

(Summing Up)

Mr. Kumi-These three accused were arrested by police assisting the representatives of the S.P.S.Bureau in the early morning of the 2.,11.36, but owing to the pressure of time at that moment, they were arrested without warrant. These three accused were identified by the representatives of the S.P.S.B. to be the members of the Jeu Kao Wei which was also witnessed by the other accused Ho Chien Li at the last hearing. Moreover the evidence searched out from the home of the 3rd. accused must have something connected with the activities of communists. Regarding the question of handing over of these three accused, I request that it be dealt with by your Honour according to law.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-That the representatives of the S.P.S.Bureau stated this morning, have been considered by your Honour to be the only strong evidence against these three accused, but what he stated was not mentioned on the official letter- produced by the S.P.S.Bureau to your Honour. Therefore the statement ofthe representative of the S.P.S.Bureau is somewhat doubtful, and according to law, these three accused shouldnot be allowed to be handed over to the S.P.S.Bureau unless the representative produces reliable evidence against them.

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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.9

Mr. Kao Wei:-The only question of the handing over, is reliable evidence, without which the handing over is unlawful.

Mr. Tsang Kao Tsen:-According to the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau, these three accused are suspected to have committed their offence out of the limit of this Settlement, and s at least the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau can produce the evidence to prove that they did commit the offence out of the limit of this Settlement, then the handing over of them is lawful.

Mr. Lee Van Tsen:-The evidence to prove their offence committed O.O.L. is very important in the question of handing ove

Mr. Zung Ts Kao:-In these three accused were arreste by police and the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau without warra t early in the morning of the 23.11.36, these three accuse had been released on security and this casebe remanded to tomorrow afternoon, but they were again put under arrest this morning by order of the warrant issued by this court, which shows that the dicision of your Honour was not a dicision, being alterable within 24 Hours. And so the arrest of them is unlawful. On the charge sheet yesterday, these accused were suspected tohave been concerned in the political offence, but the representatives of the S.P.S.Bureau state that they were suspected in the Communistic activities. This after noon, the r presentative of the S.P.S.Bureau stated that they were considered to be concerned with the members of the Jeu Kao Wei in the latters' offence. I therefore request that enquiries be made before the handing over of these three accused.

Mr. Lee Kao Tsen:-The handing over of these three accused should n t be effected by your Honour unless reliable evidence is produced by the representati e of the S.P.S.Bureau.

Mr. Tsang Kao Tsen:-Was the request for the handing ove of these three accused mentioned on the official letter of the S.P.S.Bureau?

Judge:-No. It is oral request.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.10

Mr. Tsou Shi Fung:-By order of the Nanking Government, we request the arrest of these three accused and the handing over of them for enquiries only. So far they admitted that they were concerned in the scene when the Chinese Constable were injured, they are therefore suspected to be guilty. Should they not be concerned in the offence, the handing over of them is just good to them, because they could have the chance to state clearly before the authority of the S.P.S.Bureau. I request that the handing over of them is allowed by your Honour.

Procurator Ling:-Please deal with them according to law, regarding the question of handing over.

(Judge retired to Chamber for five minutes.)

Judge:-As these three accused were firstly arrested at out of the limit of this Settlement, it is only a question of coming through the Settlement and it is not a question of extradition. Therefore it should be settled between the S.P.S. Bureau and the Police station, while this case not entertained by this court.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-Then these three accused may be released in open court?

Mr. Kumi:-These three accused were arrested by order of the warrant No.699 and so I ask what the disposal of these accused is.

Judge to Mr. Kumi:-They may be handed over to the police to settle this question with the S.P.S.Bureau.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-Then as this court will not entertain this case, the warrant issued by this court should be cancelled.

Judge:-Yes, as these three accused are all in court, the warrant should be cancelled.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-The arrest of them in the early morning of the 2.11.36 was unlawful, which had been proved by the

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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

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Sheet No.11

release of them on security, and the warrant for the arrest of them this time has been cancelled by your honour, so they should be released in open court, so that their freedom may be recovered. These three accused them are on no ground being brought away by the police this afternoon.

Mr. Kum:-Your honour has told me that these three accused should be handed over by the police to the S.P.S.B. instead of being so by this court. As these accused were arrested by the representatives of the S.P.S.Bureau with the assistance of the Settlement Police, the S.P.S.Bureau has the right to bring these accused away by permittion of the police.

Mr. Hyoh Sung:-The police lawyer said that owing to thepressure of time, police failed to ask for the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of these three accused at the first time. This was later found by your honour to be unlawful and so these accused were released on security. This morning, warrant was again issued by this court and these accused were therefore again put under arrest, and yet your honour found this case not entertained by this court. The above actions were done by this court but contradictory. As the representatives of the S.P.S.Bureau could not arrest these three accused without the assistance of the Settlement Police, these accused were therefore arrested inside the Settlement.

Mr. Lee Van Tsun:-The2nd. accused is a liquidator and he shouldnot be arrested without lawful warrant at the first time.

Yao
Mr. Tsang Tsen :-According to law, the accused should not be badly treated, before reliable evidence could be produced against them. As the 2nd. accused and the other two accused are weak people, I ask that they be treated better

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.12

Judge to representative of the S.P.S.Bureau:-You are instructed not to be hand-cuffed.

A. Yes.

Mr. Zung Ta Kao:- Now these three accused are in this court under the protection of Your honourable. As the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau has no right to arrest them in this court and as police also has no right to arrest them without warrant, I request that they be disposed by your Honour after the hearing.

Mr. Ryoh:-I like to know, on what ground the police should bring the accused away?

Mr. Kum:-In this condition, the accused who idbe brought back to the police station, which is the original condition prior to the appearance to this court.

Mr. Ryoh:-If they were arrested by police, it should be on warrant issued by this court, and if they were arrested, by the S.P.S.Bureau, the representative of the Bureau should appear on uniform. But now these accused were arrested unlawfully and so the disposal of them should be released in open court.

Mr. Kao Sei:-With reference to all the pleadings of the accused's lawyers, the actions of this court are absolutely unlawful. Therefore your honour does not execute the law but breaks the law.

Mr. Lee Van Tsen:-According to the charge sheet, the S.P.S.Bureau stands in the position as a compit. and so these three accused should have been arrested by police but not by the S.P.S.Bureau, who being compit. in this case.

(Accused brought away by Police)

All the Lawyers appeared for the accused:-On what ground, can the police bring away the accused from your Honours

YN. L D I.
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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.13

-ble court?

Judge:-I understand that these three accusedwere arrested in the morning of the 2..11.36 by the S.P.S.bureau but not by the set tlement police who o ly assiste. them in the arrest. As the question of coming throught the settlement should be dealt with between the settlement police and the S.P.S.Bureau directly, police has the right to br ng the accused back t the station for that purpose.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-Then the set tlement police brought away the accused without any authority from this court.

(No answer, and accused of an ther case brought up).

Decision: Sung Shun Zu, Li Kung Kao, and Kong Zau Zu were not apprehended within the boundary of the Shanghai Int rnati nal Settlement, so the questi n of extradition does no' arise. Shanghai Public Safety Bureau to deal with the Municipal Council of the Shanghai International Settlement.

T.C.Liu.

FM. S.D.I. REVISED. 5-31. G. 3000M. 5-36

6 copies.

to C. Special Branch

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 23.11.36 **19** **F. I. R. No.** 267/36 **Stn. No.** 8312-4

Reg. No. 7/68409-11 **Stn.** B'well **Procurator** **Judge** Nyih.

Accused 1. Li Kung Pao ( ) Age 35, Editor.
2. Sung Chun Zu ( ) " 63, Lawyer.
3. Wong Zau Zu ( ) " 34, "

Charge Writ of Detention. Application is hereby made for the detention of the above three mentioned persons who were arrested at their home addresses as stated above at about 3 a.m. 23.11.36 on suspicion of having been concerned in political offences for the purpose of further enquiries.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL, A.M.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.M.C.
Messrs. Tsang Ih Van, Nyoh Sung and Sung Ts Mao appeared for the 1st. accused.
Messrs. Tsang Yao Koon and Sung Ts Kuo appeared for the 2nd. accused.
Messrs. Yue Ts ng Loh and Lee Ven Jih appeared for the 3rd. accused.

(HEARD IN C MERA)

Proceedings.....Mr. Kum:-At 2.40 a.m. on the 23.11.36, the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau Tong Pau attended the B'ell Police Station requesting that these three accused be arrested for being concerned in the political offences, and stating that they came by order of the Nanking Government. Therefore the 1st. 2nd. and 3rd. accused were respectively arrested at their homes. From the name of the 3rd. accused at house No.7 Difoong Road, these papers(pro) were searched out. The representative of the S.P.S.Bureau requests the handing over of these three accused to them this morning.

SPECIAL BRANCH 24 NOV 1936 HONG KONG

D.S.102:-The 1st. accused wasarrested by me in house No. 24. Lane 1376 Yue Yuen Road, while the 2nd. and 3rd. accused were arrested by the C.D.C.s38 and 78 respectively.

C.D.C.38:-The 2nd/ accused was arrested by me in house No.51 Lane 1092 Yue Yuen Road.

Mr. Kum:-The C.D.C.78 is now in the Public Mortuary so he is absent from this court this morning.

D.S.C. 24/11

Representative of the S.P.S.Bureau:-By order of the Nanking Government, I request that these three accused be allo-

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.2

wed to be handed over to the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau for trial because they are suspected to be concerned in the activities connected with the National Salvation Association. As they were arrested early this morning, time did not allow us to bring the official letter to this court from the S.P.B.Bureau, and so I request that the official letter be submitted to this court to-morrow.

Judge to 1st. accused:-How long have you been in Shanghai and what are you working now?

A. I have been in Shanghai for the past five years. I am the keeper of the Lien Hai Library and the headmaster of the Hsiang Hai School.

Q. Did you join any organization before?

A. I joint the Kuo Min Tan in 1927 but failed to register at that time.

Q. Did you lately join the activities connected with the National Salvation Association?

A. No. I know nothing about that.

Judge to 2nd. accused:-How long have you been in Shanghai and what are you working atpresent?

A. I have been in Shanghai for the past few years and I have been a lawyer since the year of 1928. I did once join the Kuo Min Tan but did not register. I also know nothing about the National Salvation Association and was not concerned in the activities with same.

Judge to 3rd. accused:-How long have you been in Shanghai?

A. I have been a lawyer for the past threeyears and I am a writer too. I am not attached to any organization. I also know nothing about the activities connected with the National Salvation Association.

Sheet No.3

Q. Was these papers found from your Home?

A. Yes.

Q. What are those papers?

A. They are descriptions of our opinions to the late condition of China.

Q. What are those names printed on them?

A. They are those who distributed their opinions.

Q. Was your name included there too?

A. Yes.(shown)

Q. Who collected those opinions from those persons whose names appear on thislist?

A. I did not know but some of my friends did send the list to me.

Q. Then why did you keep so many copies?

A. I was asked by my friend to distribute those copies to some of those whose names appear on this list.

Q. What is this list stating the result of a certain meeting?

A. It is the result of the meeting of Suiyuen Hou Yuen Huei( ) which organization was permitted by the Mayor Wou of Shanghai who is also one of my friends.

Q. How many members in that organization?

A. Altogether 49.

Q. Are the 1st. and 2nd. accused also members?

A. Yes.

Judge to 1st. accused:-Are you one of the members?

A. Yes.

Judge to 2nd. accused:-Are you?

A. Yes.

Judge to 3rd. accused:-What is this pronouncement?

A. It is a kind of news sent to me by a certain news distributor.

FN: L.D.I.
REVISED 5-31
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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.4

Mr. Kum:-Lawyer Tsou Chi Fung will represent the S.P.S. B. and who is in court now.

Mr. Tsou Chi Fung:-The S.P.S.Bureau requests that these three accused be allowed by this court to behanded over to them only pending some questions on them.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-As no strong evidence could be produced by the S.P.S.B., I object the request for the handing over of the 1st. accused.

Mr. Tsang Ih Van:-As there is no evidence produced by the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau, I also object the handing over of the 1st. accused.

Mr. Sung Ts Kuo:-The only evidence was found from the home of the 3rd.accused but not the 1st. and 2nd. accused. I therefore object the handing over of the 1st. and 2nd. accused.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-I request that the 1st accused be released on security.

Mr. Tsou Chi Fung for S.P.S.Bureau:-Here are those evidences(pro) which can prove that they did commit their crime.

Mr. Nyoh:-I request that the contents of those evidence produced by the representative of the S.P.S.Bureau be declared to us.

Mr. Tsou Chi Fung:-These evidence are only produced to your Honour for your Honourable reference but not for declaratio

(Evidences returned by Judge to Mr. Tsou)

Mr. Yue Tsan Loh:-These three accused were arrested by police together with the representatives ofthe S.P.S.Bureau but they were arrested without any authority of warrant issued t this court. So the arrest of them is unlawful and the detention of them is also unlawful.

Mr. Tsang Yao Tsen:-Regarding the point stated by Mr. Yue, I like to draw the attention of your Honour and the police.

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Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.5

Mr. Kum:-The homes of these three accused are out of the limit of settlement, and the Bubblin well Road Police station was informed before they were arrested.

Mr. Tsang Yao Tsen:-The unlawful arrest and the unlawful detention will do some harm to the health of these three accused and so I request that they be released on security.

Mr. Nyoh Sung:-I like to take responsibility of the appearance of the 1st. accused in this court whenever required by your Honour.

Mr. Tsang Ih Van:-I am willing to take responsibility of the appearance of the 1st. accused in this court too.

Mr. Yu Tsang Loh:-~~Unlawful arrest only~~ Those accused, being lawfully arrested, may be released on security, but those being unlawfully arrested should be released in open court.

(Judge retired to the Chamber for five minutes.)

Judge:-All the three accused may be released on security or on the responsibility of their lawyers.

Representative of S.P.S.Bureau Tong Pau:-The S.P.S.B. object the released of these three accused on security or on the responsibility of their lawyers.

Judge to Mr. Tong Pau:-At present, the questioned of whether they are to be handed over to you or not, has not yet been settled, they may be released on security. I will remand this case to day after to-morow at 2 p.m. for further trial, when the question of handing over will be decided.

(Security bonds signed by Lawyers of accused.)

Decision: T.C.Liu. Remand to 25.11.36 at 2 p.m. for further trial.
1st. accused is on the responsibility of Lawyers Tsang Ih Van, Nyoh Sung and Sung Te Kao.
2nd. accused is on the responsibility of Lawyers Tsang Yao Tsen, and Sung Te Kao.
3rd. accused is on the responsibility of lawyers Yue Tsang Loh and Lee Van Jih who guaranteed for the appearance whenever required.
All No p.s.

III B

Date File No. S. 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Singa Misc. 472/36 re arrest of So Chun Li.

Extracts of court proceedings.

Code for Special Branch

III B

S. REC.
S.B. D. 7108/17
26 11 36

"B"

Misc. 472/36.

Sinza
Nov. 25th. 36.

5.

The accused So Chien Li, was again re-arraigned before the S.S.D. Court on the afternoon of the 25-11-36, where, after a further Court hearing the following decision was handed down.

Accused to be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau, together with the Court Exhibit.

Copy to Special Branch.

R C Hackett
D.S. 46.

S.I.

Special Branch copy

"B"

Misc. 472/36. Sinza
Nov. 24th. 36.

4.

A.M. - P.M.
24-11-36.

S.S.D. High Court.

The accused herein So Chien Li re-appeared before the S.S.D. High Court on the morning of the 24-11-36 when the case was remanded until ?p.m. for a further hearing, at which hearing accused was again remanded in custody until ?p.m. 25-11-36.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

R C Harkell
D.S. 46.

JBR
25/11



Misc. 472/36 "B"
Sinza
23rd November, 36.

3

10.10 p.m. to 11 p.m.
23 - 11 - 36.

Detective Office.

Warrant No. 700 issued by Judge Wyih at the request of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau, was received at Sinza Station at 6 p.m. 23/11/36. Warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendant So Chien Li residing at House No. 14, Lane No. 524 Avenue Road, on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. The arrest of the defendant was effected at 10 p.m. 23/11/36 on Avenue Road near Tatung Road by C.D.C.s 88 Wyih Kou Sung and Tz Ling Kong of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety who called on C.P.C. 3760 who escorted the parties to this station. Dr. Wong Hwa was communicated with and informed re. So Chien Li being re-arrested. The defendant will be brought before the S.S.D. Court on 24/11/36, when the arrangements will be made to have the case heard in camera, as on the previous occasion.

D.S. Lockwood, Special Branch Duty Officer informed.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

24 11 36

J. Kennedy
D. S. I.

7108/17
24-11-36

"B"

Misc. 477/36. Sinza
Nov. 23rd. 36.

2.

A.M.

23-11-36.

S.S.D. High Court.

The accused So Chien Li (蘇千里) was brought before the 1st S.S.D. High Court on the morning of the 23-11-36, where after the available evidence had been outlined to the Court by Mr. Kum A.M.A. and an application made to the Court for handing over by the P.S.B. Representative, the Presiding Judge handed down a decision as follows:-

> "Accused to be released under the personal Bond of his three Lawyers 1. Tsah Loh Tsung (查羅宗), 2. Wong Pao Yih (王寶義) and 3. Yang Tih Sung (楊德松), who are to guarantee his re-appearance in Court at 2p.m. 25-11-36, the date set for the re-hearing of the case.



At 4.30p.m. 23-11-36, a telephone message was received from D.D.O. "B" to the effect that a warran for the re-arrest of the above named So Chien Li was being issued, said warrant to be executed upon receipt, with or without the assistance of the P.S.B. Authorities. All concerned to be notified in the event of re-arrest.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

S.I. 24/11

24/11/36

R.E. Harhall
D.S. 46.

F 22 E.
G. 4000-10-33

REGIS...
B. D. 7108
23/11/36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

ARREST REPORT.

CRIME REGISTER No. "Isc. 472/36.

"B" Division

Sinza Police Station.

(One form to be used for each person arrested)

Nov. 23rd. 19 36.

Name, age, occupation and address of person arrested.	So Chien Li (沙千里), Lawyer, 34, Shanghai, House 14, Lane 524 Avenue Road.
Arrested by	D.S. Haskell, C.D.S. 87 and P.S.B. detectives.
Date and place where arrest took place.	23-11-36, at above address.
Crime Register No. of offence for which arrested. (If an arrest for outside authorities details of offence for which arrested.)	Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 2a.m. 23-11-36, a party of detectives consisting of Det. Inspt. Yang Foh Ling (楊福齡) together with two detectives named Wyih Gou Tsung (吳耀宗) and Tze Ling Fong (朱子方) respectively, attached to the Public Safety Bureau, Special Branch, came to this Station (without a warrant of arrest) and requested assistance to arrest one named So Chien Li (沙千里), described above, residing House No. 14, Lane 524 Avenue Road, whom the above detectives alleged to be a leader of the National Salvation Association.

The necessary assistance was rendered by C.D.S. 87 with the undersigned and the wanted person was duly arrested at this address at 2.20a.m.

On interrogation by detectives at the Station, accused a lawyer by profession, admitted himself to be a Committee member of the National Salvation Association and has attended a number of meetings held by this association on divers occasions in the past. One reading book, written in Japanese, and

SPECIAL BRANCH 23 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.I.

Name of investigating officer.	
Initials of Senior Detective.	

This report is to be forwarded to Headquarters on the morning after arrest. (OVER)
It will be returned for particulars on back to be completed.
In case of arrests for outside authorities, no Crime Register Number to be shown.

containing several leaflets in Chinese was found in a bookcase in the accused's room (exhibits) and were brought to the Station at the request of Det. Inspt. Yang Poh Ling. Owing to the lateness of the hour these translations could not be made, their significance or otherwise will be obtained later. A statement (attached) has been taken from accused, whose arrest was carried out in accordance with instructions Laid down in Memo No. 24-36, issued 19-11-36 bearing on this particular subject.

Accused has been placed on a Writ of Detention and will appear before the S.S.D. Court this a.m. 23-11-36. Arrangements will be made for the case to be heard in camera as per instructions when the P.S.B. representatives will attend and produce evidence on behalf of that authority.

D.S. Jones S/Branch duty Officer informed.

Copy forwarded to Special Branch.

Error
Hardy

23 Nov 1936

23 / 11 / 36

D.S. 46.

So Chien Li (蘇錫麟)

Shanghai. D.S. Haskell.

Sinza St'n 23-11-36. Clerk Tsao Hsu Fan.

My name is So Chien Li, aged 34. I am a Lawyer by profession and at present residing at House No. 14, Lane 524 of [illegible] Avenue Road. I have lived at this address for the past 6 or 7 years, My business office being situated over the Stock Exchange Building, No. 429 Kiukiang Road. I am a native of Shanghai, having been born in this city. Up to the age of about 17 I attended a small Primary School on Honan Road (Building since Demolished), during which time I lived with my mother. After leaving this primary school, I remained at home for a period of one year, and from the age of 18 onwards I studied Chinese Law, at the Shanghai Law College on Kiangwan Road, attending this Law course for 4 years, after which I again remained at home for 1 year. At the age of 25 years, I decided to launch out on a career of my own as a Lawyer, receiving financial help from my mother So Koo Sz (蘇顧氏). My first business office was situated at No. 280 Peking Road. At which time I lived at No. ? Zung Chi Lee Alleyway off Shanhaikwan Road, where I remained for 4 or 5 years, after which I removed to my present address. I married my present (first) wife about 12 years ago, and am now the father of four children.

During February this year (1936) I became a member of the National Salvation Association (救國會), and am now an Executive Member of this organisation. I have attended several meetings, findings of these meetings having on divers occasions been forwarded to the Nanking Government, by the association Committee, of which I am a member. I have nothing further to say.

The aforegoing is my true statement.

Signed: So Chien Li

FM. L.D.I.
REVISED. 5-31.
G. 100M. 5-36

L.C. Special Branch

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 25/11/36 19 F. I. R. No. 472 Stn. No. 4120

Reg. No. 7/07759 Stn. 1878 Procurator Line Judge Yoshioka & Chow

- 6 -

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] for the Council.
Pears. Ishii for Chow and Yoshioka appeared for the accused.

Proceedings Judge to accused:-

Q. Are you any connection with the Anti-Capitalist Federation (Yes No)?

A. Yes, I am a member of the Anti-Capitalist Federation, which was organised by the Trotskyists and the Chinese.

Q. Do you know one named Chow Yoshioka?

A. No.

Q. You may read over this Police Record. (Police record handed to accused.)

A. The statement made by the accused in another case has little to do with me, as they did not mention that I was committed the offence of recruiting etc. They only mentioned that they knew me when they joined the Anti-Federation. During the period of the Sino-Japanese War, it was to help the Government to take defence against the Japanese.

Q. Is the Anti-Capitalist Association organised by the National Salvation Association?

A. No, the Anti-Capitalist Association has no connection with the National Salvation Association.

Q. According to the statement made by the accused in another case, the motive of forming the Anti-Capitalist Association was to deal with the Capitalist and the Imperialism.

A. Quite. According to the statement made by the accused in another case, they knew the accused. They did not mention that that the accused is the member of the Communistic Party.

Accused:- I do not know Chow Yoshioka. He stated that he saw me in the Anti-Capitalist Association and knew me to be a Lawyer. He did not mention about anti-capitalist etc.

FBI SAN FRANCISCO 26 NOV 1936 GENERAL INVESTIGATIVE DIVISION

FM. L.D.I.
REVISED. 5-31.
G. 100M. 5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No.	Stn.	Procurator	Judge

[illegible] 31

[illegible] place in the [illegible]. [illegible] were arrested for being concerned in [illegible]. [illegible] alone only [illegible] under, but afterwards it was found that [illegible] to the [illegible]. [illegible] case were [illegible] to this, [illegible] and [illegible] one additional [illegible] and two [illegible]. Therefore a part of the [illegible] with the crimes against the Internal Security of the State. In the [illegible] Court's view, [illegible] of counter-[illegible] have been solved. [illegible] that some [illegible] the accused [illegible] strongly suspected of being concerned with them in activities connected with [illegible] and [illegible], so they apply to this [illegible] the extradition of him. With this connection, I have the matter into the hands of this honourable Court. I also request that the matter be dealt with according to law.

[illegible]:- It is not [illegible] in this affidavit that I [illegible] of the [illegible].

[illegible]:- It is mentioned in the affidavit made by [illegible] that [illegible] with [illegible], with whom and [illegible] were the important [illegible] of the National Institution [illegible]. It is stated in the affidavit before Kung's [illegible] that they wanted to deal with the complaint and the [illegible].

Mr. Tan:- The record made by the Legal Department, [illegible] is not the official one. It cannot certify that the accused is suspected of being concerned in activities connected with

the National Salvation Association. The A.P.P. failed to point out these points on the police record that the accused had committed the offence of being concerned together with others in stirring up strike etc. He could only tell the Court that the accused is a member of the National Salvation Association. In view of the above facts, I humbly request this Court to have the application made by the S.B. Bureau dismissed. Besides I ask that the Court record must of the other case be obtained from the Supreme Court for perusal. And the accused be discharged of the crime, as it should be heard in this Court, not the other Court.

Accused:- According to the police record, the convict knew while I do not know him. He said he know nothing about the strike. The A.P.P. said that the accused in another case were members of the National Salvation Association, and as I am also a member of the same association, I have to bear the responsibility for the offence. This is incorrect, for if the members of the association should commit robbery, should I also be responsible for the offence?

Mr. Au:- I have to add that the police at first did not want to give any evidence against the accused. It was the Court Your Honour, who asked the police to submit the old file.

Mr. Tsai:- The evidence given by the S.B. Bureau cannot certify that the accused did commit the offence. From the police Record, we also do not ~~xxxx~~ find any evidence against the accused. In accordance with Arts.6 and 7 of the C.C.P., the accused is not to be handed over to the S.B. Bureau.

Mr. Tsou Kyi Yung appeared for the S.B. Bureau:- The accused is to be handed over to the S.B. Bureau for enquiries, as he is implicated in the crime.

Mr. Tsai:- In accordance with Court Regulation, any case occurred in settlement is to be heard in this Court. Therefore, the accused is not to be handed over to the S.B. Bureau.

FM. L.D.L.
REVISED. 5-31.
G. 100M. 5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No.	Stn.	Procurator	Judge

Decision T.L.Li	Ko Chien Li and exhibits be handed over to ~~Criminal~~ Public Safety Bureau. Note:- (Handed over on 15/11/78).

FM. L.D.I.
REVISED 5.31.
C. 100M. 8.36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 24.11.3619 F. I. R. No. 1188.472 Stn. No.B 4120

Reg. No. 7/08359 Stn. Sinza Procurator Judge Yoch,Hsiao, Hyih.

Sheet No.3

HIGH COURT SPECIAL P.S.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.P.S.Council.
Messrs. Tsai Loh Cheng, Wong Kao Chi and Kang T'en Sung appeared for the accused.
Mr. Tseu Chi Fung appeared for the S.P.S.Bureau.

Proceedings.....Representative of S.P.S.Bureau, Kang Foh Lien:-The nature of this case is just the same as that of the Li Kung Pao's case.

Mr. Tseu Chi Fung:-All the evidence has been handed over to your Honour, and the S.P.S.Bureau also requests the handing over of this accused.

Mr. Kum:-This accused was arrested with a seizure of this Japanese Book(pro) andpolice enquiries ascertained that the book contains Social Science and also the Communism. This accused admitted that he is one of the members of the Jeu Kao Wei but he denied his political offence.

Accused:-The sheets of magazine(pointed) were not attached to this book before but it was shown to me by olice at the station. I do not know where it comes from.

Mr. Tsai Loh Cheng:-I ask that the book be passed over to us for reference.(granted)

Accused:-I was introduced to join the Jeu Kao Sei by the 2nd. accused Fung Chun Zu, who was my teacher previously. All the members of that organization are educated person and the principle of same is quite public but a thing secret. I know nothing about the political offence but learnt from others that in theyear of 1929, Chinese Constables did assault the members of that organization, but I did not believe there was any communist in the organ.

Judge to Representative of S.P.S.Bureau:-How many accused were arrested by the S.P.S.Bureau for the political offence?

A.More than ten and they admitted that they were members of the Jeu Kao Wei.

Mr. Kum:-During the remand period, nothing new has been

FM. L.O.I.
REVISED. 5.37.
G. 1000.-6.36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.4

found by police against this accused.

Mr. Tsai Loh Cheng:-This accused lives inside the International Settlement but he is suspected to have been concerned in the offence committed out of the limit of the International Settlement. Therefore enquiries regarding as to whether he did commit theoffence outside the Settlement or not, should be made, and prior to the handing over of this accused, the S.S.D.Bureau shouldproduce reliable evidence to show that this accused did commit his offenceoutside the International Settlement. The book searched out from the home of this accused is a book of Philosophy but not one of communism. That this accused is also one of the members of the Jou Kao wei is not enough to prove his offence. Usually the communists join whatever organization it might be, and so this accused should not be considered to be concerned together with those communists in the offence committed by the latters. Although the Chinese Constables were actually assaulted by those members of the Jou Kao wei, it is a case of offence against the Public Function. I also request that this accusedbe again released on security.

Judge to accused:-Do you know those people whose names appear on this list?

A. No.

Q. In this case, your accomplice implicated that you were concerned together with Sze Liang in the offence on a certain day, but as the old file is not in this court now, I can not tell you the exact date of the offence committed. Do you know Koo Hwa wei?

A. No.

Q. The accused in the other case implicated that the Jou Kao wei is theorganization of communists?(Statement

FM. L.D.I.
REVISED 6-37.
G. 100M/5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.5

be handed over to accused and then to lawyers of accused for reference.)

Mr. Wong Pao Chi:-The Jeu Kao Wei might be joint by those communists but the Jeu Kao Wei could never force members to be the communists. I like your Honour to pay special attention to this point.

(Summing Up)

Mr. Kum:-Regarding the question of handing over, I ask that it be dealt with by your Honour according to law.

Mr. Tsai Loh Chong:-I request that this accused be released in open court because there is no evidence found against this accused, but for the sake of the S.P.D. Bureau to make further enquiries to collect evidence, I ask that this accused be released on security.

Mr. Wong Pao Chi:-Some of the members are attached to Kao Min Tan but according to the S.P.D. Bureau, those accused arrested are communists, being also members of the Jeu Kao Wei. Since the Jeu Kao Wei is suspected to be the organization of communists, why should it not be considered to be an organization of Kao Min Tan.

Mr. Yang Tien Sung:-My pleadings are same as those stated by Messrs. Wong Pao Chi and Tsai Loh Sung.

Procurator Ling:-I ask that this question be dealt with according to law.

(JUDGE RETIRED TO CHAMBER FOR FIVE MINUTES?)

Judge:-I will remand this case pending that the files of another case be brought to this court.

Judge to Mr. Kum:-Police are instructed not to have the accused hand-cuffed if not necessary.

Accused to be temporarily detained and to be heard at 2 p.m. on the 26.11.36

Decision:
T.C.Liu.

FM. L.D.C. REVISED 5-36 G. 100M. 5-36

6 copies

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 23.11.36 19 F. I. R. No. Misc.472 Stn. No. B4120

Reg. No. 7/66359 Stn. Sinza Procurator Judge Nyih.

Accused. So Chien Li ( ) Age 54. Lawyer.

Charge Case to be heard in Camera.
Application for writ of detention under Arts.75 and 101 of CCP.
Application is hereby made for the detention of the above named person who was arrested at 2.20 a.m. on the 23.11.36 at house No.14 Lane 524 Avenue Road, at the request of the Chinese Authority, Public Safety Bureau, for being concerned in activities connected with the National Salvation Association.
Complt. S.M.P.
Witness Det. Inspt. Yang Foh Ling(P.S.B.Special Branch)

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL A.C.

Mr. Kun appeared for the S.M.C.
Messrs. Tsai Loh Cheng, Kong Pao Chi, and Yang Tien Chun appeared for the accused.

(HEARD IN CAMERA)

Proceedings:- Mr. Kung:-At 2 a.m. on the 23.11.36, acting without warrant, police party accompanied the representatives of the S.P.S.B/ Yang Foh Lien et al, in the raiding the home of this accused at house No.14 Lane 524 Avenue Road, from where this accused So Chien Li was arrested with a seizure of this book(pro) but police had not enough time to make further enquiries in to this book because this book is a Japanese one. Brought to the station and questioned, this accused admitted that he is one of the members in the Jiu Kuo Hui Yuan Kuoi( ) but denied his political offence. The representative of the S.P.S.B. requests the handing over of this accused this morning.

S.P.S.B.67:-By instigation ofthe S.P.S.B. representatives, I arrested this accused at his home at house No.14 Lane 524 Avenue Road together with the representatives of the S.P.S.B. at about 2 a.m. on the 23.11.36.

S.P.S.B. Representative:-(name card produced and handed to Judge):-This accused is suspected to be concerned in certain political offence which is of the same nature as that in the Li Kung Pao's case, and so I request that this accused be allowed to

FM. L.D.1.
REVISED. 5-31.
G. 1004. 5-34.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Sheet No.2

be handed over to the S.P.S.Bureau.

Judge to Representative of S.P.S.B.:-Then you have to come to this court again at 2 p.m. on the 25.11.36 for that purpose.

Judge to accused:-When did you joine the Jou Kuo Sei Yuen Hui?

A. In February, this year, I joint the organisation, and Li Kung Pao, Kung Chun Zu and Wong Zen Du also are members of the same organ.

Q. Was this book searched out from your home?

A. Yes, but it is a book of Philosophy in Japanese language.

Q. Why did you keep a Japanese book instead of a Chinese one?

A. I lately learnt the Japanese language and so I kept this book for reference.

Messrs. Tsai Loh Chong, Wong Pao Chi and Yang Tien Chun appeared for the accused:-During the remand period, we three are willing to hold responsible for his appearance at the next hearing if he be handed over to us.(granted and bond signed)

Decision: So Chien Li be handed over to Lawyers Tsai Loh Zung, Kwung Pau Teih and Yang Tien Jung who are held responsible for his appearance whenever required.

T.C.Liu. Case remanded to 25.11.36 2 p.m. for trial.

No p.c.

IV

Date File No. D 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Cutting from Foreign Press.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

FEB 8 - 1939

S. I. F. C. 1557
U. S. A. D. 7108/1

"Seven Gentlemen" Going Free

Chungking Court Withdraws Case

Activities Of Pre-War Period No Longer Subversive

The famous "Seven Gentlemen Case," in which seven leaders of the National Salvation Association were charged with subversive activities endangering the Chinese Republic, has been brought to a conclusion in Chungking.

Declaring that the views and actions of the seven scholars, lawyers and professors were in no way contrary to the present national policy, the Chungking High Court, assigned by the Highest Court to take over the case from the Soochow Branch Kiangsu High Court, withdrew the prosecution against them. The decision was given in Chungking in the absence of the accused who are now actively engaged in political training and war service duties. Several of them are members of the People's Political Council.

The seven leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, an organization with a large following among students and workers, are: Shen Chung-ju, lawyer; Li Kung-po, writer; Sah Chien-li, lawyer; Tsang Nai-chi, economist; Tsou Tao-fen, writer; Wang Chao-shih, professor; and Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer.

In the spring of 1937, they were rounded up in Shanghai and sent to Soochow to stand trial on charges of subversive activities. Demonstrations followed their arrest and, led by Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late founder of the Kuomintang, many stormed the Soochow court. The legal battle lasted many months but came to an abrupt end in July when they were released following the outbreak of hostilities in North China. The ruling by the Chungking Court was merely a formality upholding their views and actions.

FILE

Mme. Sun Active Convicting Self

Widow And Colleagues Collecting Evidence To Get Into Jail

Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late founder of the Kuomintang and "father" of the Chinese republic, and her colleagues are today collecting evidence against themselves in order that they may be detained and prosecuted with the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders now facing charges of undermining the security of the state in the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow.

The party of 12, including Mrs. Chang Nai-chi, wife of one of the seven prisoners in Soochow, returned to Shanghai last night by the afternoon express after having staged a 10-hour "sit-down" strike in the Soochow court during which they demanded detention and prosecution with the seven accused inasmuch as they are co-workers in the National Salvation Association.

It was finally agreed that the 12 should furnish the procurate of the Kiangsu High Court with evidence substantiating their claim that they are similar in "belief and behablor with the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders.

The party arrived at the court shortly after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. They engaged in a heated verbal clash with the president and chief procurator of the court and were left alone in the reception room at 12.30. It was not until 5 p.m. that a procurator appeared and resumed negotiations with the petitioners. During the interval, however, the court supplied the petitioners with electric fans, tea and towels.

The discussion between the petitioners and the procurator lasted for more than two hours during which the latter is said to have admitted that the National Salvation Association itself is not an illegal organization and promised the petitioners to detain them and prosecute them in the event they produce sufficient evidence against themselves.

Mme. Sun Stages Sit-Down Strike In Soochow Court

Widow Of Party Chief And Others Seek Arrest, Trial

TRIBUNAL REJECTS SYMPATHY PLEA

Over 200 Said Asking To Share Charges With 7 Leaders

(Special To The Post)

SOOCHOW, July 5.—Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the founder of the Kuomintang and "father" of the Chinese Republic, has declared a "sit-down" strike in the Kiangsu High Court here.

With eleven others, who described themselves as co-workers of the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders now facing charges of undermining the security of the state in the tribunal, Madame Sun, who is the former Miss Soong Ching-ling, a sister of of Madame Chiang Kai-shek and Madame H. H. Kung, arrived here by the "Capital Express" from Shanghai this morning.

See President

They immediately proceeded to the court where they demanded to see the president and the chief procurator of the court to present a petition urging that they be also detained with the seven National Salvation Association leaders because they are similar both in "belief and behavior." They should share the consequences with the seven for what they have done together, they declared.

A delegation of three, headed by Madame Sun, was finally allowed to meet the president of the court. During the interview the president claimed that he has no rights to order their detention and that a procurators' conference must be called to deal with the request. The chief procurator finally came to meet Madame Sun, Mr. Hu Yu-tsz and Mr. Chu Ching-lai, writers.

Better Go Home

A heated verbal clash took place at this moment. The procurator declared he has no right to detain them and that in his investigations, he has so far found nothing against the petitioners warranting their detention and prosecution. The weather is hot in Soochow and the petitioners had better return to Shanghai immediately, the chief procurator said.

The argument continued until 12 noon when the chief procurator left the reception room. As the court is observing a summer schedule, no responsible officials were to show up this afternoon.

Have Tiffin

Undaunted by the refusal to detain them and to prosecute them together with the seven accused on charges of undermining the security of the state, Madame Sun and her colleagues decided to remain inside the reception room. Bowls of noodles were ordered and sent to the reception room as their "tiffin." At an early hour this afternoon, they were showing no signs of leaving.

Some 50 youths were waiting outside the court compound with a similar request that they be arrested and prosecuted together with the "seven gentlemen," as the seven accused are known. It is said that more were arriving for the same purpose.

No Date Set

The 12 petitioners who arrived this morning, other than Madame Sun, Mr. Hu and Mr. Chu, included Mrs. Chang Nai-chi, wife of the economist who is held as one of the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association.

No date for the resumption of the trial of the seven now world-famous "salvationists," however, has been set. It is widely rumored that they are due for release on bail and that they will go abroad. Their case, it is understood, will be widely discussed during the Kuling conference of Chinese intellectuals when they meet under the chairmanship of General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, beginning July 15.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, June 26, 1937

Patriots Demand Arrest For Aid To Salvationists

Liberal Leaders Urge Own Trial; Petition Sent To Soochow

"IS PATRIOTISM CRIME IN CHINA?"

Verbal Clashes Mark Session; Hearing Postponed

Declaring that they are also directors, members and friends of the All-China National Salvation Association and that they had worked together for the same cause with the seven accused now facing the serious charge of undermining the security of the state, Madame Sun Yat-sen, widow of the late founder of the Kuomintang and father" of the Chinese republic, Madame Liao Chung-kai, widow of the late Kuomintang leader assassinated in Canton in 1925, and 11 professors, authors and movie stars yesterday filed a petition with the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow asking that they also be placed under arrest and share the punishment, if any is forthcoming, with the seven defendants.

Those who signed the petition, which formed another dramatic development in the so-called "Case of the Seven Gentlemen," are: Madame Sun (the former Miss Soong Ching-ling), Madame Liao, Professors Chu Ching-lai, Peng Wen-yin, Chang Ting-fu, Wang Fuh-yen, Chang Chung-lin and Pan Ta-kwei, Writers Wu Yu-chih, Wong Tung-chao, Chang Tien-yih and Chen Tsz-chiu, and Movie Actress Chen Po-erh, the "stormy-petrel of Chinese moviedom" who last year was "requested" to leave Peiping due to Japanese resentment over her activities in organizing an anti-Japanese movement in the former capital.

Translation

A free translation of the full text of the petition follows:

"In connection with the case agains Shen Chung-ju et al on charges of endangering the republic, the petitioners, whose opinions and behavior are similar to theirs, pledge themselves to the court for trial in the same case.

"It needs little explanation that it is not a crime to be patriotic. The activities of Shen Chung-ju et al in working for the cause of national salvation are not illegal. Now they have been detained for more than half-a-year. If they were found guilty, the entire nation would be agog. The petitioners are either members of the National Salvation Association, or directors of the National Salvation Association or, despite their non-membership, have worked together in the past with Shen et al for the cause of national salvation.

Ask Same Treatment

"If to be patriotic is a crime, then the petitioners should be given the same treatment as Shen et al. The petitioners could not allow Shen et al to take the punishment but are willing to share the responsibility resulting from the joint activities for the cause of national salvation. We urge the court to put us under detention for trial. In the event that to be patriotic is not a crime, we shall regain our freedom with Shen et al. If to be patriotic is a crime, we shall share the punishment with Shen et al. We are willing to risk our bodies to test if to be patriotic is a crime or not."

Verbal clashes between Procurator Ong Chan-nien who drew up the indictment and the defendants and their defense lawyers and the persistent requests by the defense that evidence and witnesses in their favor be taken into consideration featured the lengthy seven-hour session in the Kiangsu High Court yesterday. The clasnes developed to such a climax that the procurator threatened to take disciplinary action against the defense counsels and the defendants only to find his statement receiving a further deluge of scathing denunciations.

Coup Discussed

A major section of the hearing was devoted to the questioning of the accused in connection with their alleged instigation of the Sian Coup. The charges caused a deluge of protest from the defendants who urged the court to summon General Chang Hsueh-liang to the court for questioning whether he had staged the coup at their instigation or at his own will. They also suggested that the court also question Mr. Ma Hsiang-po, the 98-year-old member of the State Council, General Sung Che-yuan, chairman of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council, General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial Government, and General Fu Tso-yi, chairman of the Suiyuan provincial government, concerning the identic telegrams despatched by the National Salvation Association asking them to send troops to Suiyuan to aid the defense against the "Manchukuan" and Mongolian insurgents.

The court rejected all of the requests but agreed to take steps to obtain the files from the Military Affairs Commission in connection with General Chang Hsueh-liang's trial for the coup for which he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, a sentence subsequently lifted.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, June 15, 1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH REGISTRY
D. 2108/17

Seven-Gentlemen Release Sought By Many Leaders

Financiers, Publishers Here Urge Freedom Of Salvationists

SCHEME STUDIED FOR COMPROMISE

Prisoners Might Leave China; Nipponese Attack Trial

The movement for the release, unconditionally or otherwise, of the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders now detained in Soochow on charges of undermining the security of the state is rapidly growing.

More than 10 leading Chinese figures in Shanghai financial circles have jointly telegraphed to Chairman Lin Sen of the National Government, General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and President Chu Cheng of the Judicial Yuan, asking for leniency for Mr. Chang Nai-chi, one of the "Seven Gentlemen," and his release.

Tsou Release Asked

Mr. Chang, banker and economist, the financial leaders pleaded, worked in the financial world for more than 10 years and his services for works on economic reconstruction should be valuable. The names appearing on the telegram included those of Messrs. S. L. Hsu, Li Ming, Ling Kong-hou, Zing Zeng-ching and Yu Tso-ding.

The Publishers' Association in Shanghai is also rallying to the aid of its distinguished member, Mr. Tsou Tao-fen, writer and editor who once was publisher of the now defunct "Life Weekly." In a telegram worded in the same manner, the Association urged the high authorities to release the writer.

Conditional Release Talked

Two influential Chinese community leaders, at the same time, are quietly asserting their efforts for the same end via a different route. They are Messrs. Tu Yueh-sen, president of the Shanghai Civic Association, and Mr. Y. M. Chien, manager of the Joint Savings Bank. They visited Soochow during the week-end and are understood to have discussed with the seven accused a proposal to arrange for their release under conditions acceptable both to the Nanking authorities and the defendants.

Details of the reported proposal, however, could not be ascertained this morning. It is rumored, however, that a telegram has already been sent to Nanking by the two community leaders and new developments may take place within the next few days. It is generally believed that the "Seven Gentlemen" would be required to suspend their activities and, perhaps, go abroad in the event they are dismissed from the charges.

Ruling Delayed

Meanwhile, the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow has telegraphed to the Ministry of Justice for instructions in connection with the petitions filed by the seven now world-famous defendants for new judges to preside over their trial. The Ministry of Justice is understood to have replied that the court is entitled to the right to give a ruling on the petition and that in the event the accused are not satisfied with the decision, they may file an appeal with the Supreme Court.

No date has yet been set for the resumption of the trial. The question arising out of the petition for new judges on grounds that the three judges who presided over the first session are allegedly prejudiced and biased must be first settled before the trial may proceed.

Trial A "Farce"

The trial of seven leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association in Soochow was described this morning by the Shanghai Mainichi as a "farce."

The accused men, the daily said, had a six-month respite to prepare their defense. Their replies at last Friday's session showed extreme caution.

Significance Said Lost

Moreover, the Mainichi declared the trial was shorn of all its significance by the reported compromise accord between the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party.

Finding support in this accord, the journal asserted, the defendants "actually put the Soochow judges on the defensive."

"It is interesting, however," the Mainichi concluded, "to see what verdict will be passed by the government without impairing its own dignity."

21302

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, April 29, 1934. No. 5,140.

7108/17
20 4 37

Salvation Trial Begins April 28 In High Tribune

Ten To Face Charges Of Endangering State Safety

TWO OUT ON BAIL WITH 8 IN JAIL

Educational, Culture Circles Watching Proceedings

The trial of the 10 alleged leaders of the National Salvation Association, including the seven prominent intellectuals arrested in Shanghai November 23, will begin at the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow on Wednesday, April 28, it was announced today. The hearing, which will be continued on April 29, will be presided over by Chief Judge Fang Wen and Judges Chu Chien-hsen and Hsi Wen.

The 10 accused are charged with offenses against the security of the state under Article Six of the Emergency Law governing Punishment for Offenses Endangering the Republic. When convicted, a maximum term of 15 years may be given. The minimum sentence, according to the article, is five years' imprisonment.

Two On Bail

Of the 10 accused, two are on bail and eight detained in the cells of the Kiangsu High Court. The seven arrested in Shanghai and among those detained are: Messrs. Shen Chung-ju, Sa Chien-li, Wong Tsao-shih, Li Kung-po, Tsang Nai-chi, Tsou Tao-fen and Miss Sze Liang. They are lawyers, professors, economists and writers. The other accused detained in the cells is Mr. Koo Tsing, formerly a secretary of the Chengtai Railway. He was arrested early this year in Kiangyin where he is alleged to have attempted to organize an all-Kiangsu National Salvation Association.

The two accused released on bail and summoned to attend the trial on April 28 are Ku Lin-hsing and Ren Chung-kao, self-confessed members of the National Salvation Association. They were among the five delegates who signed a petition asking for the release of their seven leaders. Few days after their visit at the court to present the petition, they were summoned to appear as witnesses and then held on bail to face the criminal charges. The three other delegates, however, did not attend the court and are still free men although warrants for their arrest have been issued.

Seeks Professor

The court is also seeking the custody of Professor Tao Yin-chu, prominent Chinese rural education expert, whom the procurator charges as one of the leaders of the allegedly subversive organization. Professor Tao was known to have been lecturing in the United States.

The trial is being watched by Chinese educational and cultural circles and others sympathetic with their clamor for resistance against Japanese aggression. Only recently a group of American educators and editors, including Dr. John Dewey and Dr. Paul Monroe, cabled to Nanking, expressing their concern over the arrest and detention of the seven National Salvation Association leaders.

General Li Lieh-chung, veteran Kuomintang member and a close associate of General Feng Yu-hsiang, yesterday visited the cells to call on the seven prisoners, according to Soochow reports. General Li has been staying in Soochow recently.

FILE
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21041

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, April 5, 1937

Salvationists Facing Formal Court Charges

Offenses To Security Of State Alleged By Government

TRIAL SCHEDULED FOR THIS WEEK

Four More Well-Known Intellectuals Named As Conspirators

Formal charges of alleged offenses against the security of the state have been preferred against the seven leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association arrested in Shanghai on November 23, 1936, and three others who were taken into custody later. The trial of the 10 persons, including a woman lawyer, is scheduled to begin at the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow sometime this week.

The indictment against the "National Salvation" leaders, filed by the procurators with the High Court at the last minute before the expiration of the time-limit of the legally allowed detention of four months, also charged four others with similar offenses. As they are not yet within the jurisdiction of the High Court warrants were issued for their arrest. One of the "wanted" man is Mr. Tao Yin-chi, prominent educator and expert in rural education, who is known to be in America and last reported to be lecturing at Columbia University.

Jail Team Provided

The 10 accused now in custody of the Kiangsu High Court are charged with having organized groups with the aim of endangering the republic and having propagated doctrines incompatible with the San Min Chu I, contrary to Article VI of the Emergency Law for Punishment of Offenses endangering the Republic. This article provides, in case of conviction, a jail term of from five to 15 years.

All of the 10 accused, it is understood, have denied the charges when they were handed duplicate copies of the indictment. They are consulting with their counsels to file their petitions.

Prisoners Well-Known

The names of the 10 accused of whom the first seven were arrested in the International Settlement and French Concession on November 23, follow:

1. **Shen Chung-ju, lawyer, member of the standing committee of the Chinese Bar Association and dean of a law college in Shanghai.**
2. **Tsang Nai-chi, American-educated economist and formerly manager of a leading Chinese bank in Shanghai, being relieved of the post for his alleged political activities.**
3. **Li Kung-po, American-educated educator and formerly president of the Sze Liang-tsai (newspaper publisher) Memorial School.**
4. **Tsou Tao-fen, writer and formerly editor of the Life Weekly, the periodical with the largest circulation in China.**
5. **Wang Tsou-shih, American-educated lawyer and formerly a professor with a local university.**
6. **Sa Chien-li, lawyer.**
7. **Miss Sze Liang, lawyer and the only woman in the group.**
8. **Lo Ching, formerly secretary at the Chengtai Railway Administration, arrested in Kiangyin last year and now detained in Soochow.**
9. **and 10. Ku Liu-hsing and Ren Chung-kao, alleged members of the Association retained since February 3 when attending a session in response to summons issued them by the High Court.**

Warrants Issued

The four others for whose arrest warrants have been issued are:

1. **Mr. Tao Yin-chi, educator now in America.**
2. **3 and 4. Chang Chung-mien, Chen Tao-hung and Chen Chih, members of the National Salvation Association.**

Names Signed

The last named three and Ku and Ren, who are now in custody and charged with the eight others, it is understood, were among the 21 National Salvation Association members who visited Soochow in January to appeal to the Kiangsu High Court for a speedy trial and release of their leaders. In submitting the petition, the court authorities asked them to nominate delegates and sign their names on the document. The five signed. Early in February, summons were sent to Shanghai asking the five to appear in court. Ku and Ren attended the session accordingly and were promptly detained. The three others failed to attend and warrants for their arrest have been issued.

Repeated petitions had been sent to Nanking and the court authorities in Soochow asking for their acquittal and immediate release. A few weeks ago, leading American educators, professors and editors jointly sent a telegram to Nanking expressing their concern over the seven National Salvation leaders. It is believed that the court has ordered the arrest of Mr. Tao Yin-chu as result of this telegram, believing that he was the man who prompted the Americans to send the telegram. Several of the signatories of the despatch to Nanking, it is recalled, were professors at Columbia University Teachers' College.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, February 4, 1937

Writ Detains "Salvationists" 60 More Days

Kiangsu Highest Court Says Examinations Not Completed

SEVEN REMAINING IN MODEL PRISON

Possible Amnesty Seen For All Political Prisoners

A writ authorizing the detention of the seven alleged All-China National Salvation Association leaders for two more months to allow further investigations was handed down by the procurate of the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow yesterday noon. The seven leaders, including a woman, were arrested in Shanghai two months ago.

In announcing the extension of the detention period, the procurate stated that the cases involving the seven defendants are so complicated that the preliminary examinations could not be completed within two months. Pending the indictment and formal trial, they are being held at the Kiangsu Model Prison and given treatment that is said to be better than that received by ordinary prisoners.

The seven prisoners are Shen Chung-ju, Sa Chien-li, Wong Chao-shih, lawyers; Li Kung-po educator; Chang Nai-chi, economist; Tsou Tao-fen, magazine editor; and Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer. Miss Sze disappeared for several weeks after she was allowed bail by the Second Special District Court in the French Concession. She finally surrendered herself to the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow.

The round-up of the seven alleged leaders of the so-called "popular front" caused much excitement. During the Sian Coup, their immediate release was one of the demands sent to Nanking in exchange for safe return of General Chiang Kai-shek. Their detention, however, may be cut short in the event the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, in its plenary session opening 11 days from today, approves the resolution for a general amnesty to all political prisoners.

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D. 7108
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Miss Sze Liang Gives Self Up At Soochow, Ends Long Hunt

The nation-wide police hunt for Miss Sze Liang, fugitive woman lawyer, who jumped her bail following her arrest here last month together with six other leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, ended yesterday when she surrendered to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow.

Miss Sze appeared at the Court shortly after 12 o'clock and informed the procurator of the tribunal that she is the wanted person. She was questioned at a special Court session which lasted over two hours. The woman lawyer was ordered to be placed under detention together with the six other salvation association leaders.

Arrested in an early morning raid on her home in the French Concession on November 23, Miss Sze was released by the 2nd Kiangsu High Court on the bond of two of her lawyers. She failed to appear the next day when the Court reopened for hearing. Since that time, police of various cities had been ordered to arrest her. In several letters written to her lawyers Miss Sze pleaded that she had been ill and unable to attend court sessions.

It is understood that Miss Sze will be brought up for hearing together with the other leaders of her organization on charges of subversive activities.

1046
D. 7108/17
22 12 36

LAWYER SEARCHING FOR HIS CLIENT

Personal Guarantee For Her Appearance

Mr. Tang Hou, one of two Chinese lawyers who gave personal guarantees for the appearance in court of Miss Shih Liang, a woman lawyer who was charged some weeks ago with six other Chinese intellectuals with having conducted anti-Government agitation, has left Shanghai for Soochow to search for his client. She is believed to be somewhere in that city, since letters postmarked from Soochow have been received from her.

Miss Shih appeared at the first hearing of the case and was released with the others on personal guarantees by her lawyers. She disappeared the next day and has not been seen since. She has written several times from unknown addresses, promising to appear in court, but has failed to show up each time.

22 DEC 1936

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, December 10, 1936

7908
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11 12 36

The Arrested Salvation Leaders

COMMENTING upon the recent arrest of six well known Chinese intellectuals, writers and organizers of the All China National Salvation Association, the *China Critic* finds this action "unfortunate" in that "it might give rise to misunderstanding among the ignorant section of the public that they were arrested for their writing and for being leaders of the National Salvation Association."

The *Critic* seems to have us, among others, impaled upon its prong, for we confess ourselves under the impression that the six were arrested as leaders of the National Salvation Association and if that makes us out as ignorant, we'll have to face the charge

But we fear the *Critic's* logic is not thoroughly air-tight when it suggests that the arrest of these leaders cannot be due to their connection with the association because the Government has not suppressed the association as "illegal" though it is unregistered.

The *Critic* says that the arrest was "due to some recent acts of theirs, though the statement failed to make explicit charges against them." It seems well enough established that the acts were as leaders of the association, and that they consisted of participation in the recent strike troubles in Japanese cotton mills; which caused the Government to put them away because, as leaders of the association, they were stirring up something which might cause the Japanese pot to boil.

We are glad to see that the *Critic* concludes with expression of a hope that the arrested "will be charged and tried publicly as soon as possible, so that any possible misgivings on the part of the public may be soon dispelled." Mayor Wu's office recently assured us that due processes of law would be followed, and had been followed. Even if technicalities permit it, there should be no delay in settling this case with its obvious purely political connotations.

Ta Kung Pao has made an interesting plea for leniency, suggesting that national salvation now comes before all else.

SPECIAL BRANCH
11 DEC 1936

17789

7108/17
3 12 36

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, December 2, 1936

Six Prisoners Remain In Jail

"Salvationist" Leaders Receive "Special Treatment"

The Bureau of Public Safety still is waiting for instructions from Nanking as to the disposal of the six leaders of the National Salvation Association rounded up 0 days ago with Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer who jumped bail nd disappeared, on charges of lleged offenses against peace and rder.

The six are Shen Chung-ju, Si hien Li, Wong Tsao-shih, law- ers, Dr. Tsang Nai-chi, former anker, Li Kung-po, writer and ducator, and Tsao Tao-feng, ditor.

They are being given "special reatment" in the Bureau, being provided with two rooms near the commissioner's office and allowed all freedom to move about within the rooms and receive visitors. The six persons are not noticeably worried and spend their time playing chess, chatting and reading. Up to now, no formal charges had been preferred against them although they were understood to have been questioned in camera separatively by a Burau officer Monday night.

Miss Sze Liang is still missing. Her two attorneys, T. Z. Chang and Tang Hou, who furnished personal bail for her, yesterday were summoned before the procurate of the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court for questioning. They were ordered held on bail pending action.

In an editorial appearing in the Ta Kung Pao, influential Chinese daily, this morning, the action by the authorities in detaining the six persons without trial was scathingly denounced as illegal inasmuch as the Chinese law provides that prisoners should be sent to courts for hearing 24 hours after their arrest. The paper suggests that the six persons should be handed over to courts immediately for questioning. They should be released or sentenced, if they are guilty, without delay.

SHANGHAI MAINICHI (26-II-36)

HAS MADAME SUN YAT SEN BEEN ARRESTED?

Early yesterday morning, the French Police arrested two leading communists. One of the two prisoners is reported to be Madame Sun Yat Sen. The French Police refused to give out any information about the arrest.

26 NOV. 1936

17960

D. 7108/7
15 Q 36

Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, December 14, 1936

Woman Lawyer Ready To Face Local Court

Assured that she will return to face ocurt trial, Miss Sze Liang, well-known local woman lawyer who jumped bail and disappeared last month following her arrest with six other leaders of the National Salvation Association, has written to her two lawyers that she will appear in the 3rd Kiangsu High Court within a week. As a result of Miss Sze's disappearance the court threatened action against the two lawyers Tang Hao and T. Z. Chang, who were ordered to furnish cash bonds of £500 each.

Miss Sze's letter, received here by the lawyers, expressed regret for her continued disappearance and claimed that she had been ill. She asked one more week of grace from the authorities. The letter was mailed from Soochow. The other six leaders of the National Salvation Association who were arrested with her for alleged subversive activities are waiting trial at Soochow.

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9/12

SPECIAL BRANCH
15 DEC. 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

17962

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, December 14, 1936

Dementi

To the Editor:

Allow me to inform you that the report which appeared in your esteemed paper of Dec. 8, to the effect that "General Feng Yu-hsiang is harboring Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer who jumped bail after being arrested on charge of being a leader of the National Salvation Association," is absolutely groundless. It is a lie, pure and simple.

That the lie was fabricated with a malicious intent can hardly be questioned, since the Japanese paper from which you quoted declared Feng as a "notorious anti-Japanese leader."

Inasmuch as the report in question was a reproduction from the Japanese "Shanghai Nippo" you are of course duty-bound to produce the paper and send it on to us, if you please.

Let me say, however, that it is perhaps more correct to say that General Feng is anti-Japanese imperialism and aggression rather than that he is anti-Japanese, for there is a world of difference between the two attitudes. If anti-Japanese imperialism and aggression are considered by the Japanese to be anti-Japanese, then there is no use of debating it here.

Kindly make due correction of the report in your next issue of the Shanghai Evening Post, send me a copy of the Japanese "Shanghai Nippo" in question and have this letter of mine published at the same time.

With greetings and thanking you in advance,

Yours for international good-will,

T. M. LCO,
Secretary of the General
General Feng's Headquarters
Nanking.
Dec. 11, 1936.

* * *

We gladly publish the above letter. However, having received the translation in question from a news agency and not being possessed of the copy of the "Nippo" for which demand is made, we have no intention of acting as a free clipping bureau for the General's headquarters.

7841
L.D. 2108/17
7 12 36

6 Of Salvation Group Sent To Soochow

Accused To Be Tried In Kiangsu Higher Court

The six leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, who were arrested here two weeks ago for alleged subversive activities against the National Government, have been transferred to Soochow where they will be brought up for trial at the Kiangsu High Court, a report appearing in the China Evening News last night stated.

Ordered to be handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety authorities by the High Courts in the International Settlement and the French Concession, the group had been detained at the Bureau's headquarters on Bonlai Road. Arrangements were made early this week for transferring the group to Soochow.

Officials of the Bureau while admitting that the group would be sent to Soochow, refrained from revealing the date of their departure. It was reported last night that the men left for Soochow yesterday afternoon by automobiles.

Miss Sze Missing

Included in the group are Mr. Li Kung-po, Principal of the Liang Tsai Memorial School; Mr. Tsou Tao-feng, editor of the Life Weekly; Mr. Shen Chuen-ju, lawyer; Mr. Wang Chao-shih, former dean of the Kwang-Hua University; Mr. Chang Nai-chi, banker and economist; and Mr. Sa Chien-li, lawyer.

Meantime, Miss Sze Liang, the only girl and the seventh member of the group, was still missing yesterday. Arrested in her home two weeks ago during a raid when the other members were also taken into custody in their respective residences, Miss Sze, who is a lawyer by profession, was released on the bond of her attorney.

She failed to appear the next morning when a special session was arranged for the hearing of the arrested Salvation Association leaders at the 3rd Kiangsu High Court. Except for a letter received by her lawyers stating that she had no intention of returning to Shanghai to face trial, the fugitive girl has not been heard of since the day she walked out of the courtroom.

Miss Sze's lawyers were arraigned by the High Court last week for their failure to produce their charge. A court order directed them to furnish bail for their own liberty and produce Miss Sze in Court within 10 days.

In their desperate hope that Miss Sze might return, the attorneys inserted front page advertisements in local Chinese dailies, pleading that she live up to her promises. Miss Sze's sister also joined in the plea in another advertisement in which she said that their mother has been seriously ill ever since the woman lawyer disappeared from Shanghai.

BRANCH
7 DEC 1936

DBR 5/12

17825

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, December 3, 1936

Salvation Leaders To Face Soochow Court On Charges

The six leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, arrested 11 days ago on charges of alleged offenses against peace and order, will shortly be sent to Soochow under heavy police escort for trial in the Kiangsu High Court.

Under the Chinese law of criminal procedure, persons held on suspicion of offenses against peace and order are under the jurisdiction of the high court.

Whether or not Yao Shih-yen, a former employee of the Chinese Bankers' Credit Information Service arrested on suspicion of being connected with the six leaders and handed over to the Bureau by the Third Branch Kiangsu Court in French Concession yesterday, will be sent to Soochow could not be ascertain-

Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer who jumped bail following her release, still is missing. Miss Sze is also alleged to be a leader of the National Salvation Associated.

7827

Detention Without Hearing

"LIBERAL", contributing to The Readers' Forum today, comments among other things upon the detention of six members of the National Salvation Association.

While conscious of our obligation, as a foreign journal in China, not to indulge in undue tendering of advice or critical activity toward the nation which is our host, we feel it proper to note that yesterday's *Ta Kung Pao* remarked upon the same event in a frame of mind comparable to that of "Liberal".

In fact that outspoken journal was distinctly opposed to the attitude of the authorities in detaining the six without complying with Chinese legal requirements to a hearing within 24 hours of arrest. It declared itself strongly on behalf of the civil rights of the individual, and if any official view to the contrary has manifested itself, the fact has not come to our attention.

More pleasant, however, is the fact that good treatment is apparently being accorded the six. They are said to be incarcerated in two comfortable rooms vastly better than prison cells, near the office of headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety; special consideration is reported to be accorded them, and they are given such privileges as the chance to smoke and play games. In other words the authorities seem to be merely keeping them "out of circulation" while indulging in none of the horrors which have been features of some past acts against Leftists.

Clearly the authorities felt themselves entitled to resort to extraordinary measures to deal with an extraordinary situation. The Salvationists sought to capitalize strike troubles in local Japanese cotton mills in connection with the Suiyuan warfare, and the authorities feared international complications.

While the reported good treatment is praiseworthy as far as it goes, the whole affair is clearly extra-legal. Therefore it is damaging to China's reputation for living by her own laws.

17841

Eighth Arrest Made In Alleged Plotting Against Government

Preparations are being made by the Bureau of Public Safety to send the six leaders of the National Salvation Association who were recently arrested for alleged plotting against the Government, to Nanking, it was learned last night. The men will be escorted to the Capital for trial as soon as instructions have been received which are expected to arrive in the next two days. In the meantime the men are being accorded special treatment by the Chinese authorities.

Miss Sze Liang, a woman lawyer and another leader of the association, has fled from Shanghai to an unknown destination after having been released on bail. She is now being sought by police throughout the country.

An eighth arrest in connection with the case has been made by the police. The prisoner, Yao Sze-ngan, was brought up before the Second Special District Court for questioning yesterday.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, November 28, 1936

19819
108
30 11 36

Woman Lawyer Still Hides Out

Patriotic Organization Leader Is Scheduled To Face Court

With her case schedulld for this afternoon at the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court for further hearing of the Bureau of Public Safety application for her extradition, Miss Sze Liang, one of the seven "wanted" All-China National Salvation Association leaders, still failed to return to her Route Lafeyette home by this noon and is accused by officers of having jumped bail.

Six other leaders of the National Salvation Association, termed by government quarters as anti-Nanking, are now all in custody of the Chinese authorities after a week of legal entanglements which followed their arrest on Sunday night. Four of them, arrested in the International Settlement and areas adjoining the extra-Settlement roads, are in custody of the Public Safety Bureau with "special treatment." Of the three arrested in the French Concession, two were handed over by the procurate of the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court to the procurate of the Shanghai District Court yesterday afternoon for investigation into charges of offenses against social order. The third one, Miss Sze, is missing.

The extradition of the two, Dr. Tsang Nai-chi and Mr. Tsao Tao-feng, yesterday followed a brief session. A communication was sent to the Frenchtown court by the Nantao district court for their custody. The prisoners were arraigned before the court at 4 p.m. and ordered handed over to the Nantao procurate, not the Bureau. The four leaders detained at the Bureau are Messrs. Li Kung-po, Shen Chung-ju, Sa Chien-li and Wong Chao-shih.

It is generally believed that a warrant for Miss Sze's arrest will be issued by the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court in the event she fails to show up this afternoon. When she left Shanghai on Tuesday after furnishing bail for her freedom, she announced that she was heading for Soochow to appear in the court there for her client. No trace, however, could be found of her in that city. She was later said to be heading for Changchow and Nanking and nothing had been heard of her since then.

17523

WOMAN LAWYER IS STILL HIDING

Leader Of Salvation Group Is Sought; Warrant Issued

Although Miss Sze Liang, one of the seven alleged leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, was still not found when her case was called for hearing at the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon, a warrant has been issued for her arrest and her lawyers were urged to make all efforts to locate her.

Six other alleged leaders are all in the custody of Chinese authorities after their arrest on last Sunday night in the Settlement and French Concession. Miss Sze, a lawyer, was also taken into custody with the others but was released on bail. She has been reported variously to be in Soochow, Changchow and Nanking.

ANOTHER ARREST IN SHANGHAI

Yet another man has been arrested in connection with the local movement against alleged Communists and "reactionary" elements, thus increasing the number of such arrests to eight. He is Mr. Yeo Shih-yen, an investigator of the Bankers Co-operative Credit Service, Hongkong Road, who is now being detained by the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court.

Judge Yang Pong, presiding judge of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court, has gone to Nanking to interview his superiors regarding the case.

Yeo was brought before the court on Thursday afternoon at a short hearing which was held in camera, but it was then announced that his case would be formally heard on Monday. Yeo was arrested in his house in Route Dupleix by the French police at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety. His house was searched but it is not known whether or not the officers seized any documents.

No. S. B. D. 7108/1
Date 25 11

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir,—I hope you will grant a foreign reader the space to express his views on the reported re-arrest, and your editorial comment thereon, of the National Salvation Association leaders. For a person who has closely followed the events of the last 12 months, it seems unbelievable—if not to say outrageous—that prominent personalities of social standing like the seven arrested should be persecuted for publicly advocating a united patriotic front against foreign aggression. And it appears simply farcical when you state, in this connection, that "confronted by external aggression China must of necessity preserve every ounce of her energy in a *united* struggle for national existence." If the united front as advocated and achieved by the National Salvation Association is accused of "subversive activities," who shall carry on a united struggle? Is a coalition with Japan the desired "united front," then?

Every right-minded person, familiar with Chinese personalities, knows that the arrested lawyers, bankers, etc. have done nothing but defended the unity and national independence of China, and have found enthusiastic supporters in all the ranks of the Chinese people.

In the light of your statement (in the editorial "Admitted") that the "Chinese are . . . not prepared to yield to military pressure without fighting to the last," the reader must come to the conclusion that you are inconsistent or—worse—biassed.

In the second paragraph of "Subversive" you express your confidence "that justice will be meted out in accordance with law" while in the last paragraph of the same editorial you come to the conclusion that "by agitation . . . they have merely forfeited their right even to a hearing of their views."

Comparing these two statements, one becomes naturally afraid as to the fate of the seven arrested, if the most elementary right of every accused—to be heard—should be violated.

The open support of the strikers in Japanese mills by the National Salvation Association does not prove any instigation. The workers who slave endless hours for a miserable $12 a month need no agitators to tell them which way the wind blows. It was only logical that the strikers should be supported in view of the ten per cent wage-increase granted by Chinese mill-owners.

For a foreigner who believes in the Bill of Rights; who knows furthermore that revolutionary leaders in the fight for national independence like George Washington have found great admiration in China; and who sees the necessity of a really united front among the Chinese people, irrespective of political views, in order to waive off foreign aggression:—the arrests and your comments thereon seem inconsistent with your own views on national unity, nay, even most unpatriotic.

A BRITISH READER.

Shanghai, Nov. 25, 1936.

S.I.
27/11.

1779 L

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, November 26, 1936

Woman Lawyer Still "Wanted"

Alleged Salvationist Leader Disappears, Others In Jail

Miss Sze Liang, woman lawyer and one of the "wanted" leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association who was allowed bail by the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court, still is away from Shanghai while four of her alleged colleagues are detained in the Bureau of Public Safety Headquarters and two others are in custody of the procurate of the higher tribunal of French Concession.

The whereabouts of the woman lawyer are unknown at her home, when approached by The Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury, it was declared that she would return on Saturday to face the court. When she left Shanghai in a hurry on Tuesday, it was added, she said she was going to Soochow to appear for a client and may go to Chanchow and Nanking as well.

The latest alleged National Salvation Association leader to be handed over to the Chinese authorities is Attorney Sa Chien-li, who was arrested and re-arrested at his Avenue Road home. When brought up before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon, the application by the Bureau for his custody was granted. A ruling from the same court was responsible for the extradition of Messrs. Li Kung-po, Wong Chao-shih and Shen Chung-ju Tuesday afternoon.

Messrs. Tsao Tao-feng and Dr Tsang Nai-chi, magazine editor and former banker, who were arrested with Miss Sze on Monday morning in French Concession were brought before the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday and sent to the procurate of the same court for investigation. No ruling was handed down on the application for their custody filed by the Public Safety Bureau.

Meanwhile, students of 12 Chinese universities in Peiping yesterday began their two-day strike to protest against the arrest of the seven National Salvation Association leaders. A delegation of seven left for Nanking yesterday morning to petition for their early release.

S. I.
DBR
27/11.

17791

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Thursday, November 26, 1936

Mme. Sun Issues Arrests Protest

"Hand Of Japanese" Is Declared Evident In Detentions

Mme. Sun Yat-sen (Soong Ching-ling) today issued a vigorous protest against the arrest of members of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of National Salvation Associations, at the same time dealing with rumors in the Japanese press that she herself has been arrested by French authorities. Her statement follows in full:

* * *

As one of the members of the Executive Committee of the All-China Federation of National Salvation Associations and in view of the arrest of seven of the leaders of this organization, I wish to enter my protest against these unwarranted arrests and the groundless charges made against them.

Japanese Influence

It is obvious to any thinking person that these arrests and these charges are the result of Japanese influence. That the hand of the Japanese can be seen in these arrests is evidenced by the report of the Shanghai Mainichi, issued on November 25th (yesterday) in which it is stated that I was arrested early this morning by the French authorities, charged with Communist activities, in connection with the Third International. Perhaps the Mainichi and the Nippo, which published similar rumors, have advance information, in which case my contention is well taken!

The well-known object of the National Salvation Association is to bring the Government and the people together into one united front of resistance to Japanese aggression. Contrary to the provocative assertions of the Japanese, the National Salvation Association is neither pro-Communist nor anti-Government. These charges are deliberately fabricated by the Japanese as a means of inciting the Chinese Government against the National Salvation Association, thus driving a wedge between the Chinese Government and the people for their own advantage.

Not Anti-Government

Despite these arrests and malicious charges, the National Salvation Association reaffirms its position: It is not anti-Government; it is not pro-Communist; it is for a united front to all people, regardless of their political beliefs or party affiliations, and for a national war of liberation.

May I point out the fact that such tactics on the part of the Japanese, contrary to their intention, will only serve instead to further arouse the wrath and patriotic indignation of the people against them.

Too Ridiculous

As to the personal charges made against me, it is too ridiculous that it should be necessary to refute the slanders of the Japanese press, which is notorious for its libelous and dirty disseminations.

Seven leaders of the National Salvation Association have been arrested, but there are still 400 million Chinese people, whose patriotic wrath and righteous indignation cannot be suppressed. Let the Japanese militarists beware! They may cause the arrest of seven leaders, but they must still reckon with the Chinese people.

Soong Ching-Ling
Member of Executive Committee
All China Federation of National Salvation Unions.
29 Rue Moliere.

S. I.
DBR
27/11

Charges Against Salvation Group Suspects Defined

Instigation Of General Strike In Shanghai Is Alleged By City Government To Have Been Planned By Seven Arrested Leaders

Reasons for the arrest on Monday morning of seven well-known Shanghai residents and ways of dealing with them were explained in an official statement issued by the Greater Shanghai Municipality yesterday evening.

The seven arrested persons are: Li Kung-po, principal of the Liang Tsai Memorial School, Wang Tsao-shih, professor of Economics at Kwang Hwa University, Miss Shih Liang, attorney, Sha Chien-li, lawyer, Chang Nai-chi, formerly Assistant Manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, Shen Chun-ju, dean of the Shanghai Law College, and Tsuo Tao-fen, formerly editor of the "Life Weekly."

A free translation of the statement follows:

"Since the illegal organization of the National Salvation Association under their auspices, Li Kung-po and the others have maliciously manufactured rumours, under the guise of national salvation, their motive being no other than to weaken the people's confidence in the Central Government.

Recently, they have associated themselves with Communists, advocating the formation of the so-called people's united front, instigating class conflict, advocating the substitution of a National Defence Government for the Central Government.

Lenient Attitude

During the past year the authorities have adopted a most lenient attitude toward them, incessantly advising them to give up such activities. All the advice, however, had fallen on deaf ears, and worse, their opinions have recently taken shape in concrete activities.

Substantial evidence has been obtained that they recently have been secretly fanning a general labour strike in Shanghai, in order to attain their objective of creating disturbance and overthrowing the government.

At the present juncture, when the Suiyuan situation is tense, it is imperative that order and peace should be solidly maintained in the rear. To nip destructive forces in the bud, the authorities could not help but adopt the measures as called for in a period of emergency.

Unprecedented Crisis

When the nation is passing through such an unprecedented crisis, it is time that the entire nation, high and low, co-operated. Under such circumstances, it is necessary that subversive activities of a few radicals be curbed.

As to ways of dealing with them, it is natural that they will be tried in accordance with the proper procedure of law.

It has also been discovered that Communistic elements are still included in the National Salvation. To purge the organ of all undesirable influences, representatives have been sent, together with members of the City Tangpu, to make a detailed investigation.

Shouldering the responsibility of maintaining peace and order here, the authorities of the Greater Shanghai Municipality not only could not stand aloof and see several hundred thousand labourers being led astray, but also would not tolerate the plunging of a city of three million people into a state of anarchy.—Central News.

Sa Extradited But Cases Of 2 Others Pending

Tsao And Tsang Detained In Frenchtown Until Further Probing

One more of the seven prominent Chinese arrested in the Settlement and Concession here Monday on charges of subversive activity was handed over to the Chinese authorities yesterday after a brief hearing on the 2nd Kiangsu High Court. Two others, Messrs. Tsao Tao-feng and Dr. Tsang Nai-chi were brought before the 3rd Kiangsu High Court for extradition hearings in the Concession but were ordered into the custody of the procurator for detention pending further investigations after a star chamber session.

There was no commotion, no excitement when Mr. Sa Chien-li, age 34, well-known local attorney, was brought before the 2nd Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon, to listen to extradition proceedings brought against him by the Bureau of Public Safety. Unlike the case on the day previous when Messrs. Li Kung-po, Wang Tsao-shih, and Shen Chien-ju were handed over by the police to the Chinese authorities, the matter was dispensed with quietly and quickly.

Sa entered the prisoners' dock shortly before 2.30 p.m. Half an hour later, he had been ordered handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety, and was on his way, under guard, out of the court compound.

The trouble which arose in court Tuesday afternoon when Messrs. Li, Wang and Shen faced extradition proceedings arose out of the fact that the trio had been arrested on extra-Settlement roads. Mr. Sa, however, was arrested at his home on Avenue Road and no such question entered into the proceedings.

Asks Proof Be Presented

The session opened with the request of a representative of the Bureau of Public Safety for the custody of the man on the grounds that the authorities were in possession of information to the effect that he was connected with a pro-communistic organization. Mr. Sa denied this, and insisted that proof be presented.

While the police handed Messrs. Li, Wang and Shen over to the Bureau of Public Safety after the court had announced that the question of extradition did not arise since the men had been arrested in Chinese territory, the court and not the police order Sa handed over.

The session held in the 3rd Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon in connection with extradition proceedings brought by the Bureau of Public Safety for the custody of Messrs. Tsao Tao-feng, former Editor of Life Weekly, Dr. Tsang Nai-chi, former Assistant Manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, and Miss Sze Liang, attorney.

Both Messrs. Tsao and Tsang were arrested Monday morning, and brought before the Frenchtown tribunal on the same day together with Miss Sze Liang. Like the four arrested in the Settlement, they were stated to have been nabbed on suspicion of having been the leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, and that they had engaged in activities subversive to the Government.

Miss Sze Missing

They were released on personal bonds signed by their attorneys but the two men were re-arrested Tuesday evening and taken before the court in a midnight session which lasted until early yesterday morning. Miss Sze, however, could not be located.

The two men were brought back before the court yesterday afternoon. The court wanted to know why Miss Sze had not put in an appearance whereupon her legal representative stated that after her release on Monday, she had gone directly to Soochow where she had an important case pending in the 1st Kiangsu High Court. She remained in Soochow Tuesday and then went to see her grandmother at Changchow. Her attorney stated that so far as he know, she was still in Changchow.

After the matter of Miss Sze's whereabouts had been disposed of, the court cleared the room of all spectators and newspapermen.

Reasons for the arrest Monday morning of the seven Shanghai residents and ways of dealing with them were explained in an official statement issued by the Greater Shanghai Municipality yesterday evening.

A free translation of the statement follows:

"Since the illegal organization of the National Salvation Association under their auspices, Li Kung-po and the others have maliciously manufactured rumors under the guise of national salvation, their motive being no other than to weaken the people's confidence in the Central Government.

Formed People's Front

"Recently, they have associated themselves with Communists, advocating the formation of the so-called people's united front, instigating class conflict, advocating the substitution of a National Defense Government for the Central Government.

"During the past year the authorities have adopted a most lenient attitude toward them, incessantly advising them to give up such activities. All the advice, however, had fallen on deaf ears, and worse, their opinions have recently taken shape in concrete activities.

"Substantial evidence has been obtained that they have recently been secretly fanning a general labor strike in Shanghai, in order to attain their objective of creating disturbance and overthrowing the government.

"At the present juncture when the Suiyuan situation is tense, it is imperative that order and peace should be solidly maintained in the rear. To nip destructive forces in the bud, the authorities could not help but adopt the measures as called for in a period of emergency.

Need Co-operation

"When the nation is passing through such an unprecedented crisis, it is time that the entire nation, high and low, co-operate. Under such circumstances, it is necessary that subversive activities of a few radicals be curbed.

"As to ways of dealing of them, it is natural that they will be tried in accordance with the proper procedure of law.

"It has also been discovered that Communistic elements are still included in the National Salvation. To purge the organ of all undesirable influences, representatives have been sent, together with members of the City Tangpu, to make a detailed investigation.

"All in all, shouldering the responsibility of maintaining peace and order here, the authorities of the Greater Shanghai Municipality not only could not stand aloof and see several hundred thousand laborers being led astray, but also could not tolerate the plunging of a city of three million people into a state of anarchy."

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, November 25, 1936

17761

Students Rise Against Arrest

Release Of Salvation Leaders Demanded; Police On Watch

Demanding the immediate release of the seven alleged leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association rounded up by International Settlement and French Concession police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau on charges of endangering the republic, university students in Peiping were scheduled to go on a two-day strike today.

A delegation of the student body was also scheduled to leave the former capital for Nanking to petition the National Government for the immediate liberation of the seven persons while a mainfesto was to be issued presenting their case. The steps were taken following a mass meeting of the student delegates from various universities and colleges in Peiping which was held on Monday night, some 15 hours after the arrest of the seven alleged leaders in Shanghai.

Chinese authorities in Shanghai are closely watching local students in order to prevent possible reaction. While the National Salvation Association is known to have close contact with the student bodies, the precautionary measures taken by the authorities following the city-wide student troubles last semester are expected to show effect in frustrating all plans to stage demonstrations sympathetic with the arrested persons.

The Bureau of Public Safety, believed to be acting on orders from Nanking, is determined to gain custody of all seven persons. While Messrs. Shen Chung-ju, 63-year-old lawyer, Li Kung-po, president of the Liang Tsai Memorial School, and Wong Chao-shih, lawyer and professor, have already been put into detention cells of the Bureau, legal proceedings were being resumed this afternoon for the custody of the four others.

17740

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25 11 36

3 Linked With Red Activity Handed Over

2 Others, After Being Freed, Jailed Without Bail In Concession

SETTLEMENT GIVES TRIO TO CHINESE

Courts Tense At Hearings; Educators Deny Communist Charges

Wanted because of alleged subversive activities against the Government, Messrs. Li Kung-po, President of the Liang Tsai Memorial School; Shen Chun-ju, 83-year-old dean of the Shanghai Law College and member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Bar Association, and Wang Tsao-shih, age 34, Professor of Economics at Kwang Hwa University, were yesterday afternoon handed over to the Chinese authorities after one of the most dramatic scenes ever experienced in the 2nd Kiangsu High Court.

Two other men, Mr. Tsou Tao-feng, editor of the Life Weekly, and Mr. Tsang Nai-chi, banker, arrested in the French Concession on Monday, also on a charge of subversive activities, were ordered at hearings last night and yesterday afternoon in the 3rd Kiangsu High Court to be held in custody without bail, pending another hearing.

Although the trial for these two men was not scheduled to come up until November 28, a special session was held yesterday. Tsou appeared with his lawyer before the court at 4 o'clock, while Tsang was brought up in a special hearing shortly before midnight.

Miss Sze Liang, lawyer, the only girl among a group of seven arrested Monday for alleged subversive actions, failed to appear in the Concession high court when she was called yesterday. Her lawyer explained that she was in Scochow appearing as attorney in the court in that city. She was ordered by the court here to appear before 4 o'clock this afternoon.

A Central News report says the seven persons arrested Monday are alleged to be guilty of operating illegal organizations, co-operating with communists, instigating labor, student and general strikes and other subversive activities with the ultimate aim of overthrowing the Government.

The three men appearing before the Settlement tribunal were not handed over by the court itself, but by the police. This action followed a desperate fight on the part of the accused against their arrest, which they maintained was illegal. From the court, they were taken to the Bubbling Well Police Station, later being formally turned over to the custody of the Chinese authorities.

Although orders had been issued shortly after noon to have the court room cleared of spectators and newspapermen, a large number of followers of the three prisoners had assembled in the court. Newspapermen also walked in, but expected to be ordered to leave at any moment. The order, however, was never issued.

Many Police Present

Police were present in large numbers to prevent acts of violence and were called upon to demand quiet on one occasion. This was right after the men had been taken over by the police. Shouts of disapproval shot up from the spectators but no violence occurred. The shouts died down and the three prisoners were led from the room.

Messrs. Li, Shen and Wang are three of the seven persons, six men and one woman, arrested Monday morning by Settlement and Frenchtown police on the request of the Chinese authorities. These three, together with Sa Chien-li, age 34, prominent attorney, were taken by the S.M.P. and were accordingly brought before the High Court. They were ordered released on the personal bond of their attorneys. This occurred in the morning but by night-time, a request had been put through to the Settlement authorities to have the four re-arrested on the grounds that they might attempt to leave the country.

Warrants for their re-arrest were issued by the First Special District

SPECIAL BRANCH 25 NOV. 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

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3 Linked with Red Activity Handed Over

(Continued from Page 1, Col. 3.)

Court after the police had found themselves unable to contact the District Court in Nantao to obtain dispatch warrants, which was the proper procedure for arrests to be made on extra-Settlement roads. All four men were residents of extra-Settlement roads.

Voluntarily Surrenders

Messrs. Sheng and Wang were nabbed at 1 o'clock yesterday while at home in bed. Sa was picked up later but apparently was not so badly wanted as the others because he did not appear in court yesterday. Mr. Li, however, managed to evade re-arrest by not staying at home. He was out when the police called, nor did he appear until about 2.45 p.m. yesterday when he made a dramatic entrance into the courtroom and voluntarily gave himself up.

When the four men were released on personal bond Monday afternoon, the next hearing of the case was remanded until Wednesday afternoon. Their re-arrest, however, made it necessary that they be brought before the tribunal yesterday. The session was opened before a full court. A representative of the Bureau of Public Safety presented request for the handing over of the three prisoners on the grounds that their names had been linked with certain communistic activities in China, although admittedly members of the National Salvation Association, which professes to be non-communistic in character.

The representative continued that certain communists had been arrested by the Chinese authorities and that these people had implicated Messrs. Li, Wang and Shen as important members of the radical group. This was denied by the three prisoners.

Mr. Li was the first of the three to speak on his own behalf. He spent little time dwelling on the charges but declared that he had been illegally re-arrested; that the First Special District Court had no right to re-arrest him after he had once been arrested and released on bond. Mr. Shen, a man of short stature but still active despite his 63 years of age, was the second speaker and he also claimed illegal arrest. Mr. Wang followed with a similar claim.

Former Minister Present

The large group of attorneys for the prisoners headed by Mr. Chang Yao-tang, former Minister of Justice for the defunct Peking Government, spent considerable time on the subject of illegal arrest, and further insisted that a prima facie case be established against their clients before extradition could even be considered. They declared that the court could not accept the statement made by the representative of the Bureau of Public Safety as a prima facie case. Further, they demanded that proof to the representative's statements be submitted.

At 3.30 p.m., the court called a recess of five minutes, after which it announced that "since the three resided in Chinese territory off extra-Settlement roads, the question of extradition does not arise."

This announcement had the effect of an exploding bombshell on almost everyone in the courtroom. If such was the case, then the prisoners would automatically become the prisoners of the Bureau of Public Safety. Nothing was said by the court, however, in respect to handing the men over.

The matter did not end, here, however. Both the prisoners and their attorneys continued to fight for their freedom and this time, they charged that they had been illegally re-arrested because the warrants had been issued by the First Special District Court and not the Special District Court in Nantao.

Up To Nantao Court

Under the old Mixed Court Rendition Agreement, it was provided that prisoners taken by the Settlement police must be handed over to a modern law court. Since the Nantao court comes under this classification, prisoners are handed over only to that court and not to the Bureau of Public Safety which is a police body. In the case of arrests on extra-Settlement roads, such arrests have been made in the past on despatch warrants issued by the Nantao tribunal and not the First Special District Court.

The court, however, did not take an active part in the discussions that followed on this point. It had already rendered its decision to the effect that no question of extradition had arisen since the arrested men resided in Chinese controlled territory. Despite this ruling, however, the matter of handing the men over had not been settled.

Police officials at the court communicated the turn the proceedings had taken to police headquarters on Foochow Road and asked for instructions. Instructions came back from headquarters, apparently, to hand the men over. This was subsequently announced in court and the police took custody of the trio, bringing an end to the proceedings.

After considerable discussion of this point, the High Court admitted that the warrants should have been issued by the Nantao tribunal and accordingly withdrew the warrants of re-arrest. This action left Messrs. Li, Shen and Wang free men, enjoying the same status they had when they were released under personal bond on Monday.

This situation, however, was short-lived. Settlement police officers in the court-room apparently acting on instructions from their superiors, immediately took custody of the three men, and it was announced that they were to be handed over. The action raised a shout of disapproval from spectators but constables had restored order in a few minutes.

17745

SUBVERSIVE

AT the request of the Bureau of Public Safety of the Chinese Municipal Government of Greater Shanghai, the International Settlement and French Concession police made on Monday the arrest of seven Chinese persons residing in their respective areas. The Chinese authorities have requested for their extradition.

On our part we are confident that the Bureau of Public Safety must have acted in the best interest of the community as well as of the nation and that justice will be meted out in accordance with law.

The latest report stated that the seven arrested—Li Kung-po, Wong Tsao-shih, Shen Chung-ju, Sa Chieh-li, Tsao Tao-feng, Tsang Nai-chi and Miss Sze Liang—have been formally charged with plotting against the Chinese Government. They are alleged to be guilty of operating illegal organizations, co-operating with communists, instigating labor, student and general strikes and other subversive activities.

Just as the right-thinking Chinese are invariably opposed to internal strife, so are they opposed to any subversive activity which may tend to undermine the influence of constituted government. Confronted by external aggression China must of necessity preserve every ounce of her energy in a *united* struggle for national existence. Any program calculated to embarrass the government, however praiseworthy it may appear to be, is apt to sap that energy and minimize the efficiency of the struggle. Thus a person engaged in subversive activities must be looked upon as an enemy of the nation for whom no sympathy may be entertained.

By this we do not mean that things in the country are all what they should be. Of the many needs for reform and reconstruction no one is more aware than the Central Government itself. Progress must nevertheless be achieved by degrees and under unified direction. The most urgent need today is national defence, and to it all other things must be subordinated. When China is rid of all threats from the outside world, then may she proceed to undertake obvious reforms of minor importance.

Heated Court Hearing Over Salvation Men

Three Prominent Chinese Ordered Handed Over To Chinese Police

WARRANT ISSUED THEN WITHDRAWN BY JUDGE

Subversive Activities Are Alleged; No Prima Facie Case Made

The question of the extradition of three alleged leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, who were arrested upon the request of the Bureau of Public Safety with four others in the early hours of Monday morning, and two of whom were re-arrested at one o'clock yesterday morning on a warrant issued by Judge Nyih, was subject of a heated court hearing lasting several hours in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu Higher Court yesterday afternoon.

Despite the contention of the defence counsel that two of three men were illegally arrested after being released on the personal guarantee of their lawyers, and the point stressed by the legal representative of the Shanghai Municipal Police that a *prima facie* case had not been made out against the men, Judge Nyih, after retiring for consultation together with the assistant judges and procurator, pointed out that as the men were arrested on extra-Settlement roads there was no question of extradition, but the giving of assistance by one authority to another.

The three men—Shen Chung-ju, 63-year-old Dean of the Shanghai Law College and member of the standing committee of the Bar Association; Wong Tsao-shih, 34-year-old professor of ecommics of Kwang Hwa University; and Li Kung-po, 35-year-old president of the Liang Tsai Memorial School—were then led out of the courtrom by the International Settlement Police, taken to Bubbling Well Police Station and from there handed over to officers of the Bureau of Public Safety.

Warrant Issued

The re-arrest of Mr. Shen and Mr. Wong in the early hours of yesterday morning on an authority of a warrant issued by Judge Nyih, came as a complete surprise in view of the fact that the same judge had, less than 24 hours earlier, released the two men on the bond of their lawyers. The warrant stated that the men were wanted by the Bureau of Public Safety on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China. The legal representative of the Bureau of Public Safety pointed out in court yesterday that the warrant had been issued upon explicit instructions from Nanking.

The three men were originally scheduled to be brought up before the court together with Sa Chien-li, lawyer, this afternoon. They, together with the two men and the woman arrested in the Concession, have often been described as anti-Government and alleged to have been behind many demonstrations staged locally.

Deny Allegations

The allegations thrown at the three men, that members of the Salvation Association directed communistic activities, were denied by them. The Bureau of Public Safety representative contended that many an arrested Communist had made statements to this effect as well as students arrested during the disturbances here on September 18, last. The defence contended that if communists were members of the Salvation Association, that did not mean every member and leader was a Communist.

The other three officers of the All-China National Salvation Association, who were arrested in the French Concession, were brought up in the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon for trial. As a result, Mr. Chou Tao-feng was detained, the other two, Mr. Chang Lai-chien and Miss Shih Liang, being released on bail.

17698

D. 7108
24 11 36

7 Prominent Chinese Face Secret Court

Alleged Leaders Of China Salvation Association Arrested Here

MORE HEARINGS DUE WEDNESDAY

Law College Dean And School President Among Group

Court sessions behind closed doors featured the arrests of six men and one woman, alleged to be leaders of the China National Salvation Association, yesterday. Four of the men, taken into custody, were brought before the 2nd Kiangsu High Court after evidence of arrest had been presented, were given their liberty on personal bonds signed by their defense attorneys. The case is scheduled to come up again on Wednesday.

The two men and one woman, nabbed in the French Concession, were brought before the 3rd Kiangsu High Court in the afternoon where the same treatment was accorded them. Their case was also remanded. At the next sessions, it is expected that the Chinese authorities, who are asking their extradition, will make an effort to establish prima facie cases against them in order to obtain their custody.

Sessions Short

As near as could be learned by a CHINA PRESS reporter, the sessions yesterday were short. Evidence of arrest was submitted by the police but no evidence against the prisoners was presented. The Chinese authorities, who were represented, asked extradition while attorneys for the suspects sought bail.

All seven of the arrested parties are prominent people. Most important, perhaps is Mr. Li Kung-po, age 35 President of the Liang Tsai Memorial School, and a returned student from America. He was arrested at House 24, Lane 1375 Yu Yuen Road. The others arrested are:

Mr. Wong Tsao-shih, age 34, a returned student from America, Professor of Economics at Kwang Hua University; Mr. Shen Chung-ju, age 63, dean of the Shanghai Law College and a member of the Standing Committee of the Bar Association; Mr. Sa Chien-li, lawyer residing at House 14, Lane 524, Avenue Road; Mr. Tsao Tao-feng, former Editor of the Life Weekly and well-known educator; Dr. Tsang Nai-chi, a returned student from America, formerly Assistant Manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, and formerly Vice-Managing Director of the Chinese Bankers' Credit Information Bureau, and Miss Sze Liang, lawyer, affiliated with the offices of Attorney Tung Kong, famous Chinese lawyer now lecturing in Peiping.

Wounded In Demonstration

Miss Sze was once wounded in a demonstration at West Gate. That was in September, 1931, and the demonstration was staged as a protest against the Japanese occupation of Mukden. The last three persons are those arrested by the French.

The seven were arrested on the request of the Bureau of Public Safety. Settlement and French Concession police officials yesterday stated that they knew very little about the case, adding that a prima facie case against them would have to be established before they could be extradited. It is understood that the Chinese authorities expect to have their cases prepared by that time.

Chinese authorities have made public no inkling as to the nature of the cases against the seven. It is understood, however, that they are wanted for agitation, but in just what connection has not been definitely revealed.

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BUREAU WANT THREE CHINESE LAWYERS

Says They Are Concerned in Political Offences

Declaring that they were concerned in political offences and Communist activities, a representive of the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau made an application to the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court in the Settlement yesterday for the handing over of three lawyers, an editor, and a carpenter, who were arrested early yesterday morning at the request of the Bureau authorities.

The application was strongly opposed by the attorneys-at-law for the prisoners and, after a long legal battle, the court adjourned the hearing till to-morrow afternoon when a decision is expected to be given. Except the carpenter, the prisoners were all released on security. Three of the prisoners, namely, Li Kung-pao, editor, Sung Chun-zu, lawyer, and Wong Zau-zu, lawyer, were arrested by Bubbling Well police at 3 a.m. The fourth prisoner, So Chien-li, also a lawyer, was arrested at 2.20 a.m. at House No. 14, Lane No. 524, Avenue Road, by Sinza police, being suspected of being concerned in activities connected with the National Salvation Association. The fifth prisoner was Hu Yih-fong arrested in Carter Road.

Salvation Trio Back In Prison After Release

Three Alleged Chiefs Enjoy But Brief Freedom

POLICE PICK UP MEN AT HOMES

Japanese Circulating Wild Rumors About Mass Arrests

After but 12 hours' freedom granted them yesterday when Judge Nyih of the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court released them in the custody of their attorneys, three alledged leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, described in Chinese government circles as anti-government and subversive, were rearrested early this morning on an authority of a court warrant issued by Judge Nyih.

The men, Mr. Wong Tsao-shih, 34-year-old professor of economics at Kwang Hua University and lawyer, Mr. Shao Chung-ju, dean of the Shanghai Law College and member of the standing committee of the Bar Association, and Mr. So Chine-li, 3a-year-old lawyer, were rearrested at their homes at 1 o'clock this morning by Detective-Sergeant Kelly of Bubbling Well Police Station and Detective-Sergeant Haskell of Sinza Station. Mr. Li Kung-po, president of the Liang Tsai Memorial School, although before the High Court yesterday, was not taken into custody again.

Face Judge Today

All three men were being brought before Judge Nyih this afternoon where an application was being made for their handing over ot the Bureau of Public Safety on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Wild rumors concerning the arrest of seven supposed members of the salvation group were circulating about Shanghai this morning with Japanese dailies taking the lead. The Shanghai Nippo advanced the theory that the action of police in arresting the men was precipitated by their activities in the recent strikes in Japanese-owned mills, but this was vehemently denied in official police circles, it being pointed out that the men had simply been arrested at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety and that the Settlement Police had no case against them.

Must Present Case

It was pointed out by members of the legal profession this morning that in order to secure the custody of the three lawyers it would be necessary for the Bureau of Public Safety to present a prima facie case against them and give evidence concerning their supposed participation in subversive activities. If on the other hand, a court dispatch were obtained from the Nantao District Court, such evidence would not be necessary and the men would automatically be handed over.

Claiming that the movements of the National Salvation Association had lately turned from an anti-Japanese character to an anti-Nanking character, the Shanghai Nippo said that the seven leaders arrested yesterday were in some way connected with anti-Japanese terrorist gangs and went on to say that only the arrest of those pulling wires behind a screen of those pulling wires behind a screen of respectability will put an end to the anti-Japanese activities.

Hits F.M.P.

Lashing out against the French authorities, the paper declared that "lukewarm police" made it a paradise for political plotters, members of secret societies and political refugees.

"Connections are maintained between Hongkong and the French Concession here by secret organizations and political groups which have their headquarters in those two areas. In order that these subversive elements may be eliminated, it will be necessary for the French Concession authorities to take drastic suppressive measures.

"Although the Concession authorities seem to be co-operating closely with the S.M.P., the Japanese consular police and the Bureau of Public Safety, they lack determination," the journal charged

SPECIAL BRANCH 25 NOV. 1936 FRENCH MUNICIPAL POLICE

he Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Monday, November 23, 1936

Police Arrest Prominent Leaders Of Local Salvation Association During Night Raids; Drag-Net Gets Seven; Court Hearing Slated

Six Men, One Woman Seized For Agitation

Publishers, Attorneys Among Prisoners Being Held

CHINESE POLICE ASK EXTRADITION

Sextet Said Warned Against Activity Opposing Japan

Seven alleged leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association, described in Chinese official quarters as anti-government, subversive and responsible for the many demonstrations in Shanghai including the agitation for a general strike in Japanese cotton mills, were rounded up by International Settlement and French Concession police early this morning.

The arrests were carried out at the request of the Bureau of Public Safety of the City Government of Greater Shanghai, which is seeking the extradition of the seven persons to face possible charges of offenses against the security of the state.

Raids Made Early

Carrying out the raids simultaneously between 2.30 and 3 o'clock this morning, the officers arrested the seven persons in their respective homes. Those arrested in the International Settlement are:

Mr. Li Kung-po, 35, president of the Liang Tsai Memorial School (in memory of Mr. Sze Liang-tsai, late publisher of the Shun Pao), and a returned student from America. He was arrested at 24, Lane 1376, Yu Yuen Road.

Mr. Wong Tsao-shih, 34 a returned student from America, professor of economics in the Kwang Hwa University and lawyer, with a home at 7 Tifeng Road.

Mr. Shen Chung-ju, 63, dean of the Shanghai Law College and member of the standing committee of the Bar Association. He was arrested at 51, Lane 1292, Yu Yuen Road.

Mr. Sa Chien-li, lawyer with home at 14, Lane 524, Avenue Road. A book in Japanese containing four leaflets, the contents of which were not revealed, was found in his home.

Taken In Frenchtown

The three others arrested in the French Concession are:

Mr. Tsao Tao-feng, formerly editor of the Life Weekly, vernacular magazine which once had the biggest circulation in China and who was forced to be removed from the editorial chair for his anti-government outbursts to make a trip abroad. He was also well-known as an educator. He was arrested at his home at 4, Lane 601, Route Lafayette.

Dr. Tsang Nai-chi, a returned student from America, formerly assistant manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank and formerly vice-managing director of the Chinese Bankers' Credit Information Bureau. He was arrested at his Rue Delastre home.

Miss Sze Liang, the only woman among the seven. She also is a legal practitioner, being affiliated with the law offices of Attorney Tung Kong, famous Chinese lawyer now lecturing in Peiping and mentioned for membership in the Judicial Committee of the Hopei-Chahar Political Council. She was once wounded in a demonstration at West Gate against the Japanese occupation of Shenyang on September 18, 1931. Officers gained entrance to her home at 1 Lafayette Terrace, Route Lafayete, by climbing over the wall.

All Face Courts

The seven arrested persons, widely known for their agitation for an immediate declaration of war against Japan, today were facing the courts. The four arrested in the Settlement were brought before the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court this morning after the courtroom had been cleared of reporters and persons not directly connected with the case. The hearing was conducted in camera. After a lengthy session, during which the Public Safety Bureau is understood to have requested their extradition, the hearing was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon and the four persons were allowed bail on the personel bonds signed by their defense attorneys.

The three others, arrested in the French Concession, were facing the Third Branch Kiangsu High Court this afternoon. Similar requests were to be made for their extradition by the Public Safety Bureau, it is understood. Dr. T. Z. Chang was to appear for the defense of Miss Sze Liang and Mr. Tsao Tao-feng.

Movements Watched

Movements of the seven alleged leaders, who also are alleged to be founders of a political party known as the "Popular Front," have long been watched since the outbreak of subversive agitation in Kwangtung and Kwangsi. They are understood to have been repeatedly warned by the Chinese authorities against any anti-Japanese demonstrations in echo of the Kwangtung-Kwangsi demands for war with Japan.

When the labor disputes broke out in Japanese cotton mills, their movements again were kept under close watch. Allegations that they were pouring the oil of political issues into the flames of labor disputes are believed to be the immediate cause for their arrest. The seven persons also are alleged to be anti-General Chiang Kai-shek, accusing the president of the Executive Yuan and chairman of the Military Affairs Commission with attempting to create a Fascist regime in China with himself as the dictator.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 23 NOV 1936 SPECIAL BRANCH

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~~Dutta~~ File No. S. 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Extracts of Chinese newspaper translations.

...STRY
No. 5. R. D. 7108/17
Date 9 2 39

February 8, 1939. Afternoon Translation.

Morning Leader and other local newspapers (Chungking telegram):

THE CASE AGAINST THE NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

Following the outbreak of hostilities in 1937, Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Soo Chi-li (沙千里), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮) and Sz Liang (史良 female), who were charged by the Procuratorate of the Kiangsu High Court with endangering the security of the Republic of China, were released on bail. On the fall of Shanghai and Nanking, the Kiangsu High Court could not exercise its authority and the case has been suspended for more than one year.

FILE

Recently, the Supreme Court decided to hand the case to the Szechuen First Branch High Court. After examining the documents, the Procurator of the Szechuen High Court declared that the views of Sung Chun-dz and the others were appropriate to the present national policy of the country, so he withdrew the prosecution.

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D. 7108/7

December 2, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Japanese troops in Pootung and Chapei were also transferred to the front on November 30 and December 1.

Units of Japanese soldiers stationed in the Warehouse of the Bank of Communications to the West of Juchen Road Bridge and in the Foh Sing No. 1 Flour Mill, West of Sinza Bridge, Chapei, left for the front at 2 p.m. December 1.

Hwa Lei Wen Pao Morning Edition publishes the following article:-

MOVEMENTS OF THE SEVEN NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

The following information has been secured on the whereabouts and movements of the seven national salvation leaders, namely, Messrs Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃熾), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Li Kung-poh (李公樸) and Soo Chi-lee (沙千里) and Miss Sz Liang (史良):-

After their liberation from prison, Mr. Sung Chun-dz left for Nanking together with Messrs Li Kung-poh and Soo Chi-lee. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Sung was appointed member of the National Defence Assembly by the National Government. Mr. Sung paid three different visits to Shanghai since the hostilities on August 13 and disseminated news to strengthen the determination of the people to the war of resistence. Mr. Soo Chi-lee went to Nanking after the fall of Shanghai and is assisting Mr. Sung.

Messrs Tsang Nai-chi and Tseu Tao-fun and Miss Sz Liang left for Hongkong on November 27. Mr. Tsang is held in high esteem by Mr. T.V. Soong for his profound knowledge of the science of economics. He undertook practical propaganda work for the Liberty Bonds Soliciting Committee. It is said that Mr. Tsang is going to the south to join the Ministry of Finance. He told friends that he would continue his efforts for the popular front.

Owing to his connection with the "Livelihood" (生活) and the "People's Livelihood" (大眾生活), Mr. Tseu Tao-fun is well known to Chinese youths. Because of this, the "Ti Kong" ("Resistance") (抵抗), a 3-day periodical, had a wide circulation. Mr. Tseu has already made preparations to publish the "Ti Kong" in Hankow. The first issue of the "Ti Kong" appeared in Hankow on the same day that the last issue was published in Shanghai.

Immediately after the war of resistance was commenced, Mr. Li Kung-poh proceeded to Shansi and Suiyuan to make an inspection of the people's movement there. He is now in Hankow editing a magazine entitled "Chien Lin Monthly" (全民月刊).

Mr. Tsang Nai-chi is at present in Nanking working with the People's Training Department. (This is not the People's Training Department of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters.)

It is not known what Miss Sz Liang will do in Hankow.

No. 7108/17
Doc. 9.18.37

August 9, 1937

Leaders of local national salvation associations movements

Messrs. Sung Chun-dz, Li Kung-poh and Tsang Nai-chi, three of the seven leaders of local national salvation associations, who left Shanghai for Nanking on August 2, to receive instructions from the National Government in accordance with conditions of their release (Vide I.R.3/8/37) returned here by train at 7.30 a.m. August 8. At 11 p.m. the same day, they left the North Railway Station for Nanking again.

August 9, 1937. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL CULTURAL BODIES GIVE ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO KWOH MEI-SHU AND THREE NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

At 2 p.m. yesterday, the Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association and other various local cultural bodies held a meeting at the Shang Wan Primary School (尚文小学) to accord a joint welcome to Messrs. Kwoh Mei-sheh(郭沫若), Sung Chun-dz (沈钧儒), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器) and Li Kung-poh (李公朴). About 1,000 persons were present. Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, presided.

Mr. Pan Kung-chan delivered an opening speech, in the course of which he said :- "We are here to-day to extend our warm welcome to Messrs. Kwoh Mei-sheh, Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nai-chi and Li Kung-poh. At this time when our country is facing an acute alien aggression, every one of us should cast aside his views and join hands together to make up a strong body. If we still fail to harmonize with one another in spirit and action, it will mean suicide for our country. As our country is now at the cross-roads of existence or ruin, there is no alternative for us but to put up a war of resistance. A section of the people is speculating whether the government will choose war or peace. Such speculation is entirely out of place. The Chinese people love peace; not only that, they love peace in the Far-East as well as in the rest of the world. However, at present even if we desire peace, others will not permit us to enjoy it. Moreover, peace can only be assured under conditions of equality. How can there be peace if there is still difference? We must keep in mind that the present war of resistance is to be carried on to the bitter end and that it will affect all the people. Every one of us should be prepared for the sacrifice and offer all he has to the government. The cultural bodies should make the people understand that the present war is not a childish play; it is the life and death struggle of our nation. Ordinary people should not doubt nor interfere with the government in its handling of the situation or its tactics of war. We must have full confidence in our government and leader to handle the delicate situation. The cultural circles should make preparations to organize and train the people, so that the people may not be surprised when a great war commences."

In reply, Mr. Kwoh Mei-sheh said:- "I am greatly honoured at the enthusiastic welcome given to me. It is my opinion that words are unnecessary if a war of resistance is to be put up. It depends entirely on action. All of us, the cultural, agricultural, industrial and commercial circles, should participate in the present war of resistance. In the past we had no determination because of our respect for life and property. I can say that we shall thwart our enemy if all of us will readily sacrifice our lives and property. We must do our best in the present war of resistance under the guidance of our highest leader."

Speeches were also delivered by Messrs. Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nai-chi and Li Kung-poh, all of whom expressed the hope that the government would organize the people and that the people would be united in spirit and movement.

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 7108/17
Date 8. 8. 37.

August 8, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram):-

SUNG CHUN-DZ RETURNS TO SHANGHAI, BELIEVES NATION DETERMINED TO RESIST

Since their arrival in Nanking several days ago, Sung Chun-dz and the six others have called on General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, and other high Government officials to offer their views on national salvation.

Sung Chun-dz will return to Shanghai on August 7, but will come to the Capital again shortly. The other six persons will stay in Nanking in the meantime.

Sung Chun-dz and the six others called on General Feng Yu-hsiang, Vice Chairman of the Military Affairs Commissioner, at 6 a.m. August 7 and had a talk with him on the national salvation question. General Feng asked them to take breakfast with him. At 4 p.m. the same day the seven persons interviewed General Yen Hsi-shan, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government, who is now in Nanking.

Sung Chun-dz left for Shanghai by the night train on August 7 to attend to certain affairs, but will return to the Capital on the morning of August 8. As General Chiang Kai-shek last time received Sung Chun-dz alone, he intends to grant a second interview to all the seven persons on August 9 or 11.

Prior to his leaving, Sung Chun-dz made the following statement: " I am favourably impressed with this visit. All are determined to fight in a war of resistance. The party, political and military leaders, especially, are dealing with internal problems with magnanimity and frankness. I am sure that every person in China will exert his last ounce of strength to ensure our final victory in a national war. We need not care too much about isolated victories or defeats. Consolation should be administered to those who lose as well as those who win in battles. Anyone is a hero if he fights to the end."

Cultural Circles to Entertain to-day

The Shanghai Cultural Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association will hold a tea party at 2 p.m. to-day at the Shang Wen Primary School (尚文小學), Nantao, in honour of Sung Chun-dz and Kwoh Mei-sheh (郭沫若), a noted Chinese writer who recently returned from Japan. Views on national salvation work will be exchanged.

Members of the Cultural Circles' National Extinction Aversion Association are scheduled to hold an informal meeting at the same time and place.

August 5, 1937. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS CALL ON GENERAL CHIANG KAI-SHEK AT NANKING

In compliance with the invitation from General Chieng Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Sung Chun-dz and six other leaders of the national salvation associations, called upon General Chiang at 5 p.m. August 4 for instructions as well as to suggest their views on national salvation and extinction aversion. They are expected to return to Shanghai after they have interviewed Mr. Chao Li-tse, Chief of the Central Publicity Department on August 5.

S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 7108/17
Date 4 1 5 37

August 4, 1937. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao (Nanking telegram):

MOVEMENTS OF NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS IN NANKING

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and the six other leaders of national salvation bodies arrived here from Shanghai at 7 a.m. August 3 and paid calls on the various authorities and circles at the Capital.

Interviewed, Sung Chun-dz and the others stated that they came here with a view to offering in the capacity of citizens of China certain plans for aversion of national extinction and discussing with the various circles here steps that were to be taken at various places in the work of national salvation.

Sung Chun-dz and the others called on Mr. Yih Chu-chong (葉楚傖) of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters on the morning of August 3 and had a long talk. On the morning of August 4, they will interview General Chiang Kai-shek asking for instructions.

August 3, 1937. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

IMPROVED MEASURES OF REGISTERING RICSHA COOLIES

The S.M.C. has never before enquired whether the public ricsha coolies registered with it actually engage in ricsha pulling. As a result many persons remained as registered ricsha coolies after they had taken up other professions, and ricsha owners began to find it difficult to get enough men to pull their ricshas.

At the instance of the ricsha owners, the S.M.C. at its last meeting approved a set of new measures for the registration of ricsha coolies. According to a letter sent to Dr. Ying Tsz-ling (殷芝齡), Chief of the Special District Office of the Ricsha Owners' Association, by Mr. Phillips, Secretary of the S.M.C., the Council will take a new registration of ricsha coolies beginning from October 1. The coolies, the number of whom will be limited to four men to each ricsha, will be recommended by ricsha owners. Every regular coolie will be required to work at least fifteen shifts in a month, and reports will be made by ricsha owners as to the number of men fulfilling this requirement.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS LEAVE FOR NANKING

Upon receipt of a telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek yesterday, asking them to proceed to Nanking for a personal interview with him, Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and the six others who were released on bail from the Kiangsu High Court a few days ago left Shanghai for the capital by the 11 p.m. train. The seven persons will call on other high Government officials for instructions in addition to General Chiang. They will return to Shanghai after about a week.

Sung and the others were invited to tiffin at the Dzoh Yu Restaurant (羣賢里菜館) by the Cultural Circles' Enemy-Resisting Support Association yesterday, but failed to attend owing to certain reasons.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

SMUGGLED GOODS BOYCOTT COMMITTEE TO DEAL WITH TRAITOROUS MERCHANTS

In compliance with a request of the Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai Various Circles' Smuggled Goods Boycott Movement Committee will hold a meeting on August 4 to discuss effective measures for applying sanctions against traitorous merchants.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. B.
3084

Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang - to train local seamen for service during emergency

Under the direction of the Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang, 680 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao, local seamen in the employ of various Chinese steamship companies will receive training for service during emergency. The Chung Hwa Seamen's Special Kuomintang has decided to register the seamen who will participate in the training, with effect from to-day, August 3.

National Salvation Leaders - leave for Nanking

The seven national salvation leaders, who arrived in Shanghai from Soochow on August 1 (Vide I.R.2/8/37) left for Nanking by rail at 11 p.m. August 2, to receive instructions from the National Government in accordance with the condition of their release.

Labour

Japanese Cotton Mills - reduce working period

On August 1, 1937, the nine cotton mills of the Naigai Wata Kaisha and the five Japan-China Cotton Mills situated in the Western District, because of the hot weather, commenced operating 6 days and 6 nights a week instead of 6 days and seven nights a week. These mills employ a total complement of some 20,000 workers.

Wei Kung Industrial Association (Chinese) - suspension of operations

The Wei Kung Industrial Association, manufacturing rubber shoes, 15 Wetmore Road, suspended operations on July 31 owing to the lack of business. 270 workers are affected.

various garages, the Chapei Bus Company and the China General Omnibus Company were present. Taking into consideration the present national crisis, it was decided at the meeting to form a Committee to be named "Chauffeurs to Serve the Nation" (司机为国劝劳委员會) and that preparations be made to register all who wish to serve on the committee.

National Salvation Movement - local leaders released

The seven national salvation leaders, who have been under detention at Soochow since November 23, 1936, on a charge of being reactionaries, were released on bail on July 31. They arrived in Shanghai from Soochow by rail on August 1.

A luncheon party to extend a welcome to the seven leaders was held in the Dinty Moore Restaurant, 35 Ningpo Road, at 1.15 p.m. August 1, when about one hundred members of various local national salvation associations and students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School were present. During the course of the luncheon, the seven leaders were called upon to give a speech and recounted their experiences during their detention in Soochow.

At about 2 p.m. August 1, the luncheon party broke up and the students of the Liang Zai School withdrew, while the remainder stayed to dinner in the Restaurant.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. D 7105/11
Date 2 1 8 37

August 2, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

RELEASED NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS ARRIVE IN SHANGHAI: SPEECHES DELIVERED

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), who were released on bail from the detention house of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow on July 31, arrived in Shanghai at about 11 a.m. August 1. The seven national salvation leaders will take a short rest in Shanghai before proceeding to Nanking.

The following is a joint statement issued by the seven persons upon their arrival in Shanghai :-

"Following our release from the detention house, we sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking asking for instructions. We have come to Shanghai because we do not want to give our relatives and friends at Soochow too much trouble. As soon as we receive a reply from General Chiang, we will leave for Nanking.

"With regard to the question of politics, we have always advocated two things; viz., unification, i.e. a united front formed by the whole Chinese people, and resistance against Japan. A strong foundation has now been laid for national unification, and resistance has become the unanimous demand of the nation. Consequently, we believe that, under the leadership of the Government, we will be able to wage a very glorious war of national emancipation, and win the final victory. We must prepare ourselves to fulfill our duties as people of a nation if such a war should come."

China Times :-

At 2 p.m. yesterday, Lawyer Chang Ts-niang (張志讓) and more than a hundred others entertained Sung Chun-dz and the six others to tiffin at Dinty Moore's Restaurant, in the course of which the following addresses were delivered:

Sung Chun-dz:- "We are gratified to know that you have endeavoured to carry on your work despite our detention. We are not particularly elated at our present release. We will never change our object, but will stand on the front of national emancipation as before. Peiping and Tientsin have been lost and many of our fellow countrymen have made sacrifices under the iron heels of our enemy. We must be determined and strive to get back Peiping and Tientsin. Our people are now strongly united and everyone, with the exception of traitors, is advocating resistance against the enemy."

Wong Zao-dz:- "I hope all patriotic youths will stand together and resist the enemy."

Tseu Tao-fun:- "Only the public receive our consideration, not the individual. Our national salvation movement will live on for ever. We will struggle as long as we are alive."

SHANGHAI
No. D
Date

August 1, 1937. Morning Translation.

Shur Pao and other local newspapers :-

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS BAILED OUT

Sung Chun-dz (宋鈞儒), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Tsou Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), who had been held in the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow for some eight months on suspicion of endangering the Republic of China, were released at 5 p.m. yesterday on bail of $200 each furnished by Mr. Li Kung-yuan (李根源) and six other prominent residents in Soochow. The Chief of the Detention House personally saw them off. A group of civilians who waited outside the Detention House shouted slogans welcoming their release and advocating resistance against Japan for the salvation of the nation.

The seven leaders will proceed to Nanking at 1 a.m. August 1 by train to receive advice from the authorities. They will remain in the Capital for a week after which they will come to Shanghai.

Lo Tsing (羅青), another accused, was also bailed out yesterday.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

CHINESE WORKERS IN JAPANESE FACTORY LEAVE SERVICE

In view of the attack on the North by the Japanese and the loss of Paiping and Tientsin, the entire body of Chinese workers numbering 191 hands in the employ of the Asia Steel Trade Factory (亞細亞鋼鐵商廠), a Japanese concern, 379 Hochien Road, in the Eastern District, are not willing to work for the Japanese. On the morning of July 31, they declared a "tai-kung" strike and later left the factory.

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July 29, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Chun Chung Sin Wen (群众新聞):-

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS EXPECT RELEASE

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and six others, who are now being detained at Soochow, have held long-distance telephone conversations between Soochow and their homes, stating that they may be released in the immediate future and that they went to request Messrs. Tu Tueh-sung (杜月笙) and Chien Sin-ts (錢新之) to be their guarantors.

Demonstration by local National Salvation Elements

At 9.30 a.m. June 27, some six hundred persons, mostly of the student and the worker type, made their appearance in Chinese controlled territory near Rue Pere Robert and formed into processional order. Carrying Party and National flags and three white cloth banners bearing the inscriptions "Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation", "Appeal in a peaceful manner", and "Demand the release of the seven National Salvation leaders now in custody", the processionists went westward in the direction of Feng Ling Jao for the purpose of making an appeal to the local Tangpu but were stopped by the Chinese Police near the junction of Route de Zikawei and Rue du Roi Albert. Subsequently they appointed three representatives to appeal to the local Tangpu. The others remained there and sang national salvation songs.

At 10.40 a.m. the representatives having returned from the local Tangpu, the processionists, under the escort of some thirty Chinese policemen, went to the corner of Tan Poo Road and Zia Tu Road, Nantao, where they held a meeting. The number of the crowd at that time grew to about 1,000.

During the meeting, Mr. Pang Vung-ying (彭文应) and Mr. Chang Ting-fu (張定夫), professors of the Shanghai Law College, informed the attendance that as it was Sunday there were no responsible officers in the local Tangpu and that the Chinese Police would convey their appeal for the

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release of the national salvation leaders to the Tangpu authorities. The meeting then dispersed after the singing of national salvation songs and the shouting of slogans of a similar nature. Hnadbills urging the release of national salvation leaders, the over throw of Japanese imperialism and the restoration of lost territories were also distributed during the meeting.

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Affairs is drawing up measures and that the Shanghai City Government will open negotiations with the Settlement authorities. This news encourages us.

Our Government should unify the right of censorship of films and dramas and we should support our Government in opening negotiations for the unconditional cancellation of the censorship right of the Settlement authorities, so that obstacles to the freedom of the people to stage plays may be removed.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Geneva telegram):-

CHINESE LAWS FOR SETTLEMENT FACTORY INSPECTION APPROVED BY INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

At a meeting held by the International Labour Conference on June 22, the draft of the Chinese Laws Governing the Inspection of Factories in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai, brought up by Mr. Chu Hsueh-wei (朱學範), the Chinese delegate to the Conference, was approved by 130 votes cast by the members present at the meeting.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS SUBMIT SECOND REPLY TO CHARGE : CASE TO RE-OPEN JUNE 25.

The case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Li Kung-poh (李公朴), Soo Chi-li, (沙千里), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮) and Sz Liang (史良) will be re-opened at 9 a.m. June 25 at the Kiangsu High Court. On June 22 the seven accused submitted a second reply to the charge against them.

The following is the text of the second reply:-

"Whereas the charge of offence against the State laid against the accused is of a political nature, the political opinion and advocacy of the accused naturally should form a subject of attention by the Court. In our first reply, we have confined our attention to what was said in the text of the charge, and have consequently failed to deal systematically with this point. We therefore submit this reply now as a supplement to the first one.

"The National Salvation Association was first promoted at the end of 1935 when North China was in an extremely serious state and a separation movement was likely to occur at any time. The general advocacy was then to put a stop to the separation movement and to unify the people's front, with the offering of resistance to Japan as the highest object. The slogan for the 'bringing about of an unified enemy-resisting authority' was based on these demands. Its idea was to concentrate the forces of resistance against Japan under the leadership of the Central Authorities and not to reorganize the Government. Mere common sense will show that the accused, who advocated cessation of internal strife and resistance against alien invasion, could not have had the intention of extending the internal conflicts and wasting the national strength by suggesting the reorganization of the Government.

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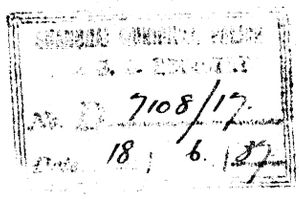
Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Soochow telegram) :-

CASE AGAINST NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

The application made by Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and others, who are charged with offences against the Republic, for a change of judges has been granted by the Kiangsu High Court. President Chu(朱) of the High Court has instructed Mr. Fang Ven (方), Presiding Judge of the First Division, to hand over the case to Mr. Chu Tsong-chow (朱采周), Presiding Judge of the Second Division.

An open hearing of the case will take place at 9 a.m. June 25; the various accused were subpoenaed on June 19.

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Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:-

MEETING OF SHANGHAI BAR ASSOCIATION ; RESOLVES TO REQUEST RELEASE OF NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS.

At a joint meeting held by its Executive and Supervisory Committees at 7 p.m. yesterday in its offices at No. 30 Rue Corneille, French Concession, the Shanghai Bar Association resolved, among other matters, to send a telegram to the National Government requesting it to release Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Soo Chi-;i (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), four of its members, who have been detained in the Kiangsu High Court for a considerable length of time on the charge of having committed offences against the Republic.

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payment of Municipal rate in the outside roads area. Although the issue was temporarily settled by compromise, no fundamental solution has yet been brought about. At the same time, the people of a certain nation living on outside roads in Hongkew are paying Municipal rate to nobody; they are not subject to the control of either body. This can only be described as a double irregularity.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers (Soochow telegram) :-

REQUEST OF SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS FOR WITHDRAWAL OF JUDGES GRANTED

The Kiangsu High Court has handed down a ruling granting the request made by Sung Chun-dz (沈均儒) and six others for a withdrawal of the Judges.

Presiding Judge Tsu Chung-tseu (朱宗周) of the Criminal Division has been appointed to deal with the case.

As it will take some time to investigate the case, it is probable that the next hearing will not take place this month.

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NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES TO SUPPRESS HEROIN DEALERS

The Chinese authorities are adopting effective measures in the suppression of opium smokers and heroin dealers and they are obtaining satisfactory results.

In view of the fact that quite a number of Japanese subjects, mostly Koreans, in the North are engaged in the heroin business, the Japanese authorities are reported to have decided to adopt effective measures to suppress them. As a result, Chinese, White Russians, Koreans and Japanese who are dealing in heroin in the North are retreating to Shanghai. In view of this, the local Japanese Consular Police are reported to have decided to co-operate with the Chinese Police Bureau, the S.M.P. and the French Police to adopt severe repressive measures. At present persons coming to Shanghai by train or steamer are liable to arrest if suspected. The majority of the arrested persons are reported to be Koreans. Persons charged for the first time with dealing in heroin are fined and deported to Korea and persons who have previous convictions on a similar charge are sentenced to imprisonment. However, many of those who were sent to Korea are coming back to Shanghai because they cannot make a living there. Therefore the Japanese authorities are now considering suitable measures to deal with them.

NIPPO

WHAT IS THE REAL MEANING OF THE MOVEMENT TO RELEASE NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT LEADERS?

The Nippo publishes the following comment:-

The second trial of the seven arrested leaders of the national salvation movement was held on June 12 at the Kiangsu High Court.

At 3 p.m. June 13 a large number of students and labourers, under the leadership of five professors, held a demonstration in the French Concession to demand the release of the seven arrested leaders of national salvation movement and passed a resolution containing 13 proposals.

This resolution is reported to have been sent to the National Government. The report on the demonstration and the contents of the resolution were not published in any Chinese newspaper, but the nature of the resolution was exactly the same as that of the resolution which was adopted by the popular front before the Sian incident and that of the propaganda used by the communist party after changing its policy. Judging from this, it is not difficult to guess who were the leading persons who attended the demonstration.

The movement to effect the release of the seven arrested leaders is understood to

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have been started to oppose the Kuomintang which is attempting to effect national unification. The movement is intended to move the students' body, which is opposed to the National Government, under the cloak of a desire to release the arrested leaders. It is feared that the students in the north are likely to be affected by the movement which will be dangerous to the Kuomintang.

The important slogans of the movement are, 'boycott Japanese goods', 'practical democratic administration', 'immediate war with Japan', 'arming of the people', and 'recovery of lost territory'. If the real object of the movement is to release the arrested leaders, then their release only should be demanded. Why do they use slogans which are disliked by the National Government? Such a movement may result in the sending of more prisoners to the Kiangsu High Court. For this reason, we believe that it is an anti-government movement. The Kuomintang has adopted proper measures prohibiting all newspapers from publishing reports on the movement. We must carefully consider the matter, as a number of professors and students are engaged in the movement which will effect the Kuomintang regime and Sino-Japanese relations because immediate war on Japan is demanded.

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NIPPO

THE BAN ON JAPANESE FILMS

One named Kawanami contributes the following article to the Nippo under the above heading:-

I extend my sympathy to the Towa Theatre which was prohibited from exhibiting a Japanese news film entitled "8,000 km of national defence line". I agree with the action taken by the authorities who fear that trouble might take place on the exhibition of such a film, in view of the international situation in the Settlement, but I am very sorry that we Japanese residents are unable to view such a suitable film as we need a knowledge of defence at this time of crisis.

I am displeased with the Municipal administrative policy in connection with the ban placed on the above mentioned film and the question of the film entitled "New Earth". I do not know whether or not the Chinese authorities asked the S.M.C. to interfere with the exhibition of Japanese films, but we Japanese suffer loss of dignity because although we enjoy extraterritorial rights in the International Settlement, exhibition of Japanese films at a Japanese theatre is interfered with. In Chinese controlled territory films or plays which instigate anti-Japanism, I believe, have been exhibited and staged. Some may suggest that we should show the magnanimous attitude of a great nation. In that case the Chinese people should show a similar attitude. However it is now not a question of attitude but of dignity. I do not declare that the S.M.C. is deliberately supporting the Chinese people and listening to their every want, nevertheless the S.M.C. is in a position to request the Chinese people to reflect.

Our Japanese authorities need to pay attention to this matter. Why are we residents unable to view our own film which is produced as part of our national policy?

NICHI-NICHI

SANCTITY OF LAW SHOULD BE OBSERVED IN DEALING WITH CASE OF NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

The Nichi-Nichi publishes the following comment:-

The attention of foreigners as well as Chinese is now focussed on the trial of the seven arrested leaders of the national salvation movement. The Chinese people regard these men as heroes because of their patriotic activities. The prisoners also consider themselves leading patriots and innocent people although they are now undergoing trial on a serious charge.

The members of the National Salvation Association, under the leadership of the prisoners, directed the strike of the Japanese cotton mills last year, thereby rendering heavy damage to the mills, disturbing public peace and order and injuring Sino-Japanese relations. For

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this reason, the prisoners should be dealt with severely according to law. The prisoners were also communicating with communists at Sian to propagate anti-Japanism.

In China evil-doers are well sheltered under the cover of anti-Japanese movements. Several years ago anti-Japanese boycott activities were at a height when, taking advantage of the situation, a number of persons deceived the people and made huge sums of money, as a result of which they are now regarded as prominent merchants. The national salvation association is an example of this attitude.

Being leading personages in the local Chinese community, the prisoners are supported by a number of influential persons and have won over public opinion.

The prisoners have expressed their dissatisfaction regarding the handling of their case by the Court and are requesting the Court to change the judges.

It is to be hoped that the judges will deal with the case squarely and uphold the sanctity of law in order to uproot the evil of the popular front movement.

MAINICHI

PRESENTATION TO MR. TAJIMA, RETIRING DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF S.M.P., BY JAPANESE ASSOCIATION

At 4 p.m June 14 the Standing Committee of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions held a meeting at the Japanese Club and decided to present a gift to Mr. Tajima, retiring Deputy Commissioner of the S.M.P., as a token of its appreciation for the valuable services he has rendered to the Japanese community. The presentation will take place at 7 p.m. June 24 at the Japanese Club when the representatives of various Japanese public bodies will give a reception in honour of Mr. Tajima.

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Liang Zai Supplementary School Students Request Release of national salvation movement leaders

The Self-Governing Society formed by students of the Liang Zai Supplementary School sent a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek at Kuling on June 10 requesting that, in consideration of the valuable educational work Li Kung-poh (李公朴), one of the seven leaders of the national salvation movement on trial at Soochow, has done in establishing the Liang Zai Supplementary School and Library, as well as the policy of the Government with regard to concentration of talents, the National Government be asked to decalre Li and the other accused not guilty and to release them.

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To Nanking

Departed at 8 a.m. June 14 :-

Mr. Wei Tao-min, Acting Secretary-General of the Executive Yuan.

Departed at 11 p.m. June 14 :-

Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways.

Mr. Yu Fei-pang, Minister of Communications.

Mr. Tsou Lin, Vice Minister of Finance.

Mr. Hsu Kan, -do-

Dr. Chu Min-nyi, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mr. Chen Li-fu, -do-

Departed at 12 m/n. June 14 :-

General Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War.

From Hangchow

Arrived at 11.30 p.m. June 12 :-

General Li Lih-chun, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Mass Meeting by local National Salvation Elements in support of their seven leaders now in custody at Soochow

As a manifestation of their support of the seven leaders of national salvation movement who are on trial at Soochow, some 300 Chinese youths assembled at 3.30 p.m. June 13 on a piece of vacant ground, off the corner of Rue Amiral Bayle and Route de Zikawei and held a mass meeting entitled the "Shanghai Citizens' Mass Meeting in Support of Sung's Case".

Two of the participants held a Chinese National flag and a party flag, while another held a portrait of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

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Subsequently speeches were delivered by several persons who all dwelled upon the circumstances surrounding the case of the seven leaders and urged the attendance to petition the National Government to set them free

Six resolutions including one urging the Government to restore lost territory were passed. The attendance then sang songs and shouted slogans of a national salvation nature.

At the conclusion of the meeting, some 100 of the attendance attempted to march into the Concession but were prevented by the French Police. On arriving at Zao Chow Road, the boundary road between Nantao and French Concession, the processionists were dispersed by the Chinese Police.

Anti-Japanese Propaganda

On June 13, 1937, anti-Japanese slogans were found written in the Chinese language on the wall of the "Nichi Nichi" Press Building, No.455 Chapoo Road, and on the door of house No.110 Boone Road (unoccupied).

Labour

Andersen Meyer Engineering Works (American) - seventeen workers paid off

On June 12, the seventeen workers employed by the Andersen Meyer Engineering Works, No.2 Tungliang Road (Yangtszepoo District), who had absented themselves from duty since June 9 as a protest against the refusal of the management to entertain their demand for an increase in wages (Vide I.R. 12/6/37), were paid off.

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June 14, 1937. Morning Translation

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

PROCEEDINGS IN NATIONAL SALVATION TRIAL STAYED : ACCUSED ASK FOR CHANGE OF JUDGES

Proceedings in the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), which were to have been resumed on the afternoon of June 12, were stayed as a result of an application made by the accused for the withdrawal of the presiding judge and two other judges. Announcement of the stay was made by Presiding Judge Fang (方) at 2 p.m. June 12, and the accused were ordered to be returned to their detention house pending a ruling to be handed down by the Kiangsu High Court.

The following is the text of the application made by Sung Chun-dz and the others :-

"We, the applicants, are charged with offences against the Republic. The case commenced on June 11.

"Prior to the hearing, the Court placed strict restrictions on persons who desired to attend, each of them being questioned, registered and then issued with a ticket. These measures should have been quite sufficient to preserve good order in Court, yet the Court later prohibited all persons from attending the hearing, and although the Presiding Judge announced after the commencement of the hearing that the reason for the prohibition was to prevent any possible harm to peace and order, he did not point out any concrete fact the occurrence of which after the issuance of the tickets might have given rise to the apprehension. It might have been reasonably suspected, therefore, that the hearing of the case was to be conducted in such a way as to render it necessary to prevent the public from having knowledge of the proceedings.

"Following the questioning of the acoused by the Presiding Judge in regard to the facts of the case, the accused and their defending counsel raised more than twenty points advantageous to the accused in regard to the facts mentioned in the charge, and requested the Court to investigate them. Presiding Judge Fang looked at the other two Judges, Wang (王) and Cheng (鄭), as if to give them a hint, and immediately overruled the request without giving any consideration to it. In some cases he even made no reply, but waved his hand as a sign. When the defence counsel requested the Court to give the matter careful consideration, they were prevented from speaking on the ground of insufficient time. Such an attitude and method of hearing cannot be regarded as compatible with the provisions of Article 2 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

"Cases of offences against the Republic, according to law, come under the jurisdiction of the High Court; consequently this is in fact the only chance for the accused to defend themselves. Prior to the institution of the prosecution, the procurator conducted enquiries for four months and submitted as many as ten items of evidence. The Court, however, takes utterly no notice of any items of evidence submitted by the acoused which would be of importance

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and advantage to the accused in their defence and which are not difficult to investigate. This shows that the Court is prejudiced and will only accept the opinions contained in the charge which are disfavourable to the accused. A lawful and just judgment under such circumstances is impossible.

"As there now exist the circumstances mentioned in Article 18, Section 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, application is made in accordance with Article 20, Section 1 of the Code for the withdrawal of Presiding Judge Fang and Judges Wang and Cheng. In accordance with Section 2 of the same Article, the overruling of the request for investigations to be made, as mentioned in the record of proceedings at the hearing on June 11, is hereby submitted as the reason for this application. The Court is also requested to stay the proceedings of the case in accordance with Article 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

Statement by President of Kiangsu High Court.

In an interview with newspaper reporters, Mr. Chu Zu-sung (朱樹鬆), President of the Kiangsu High Court, made the following statement :-

"The proceedings in the case, in which Sung Chun-dz and six others are charged with offence against the Republic, have been suspended since the receipt of the application made by the seven accused for the withdrawal of the Judges. The application will be deliberated and decided upon by the Judges conducting the case. If the Judges, as a result of their deliberation, consider that the accused's application is justified, other Judges will then be appointed to try the case. If the Judges, as a result of their deliberation, regard the application as unreasonable, the matter will be referred for further deliberation by other Judges who will make a final decision. The proceedings against Loo Tsing (羅青), Oo Zoong-kao (伍宗高) and Koo Liu-ching (顧留馨) have also been suspended. The matter will probably be decided in about three days after which a date will be fixed for hearing of the case."

A Sidelight of the events at the trial.

The trial of the case against Sung Chun-dz and others was resumed at 2 p.m. June 12. The accused were brought to the Court from their detention house by motor car in the forenoon and the streets through which they passed were heavily guarded by gendarmes and police. Owing to the rain, very few people attended the Court to watch the trial. There was no one present in the seats reserved for the lawyers.

The Presiding Judge first ordered the Court clerk to read out the notes of the statements taken at the hearing of the preceding day. When this was done, Sung Chun-dz requested to be allowed to read the notes. He asked for many corrections of his statement.

The Court retired at 3.20 p.m.

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Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

CASE AGAINST NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION LEADERS OPENS

At 2 p.m. June 11, the Kiangsu High Court commenced the hearing of the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Li Kung-poh, (李公朴), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), who were arrested by the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government with the assistance of the Police of the International Settlement and French Concession in November last on a charge of endangering the internal security of the Republic of China.

Strict precautionary measures were adopted during the hearing of the case and in all about 300 gendarmes and policemen were on duty inside and outside the Court. With the exception of newspaper reporters and two relatives of each of the seven accused, nobody was permitted to witness the proceedings.

Messrs. Eugene Y.B. Kiang (江一平), Zing Lien-kwei (秦联奎), Chen Ding-sai (陳霆銳) and sixteen other lawyers representing the seven accused were present.

After the reading over of the text of the charge sheet by the Procurator, Mr. Fang Ven (方聞), the Presiding Judge, ordered six accused to withdraw from the Court and commenced to interrogate Sung Chun-dz.

Sung Chun-dz's Statement

The following questions were put by the Presiding Judge to Sung Chun-dz:-

Q. How was the National Salvation Association formed?
A. After consideration had been given to local conditions in the various districts, steps were taken to organize University Professors' National Salvation Associations, Students' National Salvation Associations and Various Circles National Salvation Federations. This being done, the Various Circles National Salvation Federations in the various districts again appointed delegates to form a Various Circles National Salvation Federation.
Q. What was the procedure to become a member of the Association?
A. All those who were willing to resist Japan could participate.
Q. To which national salvation association did you belong?
A. The Cultural Circles National Salvation Association.
Q. When was the All-China National Salvation Association inaugurated?
A. It was inaugurated on May 31 last year.
Q. How many district delegates participated?
A. About 70 delegates from various districts in North China, South China and the Yangtsze Valley.
Q. How was the All-China National Salvation Association formed?
A. It had an Executive Committee of 41 members who, however, had not yet been appointed at that time. The Executive Committee in turn appointed a Standing Committee.

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Q. Were you a member of the Executive Committee or of the Standing Committee?
A. I was a member of the Standing Committee. Tsang Nai-chi, Li Kung-poh, Wong Zao-dz and Sz Liang were also Standing Committee members, but Tseu Tao-fun was a member of the Executive Committee.
Q. Did Koo Liu-ching (顧留馨), Ning Zoong-kao (任崇高) and Loo Tsing (羅青) attend the association?
A. I do not know them.
Q. Did you know Loo Tsing before?
A. I cannot remember very well. I only met him through the introduction of Sz Liang while in the reception room. At first I thought he had been sent to watch us, and I did not know him to be Loo Tsing until I was introduced.
Q. Was Loo Ching a representative of the national salvation association?
A. No.
Q. How many times did the Executive Committee of the All-China National Salvation Association meet?
A. Twice altogether after the general meeting of the association; one meeting was held in the home of Mr. Ma Siang-pah (馬相伯), but I cannot remember the date.
Q. When were the manifesto and the general political principles of the general meeting of the association drawn up?
A. They were drawn up at the general meeting by persons appointed to do the work.
Q. What was the manifesto of the general meeting for?
A. To explain to the Government and people our suggestions for resisting the foe.
Q. What were the general political principles intended for?
A. They were intended to solicit preliminary views of the various parties.
Q. What did they mean by "allying with various Parties and cliques?"
A. They did not point to any definite party. The various Parties and cliques throughout the country all hoped to join hands together to resist Japan.
Q. Was the Kuomintang included?
A. The Kuomintang was naturally included; in fact it occupied the leading position.
Q. Did it mean a government to be jointly organized by the various Parties and cliques?
A. Nothing of the sort was said and furthermore such a government was not needed in view of the fact that there is already the National Government.
Q. The general political principles advocated a general election and the convention of a National Congress. What did this mean?
A. This was based on the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's declaration to convene a National Congress when he went to North China.
Q. The general political principles advocated the establishment of a united political regime in the country after the convention of the National Congress. What did this mean?

A. This meant that national unification would strengthen the government's power to resist Japan.
Q. Did the "allying with various Parties and cliques" mean the toleration of Communism?
A. According to the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen's instructions, the toleration of Communism is a good thing for the consolidation of strength, but since the purge among the communists this toleration has been condemned. All the documents of the national salvation association only advocate the cessation of civil wars, but have never mentioned toleration of communism.
Q. Do you favour Communism?
A. The national salvation association did not speak of principles. If there were any, they were simply those of resistance to Japan and saving of the nation.
Q. National salvation and resistance against Japan is a communistic slogan, is it not?
A. Communists eat rice and we also eat rice. Cannot we resist Japan?
Q. Do you know that the communists on one hand advocate resistance against Japan while on the other they suggest revolution?
A. I do not know; this question must be put to the communists.
Q. Were there any communists in the national salvation association?
A. We had no knowledge of this as we only paid attention to the anti-Japanese question.
Q. When did you issue the booklet together with Tsang Nai-chi, Tseu Tao-fun and Dao Ying-ts (陶行知)?
A. Probably in July.
Q. Can you remember the contents of the booklet?
A. The main object of this booklet was to call for consolidation against insults.
Q. Why did you all issue the booklet?
A. The work for the salvation of the nation is extraordinarily difficult and it is not easy for the public to understand it. For this reason, we issued the booklet.
Q. Do you all object to the campaign of the Government to suppress the communists?
A. We only opposed the Sino-Japanese co-operation against the communists and we did not mention the subject regarding the suppression of the communists. Nevertheless, we paid close attention to the fact that the Government had been engaged in the communist suppression campaign for a period of ten years and that the people were in much distress.
Q. What expression had the Communist Party made towards the issue of offering resistance against Japan?
A. I learned from the newspapers that the communists desired to pass through Shansi to resist Japan.
Q. Had you all any connection with the Communist Party?
A. We never had any connection with the Communist Party. This may be verified by the letter from Mau Shih-tung (毛沢東), stating that he had read our suggestions in the newspapers.

Q. When was the circular telegram addressed to Chang Hsueh-liang sent?
A. It was issued probably in November and this telegram was not addressed particularly to Chang Hsueh-liang alone. In the meantime, a circular telegram was issued addressed to the National Government, General Fu Tso-nyi, General Han Fu-chu, General Sung Cheh-yuen and other military leaders requesting them to assist Suiyuan.
Q. Was the National Salvation Association registered with the authorities?
A. The National Salvation Association was entirely open to the public and was unregistered.
Q. Did you know about the Sian Revolt?
A. I was in the detention house at that time and did not know of it.
Q. Did you read the resolutions passed by the Third Internationale?
A. I knew them after reading the prosecution against us.
Q. In which year was the 7th Conference of the Third Internationale held?
A. This should be referred to the Communist Party as I have no knowledge of this.
Q. Did you have any connection with the strikes in Shanghai?
A. I was not a worker and am ignorant. Please mention to which strike you refer.
Q. I refer to the strike declared on December 13, 1935 in the Japanese cotton mills.
A. I knew of the strike only after I read the newspapers.
Q. Was the Strike Support Committee formed by you all.
A. No. At the meeting in celebration of the birthday of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the workers asked for support. A sum of some $400 was collected in subscriptions during the meeting.
Q. What is the difference between the People's Front and the National Salvation Joint Front?
A. We never used the expression: People's Front.
Q. Did you all secretly send Loo Tsing to form the Kiangsu National Salvation Association?
A. No.
Q. Have you any more to say?
A. I am very puzzled as to why the responsibility for the Sian Incident is foisted upon us. The Judge is requested to summon Chang Hsueh-liang to serve as a witness.

The lawyer defending Sung Chun-dz declared that no representatives from Sian attended the meetings of the All China National Salvation Association and that this will be seen from a perusal of the Intelligence Report for Averting of National Extinction (救亡情报) and also the minutes of these meetings.

Tsang Nai-chi's Statement

Tsang Nai-chi was next interrogated by the Judge as follows :-
Q. Did you know Loo Tsing?
A. He came to find me on the day before my arrest.

Q: What did you give him?
A: I gave him the manifesto and general principles of the National Salvation Association and the booklet.
Q. Was it you who gave him the mimeographed letter of Mau Shih-tung and the oppn letter addressed to the Kuomintang by the Communist Party?
A. No.
Q. Did Lo Ching join the National Salvation Association?
A. No. He would have been welcome if he had desired to join.
Q. Was it you who sent him out to undertake national salvation work?
A. The work of the National Salvation Association was all carried out at one's own initiative. Never was anyone sent out to undertake such work.
(For other replies of the accused to questions asked by the Court, see the statement of Sung Chun-dz.)

The following points were then raised by the lawyers acting in the defence of this accused:-

(1) The manifesto issued by the Third Plenary Session; the resolution passed by this Session in connection with the suppression of the Red menace; the statement issued by General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, after the conclusion of this Session; and the manifesto issued by the National Crisis Conference held in April of the 21st Year (1932) of the Chinese Republic; the Court was requested to investigate as to whether or not all this is inconsistent with the proposals of the National Salvation Association.

(2) The second conference of the Executive Members of the National Salvation Association was held at the home of Mr. Ma Siang-pah. The Court was requested to enquire from Mr. Ma of the resolutions of this meeting.

(3) The Court was also requested to find out from the National Government and Generals Sung Cheh-yuan, Han Fu-chu and Fu Tso-nyi as to whether or not the telegrams they received from the National Salvation Association were identical to that addressed to General Chang Hsueh-liang.

Wong Zao-dz's Statement

The following questions were then put to accused Wong Zao-dz:-

Q. There appeared in the manifesto of the National Salvation Association an expression advocating the establishment of a political power for resistance against Japan. Does not this expression mean the overthrow of the present Government?
A. What I have studied is politics. I, therefore, only understand that "Government" is different from "Political Powers". What we have proposed is the strengthening of the political power of the Government; we did not demand a reorganization of the Government.
Q. Then do you agree to the system wherein the political power is monopolized in the hands of one "Party"?
A. So far as I am concerned, I have no objections, as I am one who favours the Constitution.

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June 12, 1937. Morning Translation.

Li Kung-poh's Statement

The 4th accused brought forward for interrogation was Li Kung-poh. The questions put to him were generally the same as those to the previous accused. Briefly, his statement is as follows: "The All-China National Salvation Association was inaugurated at the end of May or thereabouts last year. At that time I was not in Shanghai, so I did not participate in the inauguration of the Association. The manifesto and the 'General Principles on Politics' issued by the Association were known to me only after the inauguration meeting of the Association. The object of the manifesto and the General Principles is to bring about the concentration of the united efforts of the people throughout the country for resistance against Japan under the guidance of the Central Government. The term 'Political Power' refers to the 'strength of the political administration of the Government.' So far as the National Salvation Association is concerned, it has no political ambition whatever. Its efforts were to work for the unification of all Parties and cliques with the Government. I am entirely ignorant of the circumstances of the Sian Incident. It is true that a telegram was sent to General Chang Hsueh-liang, but it advocated resistance against Japan. Moreover, telegrams were addressed to various military leaders of this country, requesting them to pledge their unanimous support in the defence of Suiyuan Province."

Here the lawyers acting in the defence of this accused pointed out that the circumstances of the strike of the workers of the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai were known to the authorities. The Court was requested to investigate as to whether or not this strike had had any affiliations with the National Salvation Association.

Tseu Tao-fun's Statement

The following questions were put to accused Tseu Tao-fun:-

Q. Did you take part in the inauguration meeting of the All-China National Salvation Association?

A. As I was then in Hongkong, I did not participate in the meeting. It was only after I had been notified after my return to Shanghai in July that I knew that I had been elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the Association.

Q. Do you agree with the contents of the manifesto issued by the Association?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. There appeared in the booklet expressions about "a meeting for aversion of national extinction". What does this mean?

A. It means to bring about the concentration of all the talents of the country to deal with Japan.

Q. What is the difference between "The People's Front" and "The National Salvation Front?"

A. The object of the "People's Front" is to oppose Fascism, while that of "The National Salvation Front" is not; it advocates united resistance against Japan, the recovery of the Four North-Eastern Provinces and the restoration of our sovereign rights in North China.

June 12, 1937. Morning Translation

Here the lawyers acting in the defence of this accused pointed out that the proposals and views of the accused could be obtained from all his writings. The Court was requested to investigate as to whether or not his proposals are irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the People.

Next interrogated was Sz Liang who made the following statement :-

"I was one of the Standing Committee members of the All-China National Salvation Association as well as of the Women's National Salvation Association. The motive in issuing a manifesto and drafting a set of general prinoiples on politics by the Association was to effect the concentration of the strength of the people throughout the country and to unite together all people, irrespective of sex or class. The proposal that all parties and cliques which are different in views should unite together was not aimed at seizing the political power of the National Government because we had absolutely no idea of re-organizing the Government. We do not mean that the Constitution set up by the Government is useless, because at this time when a national crisis confronts the country, the salvation of the nation is the most important task before our people; the question of the Constitution should be left over for consideration. Furthermore, the aim of our Association is to save the nation. We have never talked about the People's Front. The characters 'national salvation front' mean that all Chinese people should stand on the same front to save the nation."

Soo Chi-li who was then interrogated made the following statement :-

"The main object in proposing the unity of all parties and cliques is to effect resistance against Japan. All people who belong to the Chinese race should therefore unite together. As regards the question of the Constitution, we have only made comments upon it, and as a rule, people are allowed to make comments over their dissatisfaction. It does not necessarily follow that we have protested against the Constitution. We have never talked about communism because at this time when we have no time to lose in the task for the salvation of the nation, it is impossible for us to make a study of communism. The Sian Revolt came to our knowledge only at the time of our interrogation by the Procurator."

Finally, Loo Tsing was interrogated, and he made the following statement :-

"The formation of the Kiangsu National Salvation Association was on my own initiative, not on the instructions of Tsang Nai-chi. At this time when the fate of the nation is at stake, all Chinese people, if not traitors, should rise and unite together to take up the work of salvation of the nation and resistance against Japan."

The other accused such as Koo Liu-ching and Ning Zoong-kao stated that they had no connection with the Association.

June 12, 1937. 8 Morning Translation.

Sung Chun-dz was in fine spirits, while Tseu Tao-fun made the following remarks to certain persons before the hearing took place :-

"I will not obstruct the national salvation movement. I will not do anything against my conscience."

While being interrogated, Li Kung-poh combed his heard with a small comb and appeared very pleased with himself.

At this juncture, 7 p.m., the Court announced that Sung Chun-dz and the other accused would be returned to detention, Koo Liu-ching and Ning Zoong-kao would be bailed out on their original securities and the case would be further heard on the afternoon of June 12.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

SUPPRESSION OF TWO SETTLEMENT HOSPITALS DESIRED

In view of the fact that the Dah Chuen (大仁) Hospital, Canton Road, and the Chung Ih (中一) Hospital, corner of Chekiang and Canton Roads, are still operating under the management of non-registered doctors, the authorized doctors who established these hospitals having died some time ago, the Bureau of Public Health of the Shanghai City Government has withdrawn the licences issued to these hospitals and has requested the Public Health Department of the Shanghai Municipal Council to assist in the suppression of these establishments in the interests of the community.

U. S. DEPT. OF STATE
No. 893.00/11
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May 13, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Chao Pao and other local newspapers :-

SILK WEAVERS' STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVED

It is learned that the measures drawn up by the Bureau of Social Affairs for the arbitration of the demands of the silk weavers for better treatment have now been agreed to by the local Silk Weaving Factories' Owners' Association. The Association has, however, requested the local Party and Government authorities to mete out severe punishment upon the agitators of the strike and the leading elements who have caused damage to the factories during the strike. In view of this, the strike situation of the local silk weaving factories is gradually on its way to normalcy.

The Diamond (金剛鑽) :-

MR. PAN KUNG-CHAN ON NATIONAL SALVATION

In the course of an interview granted several days ago to the representatives of the National Salvation Association of Various Circles of Shanghai, Mr. Pan Kung-chan, Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs, expressed his views on national salvation and emancipation of the Chinese nation.

He emphasized how the Kuomintang Party had worked for the salvation of the nation and explained his friendly relations with Messrs. Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時) and Soo Chi-lee (沙千里) and Miss Sz Liang (史良). He stated that during 1919 he had worked together with these persons and that Messrs. Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nai-chi and others were then his superiors. He continued that the reason why their present activities for national salvation, though they are similar in objective, are criticized by the public, is because they are conducted in an improper manner. He further stated that as Shanghai is an important port wherein both foreign and Chinese nationals reside, whatever activities take place locally should be in accordance with the instructions of the National Government. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that all the local population would abide by the instructions of the Government.

Hwa Mei Chao Pao publishes the following poem written by one Ho Po-zung (何朴人):

"BROTHERS"

Brothers, are you going?
Stand erect and lift your hands;
March forward with firm steps.
It is your duty to maintain the territorial rights of this country
And to resist the enemy as well as to avenge our national humiliation!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/37
Date 1 1

April 30, 1937. 4 Morning Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

ATTEMPT ON LIFE OF GENERAL LIU TU-CHIEN AT NANYANG

According to a telephone message received from Kaifeng by the Ministry of War, General Liu Tu-chien (劉多荃), Commander of the 49th Route Army, was shot and wounded by an unknown person at Nanyang at about 6 a.m. April 28. During the melee, his wife was also wounded by a stray bullet, while the assailant was shot dead on the spot. Enquiries are at present being conducted into the cause of this attempted murder.

Owing to lack of properly equipped hospitals at Nanyang, it is understood that General Liu is proposing to come to Shanghai for medical treatment and has ordered an aeroplane from the Eurasia Aviation Corporation for this purpose.

According to information secured from local cirlces, General Liu was attacked and wounded at about 9 a.m. April 28 by a subordinate officer named Wang Chao-sui (王兆秀), Captain of the Special Affairs Squad, whilst he was inspecting his troops of the First Division. His wife was struck by a stray bullet when she attempted to rescue her husband.

General and Madame Liu arrived at the Lunghwa Aerodrome at 6.10 p.m. yesterday by an aeroplane of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation and were extended a welcome by General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner, and Mr. Tu Yueh-sung. The couple are at present undergoing operations at the Orthopedic Hospital, Route de Zikawei, at the hands of Dr. W.S. Niu.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

TRIAL OF SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS POSTPONED

According to information secured from local circles, the case against Sung Chun-dz (孫.紀.傳) and six others, who had been formally prosecuted by the Procuratorate of the Kiangsu High Court on a charge of endangering the security of the Republic of China, was first scheduled for hearing at Soochow to-day, but it is now learned that it will be postponed to some future date. It is also learned that this postponement was due to the fact that all the parties concerned are of the opinion that though the activities of these accused were improper, they did not, however, know that they were offences; moreover, many well known people have sent telegrams requesting the release of the prisoners. For this reason, the case will probably be dealt with on the basis of law but from a humanitarian point of view.

It is also learned that all the accused have engaged lawyers for defence and have submitted their pleas to the Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 25/4/37

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

ACCUSED IN NATIONAL SALVATION CASE ENGAGE LAWYERS

In connection with the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and others, the report published by local newspapers to the effect that the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow will hear the case on April 28 and 29 is untrue.

It is understood that Sung Chun-dz and the other accused have engaged lawyers Chang Yoh-tseng (沈兹九), Kiang Yung (江庸), Waung Yeu-Ling (汪有龄), Loh Hoong-yi (), Eugene Y.B. Kiang, Chen Ling-sai (陳凌喜), Zing Lien-kwei (), Chang Ts-niang (沈之瑞) and Chwang Hsiang () to attend the forthcoming hearing for their defence.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/37
Date 4/1

April 19, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers (Soochow letter) :-

CASE OF SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS TO BE HEARD ON APRIL 28 AND 29.

The Kiangsu High Court at Soochow will hear the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Soo Chi-lee (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), all of whom were arrested on November 23, 1936 in Shanghai, on April 28 and 29.

On the morning of April 27, General Li Lieh-chun, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, paid a visit of consolation to the accused at their detention houses.

Eastern Daily News (东方日报) :-

Reported Special Amnesty for the Seven Accused

It is reported that the National Government will grant the seven accused a special amnesty if they agree not to continue to impair the peace and order of the community in future. Although no confirmation can be obtained, it is believed that there is some truth in the report.

Eastern Daily News :-

"RECORD OF NATIONAL CRISIS"

The authorities of a certain nation recently published a report in the newspapers accusing the booklet entitled "Record of National Crisis" (国难录) published by the China Cultural Society (中国文艺协会) of having committed lese majesty to the Japanese Emperor. As a matter of fact, the China Cultural Society did not publish this booklet nor is there any person named Dong Tseng-hwa (董增华) working with the society.

According to our knowledge, the booklet "Record of National Crisis" was published in May last year and it was sold at 8 cents a copy. It contains only common childish songs.

Shanghai Pao (上海报) of April 18 :-

CHOW UNG-LAI IN SIAN, INACTIVE

The communist leader Chow Ung-lai (周恩来) has left the bandit district. It is reported that he now resides in Sian and will give up his red activities. His movements are not kept so secret as before.

The report released by the authorities of a certain nation that Chow Ung-lai will come to Shanghai to interview certain high Government officials is untrue.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. (SPECIAL BRANCH)
No. D 412
Date 1/4/37

Ambassador who has returned from the conference is now conferring with Foreign Minister Wang Chung Hui on the subject of Soviet economic activities in North China. Soviet Russia has changed her policy towards China since the Sian incident and is attempting to make closer economic connection with China in order to strengthen China's front against Japan. It is noteworthy that Lung Wen Yi, one of General Chiang Kai Shek's right hand men, is attending the conference between Foreign Minister Wang Chung Hui and Soviet Ambassador and Mongolian affairs are reported to have been discussed. China is attempting to drive away Japanese influence from the North by co-operating with Soviet Russia and this will bring unhappy results.

Japan is now endeavouring to improve her relations with China by securing economic co-operation in North China. It is difficult to say what will happen if China supports Soviet Russia's economic activities in the North. Japan's policy towards North China is to maintain peace in Manchukuo and the North by suppressing communist activities there and she has proposed to China to co-operate in this respect. For this reason, China's support of Soviet Russia's economic activities in the North will turn the north into a political arena thereby involving her in trouble.

The Nanking Government's present policy of playing one Power against the other does not agree with the pan-Asiatic policy of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen and it has already been proved that China has secured no benefit from it.

It is of no use for us to discuss the rights or wrongs of Japan's policy towards North China as it will not be changed as a result of re-organization of cabinet or re-appointment of ministers. We maintain again that Japan's policy towards North China will never be changed by the petty activities of any Power in the North.

MAINICHI

THE CHARGE AGAINST THE POPULAR FRONT LEADERS

The Mainichi publishes the following leading article:-

On April 3 the seven arrested leaders of the Popular Front movement were committed for trial by the High Court. On April 7 all Chinese newspapers published the full text of the charge framed against the seven prisoners and the reasons for it. One of the reasons given for the charge was that the prisoners had stated that the Government's anti-communist policy was wrong, but all Chinese publications now openly denounce the policy. Indeed the chief of the National Government Military Affairs Commission has ceased anti-communist military operations and is conducting negotiations with the communist bandits. In the letter of indictment it was pointed

No. 2

out that the prisoners are connected with the communists becaus Mou Cheh-tung, communist leader, sent a letter to them supporting their opinions, but General Chiang Kai Shek also conducted negotiations at Sian and Fenghua with Chow Ung-lai, a representative of the communists. According to information received recently, Chow Ung-lai was at Hangchow when the Government officials held a conference there. If persons connected with communists are to be punished, then General Chiang Kai Shek should himself be punished.

In November, 1936 the prisoners were arrested in accordance with the policy adopted by the Government. General Chiang Kai Shek issued instructions to suppress popular front movements and proceeded to Sian after instructing troops engaged in anti-communist operations in the North-West to destroy the communists within three months. After being freed from Sian, General Chiang Kai Shek became a national hero who was attempting to maintain internal peace and to oppose the foreign enemy by utilizing the communist party. General Chiang Kai Shek then abolished the field headquarters of the anti-communist campaign and asked a pardon for Chang Hsueh-liang who is known to advocate co-operation with communists. Generals Yu Hsueh-chung and Yang Hu Chen who were equally responsible for the Sian incident were not punished but came to Nanking and Shanghai to attend government conferences. There is no reason whatever for punishing the leaders of the popular front movement.

The idea of committing the leaders of the popular front movement for trial, is, it is believed, to release them.

The Ta Kung Pao has published a leading article regarding the indictment of Sung Chun-dz and other prisoners and advocating that the accused should be freed for the reason that the political situation in China has greatly changed and the law governing the punishment of persons who commit acts with intent to injure the Republic of China doe not fit the present situation.

The formal prosecution was simply framed against the prisoners so that they could be released without causing suspicion that they were released as a result of the settlement of the Sian incident. Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's case was settled in a similar manner.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. Branch
No. D 1255/37

April 6, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE OF SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS

The High Court at Soochow has filed a charge against Sung Chun-dz (宋均儒), Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃基), Li Kung-poh (李公朴), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Sz Liang (史良), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and seven others for intending to injure the Republic of China. The families of the first seven persons have arranged to retain lawyers for their defence when the case comes up for hearing.

Our reporter made enquiries from various sources on April 5 and learned that the families of Sung Chun-dz and others have already invited Mr. Chang Tse-niang (張志讓) and other lawyers to defend them.

In view of the importance of the case, the families of the accused will request lawyer Chang Tse-niang and another lawyer named Li (李) to proceed to Soochow in a few days to interview the accused, after which the lawyers will discuss the drafting of their defence.

Ta Kung Pao (Editorial) :-

Sung Chun-dz and six others have been charged for injuring the Republic of China.

The national crisis reached its climax last year and the people were excited. As the Government could not make public all the steps taken in dealing with the situation, many people were dissatisfied. Following the victory in Suiyuan and the Sian Incident, the attitude of the Government became known among the people who then began to trust the work of consolidation of the Government instead of suspecting it as before.

Prior to the latter part of last year, the youths in the country usually welcomed anti-Government and anti-Kuomintang comments. However, they have now changed their attitude by favouring a strong unification of the country. Members of the so-called National Salvation Federation favoured quick action to deal with external affairs and really their policy was erroneous in many ways. As a matter of fact, their background was formed by the radical ideas of the people. Although we cannot surmise what changes have taken place in people's minds during the past six months, yet at least the minds of those who were formerly in sympathy with the National Salvation Federation have undergone certain changes through the Suiyuan fighting and the Sian Incident.

We are of the opinion that if the authorities insist on charges against them for their past action, it might cause uneasiness among the people, especially at the present time when the Government is working for the consolidation of the minds of the people. We hope that the Judges concerned will pay attention to this point.

April 5, 1937. Morning Translation...

No. D 2108/17
Date 6/1

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS CHARGED WITH ENDANGERING THE INTERNAL SECURITY OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

In November 1936, Sung Chun-dz (宋俊孜), Tsang Nai-chi (曾乃基), Li Kung-poh, (李公朴), Tseu Tao-fun (邹韬奋), Sz Liang (史良), Wong Zao-dz (王造时) and Soo Chi-li (沙千里) were arrested in Shanghai and were later removed to Soochow for investigation. Four months have now elapsed and according to law, the period of investigation cannot be extended. On the evening of April 3, the Soochow High Court filed a formal charge against them.

On April 3, members of the families of the seven accused all went to Soochow to secure information. They returned from Soochow on April 4 in disappointment for the seven persons together with seven other persons named Dao Ying-ts (陶行知), Loo Tsing (沙千里), Koo Lieu-shing (顾留馨), Zung Zoong-kao (钟钟高), Chang Zoong-me (张钟美), Chen Dao-hung (陈道弘) and Chen Tso (陈左) are being charged with offences against the internal security of the State.

It is said that the reason the Soochow High Court has charged the latter seven persons is as follows:-

Dao Ying-ts is an educationalist and he has never been summoned by the High Court at Soochow in connection with the case. He is now teaching in America. An order for his arrest has been issued.

Loo Tsing, who was formerly a secretary with the Tseng-Tai Railway Administration, was arrested one year ago. He is still being detained at Soochow.

Koo Lieu-shing, Zung Zoong-kao, Chang Zoong-me, Chen Dao-hung and Chen Tso are members of the National Salvation Federation of Various Public Bodies in Shanghai. In January, they, in company with 16 others, proceeded to Soochow and requested the High Court to release Sung Chun-dz and six others. In February they received summonses instructing them to appear at the Court. Koo and Zung appeared at the Court on February 3 and were detained until the 10th when they were bailed out.

The names of the latter seven persons are also included in the charge filed by the Soochow High Court. Furthermore, the Court has issued orders for their arrest.

The charge is very lengthy and contains the following points: "The accused, with intent to injure the Republic of China, have formed organizations which propagate doctrines against the Three Principles of the People. In accordance with Article 11 and 28 of the Criminal Code, they have committed crimes mentioned in Article 6 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons Who Commit Acts with Intent to Injure the Republic of China. In addition to issuing orders for the arrest of Dao Ying-ts, Chang Zoong-me, Chen Dao-hung and Chen Tso whose whereabouts are not known, this Court is now charging all of them under Articles 230 and 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure".

Article 6 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons Who Commit Acts with Intent to Injure the Republic of China states: "Whoever with intent to injure the Republic of China organizes associations, holds meetings, or propagates a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the People shall be punished with imprisonment for not less than five years, and not more than fifteen years". The families of the accused are prepared to retain three lawyers each for the defence. The Soochow Bar Association has appointed five lawyers to defend the accused.

It is learned that the Soochow High Court will hear the case sometime this week.

No. D 7108/17.

March 17, 1937.

Inquries made regarding the antecedents of the prisoner revealed that he was the same person who has been visiting a number of Japanese homes begging for money or obtaining it by means of false pretences. It has also been ascertained that the prisoner is of mixed Japanese and Chinese blood.

NICHI-NICHI

SEVEN LEADERS OF NATIONAL SALVATION MOVEMENT TO BE FREED SHORTLY

On November 23, 1936 seven leaders of the National Salvation Movement were arrested and they are still being detained by the Procurator's office of the Kiangsu High Court, pending a decision as to whether they are to be prosecuted or released. The period of 4 months detention is now at an end and according to reliable information, the Court will free them on the ground that there is no reason to charge them with reactionary activities.

Sun Chun Tze, one of the seven prisoners, will, on his release, proceed to a foreign country by order of the Nanking Government. This goes to show that the government is willing to give in to the popular front.

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 15/3/37

March 15, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Holmes published the following report on March 14:-

THE ARREST OF SEVEN POPULAR FRONT LEADERS

In connection with the case against the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association of the Various Circles of Shanghai, it is learned that, the investigations conducted by Procurator Oong of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow having been completed, a formal prosecution will be brought against these persons as soon as the draft prosecution has been approved by the Chief Procurator of the Court.

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

March 15, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

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In connection with the case against the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association of the Various Circles of Shanghai, it is learned that, the investigations conducted by Procurator Oong of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow having been completed, a formal prosecution will be brought against these persons as soon as the draft prosecution has been approved by the Chief Procurator of the Court.

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D. 7108/17

March 8, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao :-

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒), Chang Nai Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Poh (李公朴), Wong Chao Sz (王造时), Soo Chi Li (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Miss Sze Liang (史良) have been held at the Detention House of the Kiangsu High Court for over three months. The period of legal investigation has now been passed.

The other day, the prisoners were allowed to receive their families. It is reported that their case will be concluded in the near future.

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 8/1/37

March 8, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao:-

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

Sung CHUN Sz (沈鈞儒), Chang Nai Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Poh (李公樸), Wong Chao Sz (王造時), Soo Chi Li (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Miss Sze Liang (史良) Have been held at the Detention House of the Kiangsu High Court for over three months. The period of legal investigation has now been passed.

The other day, the prisoners were allowed to receive their families. It is reported that their case will be concluded in the near future.

March 11, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

No. D 2108/17

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

GENERAL CHANG CHUN ON SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

General Chang Chun, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, now Secretary-General of the Central Political Council and Chairman of the Diplomatic Affairs Committee, came to Shanghai the other day to undergo treatment to his nose.

When interviewed yesterday at his residence by a reporter of this paper, General Chang Chun made the following statement :- "I accepted the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs last year on condition that I served for six months only. As regards negotiations for the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations, the attitude of the Chinese Government has already been made quite clear to Japan in the course of my conferences with Mr. Kawagoe, the Japanese Ambassador, last year. For this reason, there will be no necessity to solve the Sino-Japanese disputes separately or partially. The recent speech delivered by the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs represented what I would have liked to say. A solution of all outstanding Sino-Japanese disputes will depend upon Japan's sincerity."

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

ANNIVERSARY OF FALL OF SHANGHAI TO NATIONALIST ARMY

In commemoration of the anniversary of the arrival of the Nationalist Army in Shanghai, which falls on March 21, General Wu Teh Chen, Mayor of Shanghai, will hold a meeting with representatives of local Government organs, public bodies, etc. on the 9th Floor of the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Building, Boulevard de Montigny, French Concession, at 3 p.m. Sunday, March 13 to discuss ways and means to celebrate the anniversary.

Hwa Tung Ya Pao dated March 10 and other local newspapers :-

DEATH ANNIVERSARY OF DR. SUN YAT SEN

March 12 being the anniversary of the death of the late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the local Tangpu yesterday issued a notification stating that it will hold a meeting of representatives of public bodies, schools, etc. at 10 a.m. March 12 at the People's Educational Institute, Wen Miao Road, City, to commemorate the occasion.

The national flag will be hoisted at half mast on that day, while amusement resorts will suspend business for one day.

Hwa Tung Ya Pao dated March 10 :-

THE CASE OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

It is learned that the investigations conducted by the Soochow High Court into the case against Mr. Sung Chun Sz and others have been completed, and that they will all soon be released. The Shanghai Bar Association is still retaining Mr. Sung Chun Sz and others as members of the Executive Committee of the Association.

March 4, 1937.

No. D 7108/2

MAINICHI

ARRESTED LEADERS OF ANTI-JAPANESE FRONT TO BE RELEASED

The seven leaders of the Various Circles National Salvation Association under arrest are still being detained by the Soochow High Court. Four of the prisoners are lawyers. Soon after their arrest the Ministry of Justice issued instructions to the Kiangsu High Court, the Shanghai District Court and the Chinese Bar Association to suspend the four lawyers.

Several leftist members of the Kuomintang submitted a proposal to the Third Plenary Session suggesting the release of the prisoners. It is said that the Session has decided to release the prisoners on the ground of lack of evidence.

JAPANESE ROBBER ARRESTED

At 4.40 p.m. yesterday Detective Mizoguchi of the S.M.P. arrested on North Szechuen Road a Japanese named Horita, age 31, on information given by Detective Kosonoi of the Japanese Consular Police that the Japanese was wanted for robbery. The prisoner has had a previous conviction.

The man Horita arrived in Shanghai on January 9, 1937 after his release from the Nagasaki Goal. On January 28 he stole $55 and Yen 3 from the Restaurant Hitomatsu, No. 15, Lane 465 North Szechuen Road; on February 17 he stole a sewing machine valued at $250 from No. 8 Hang Fong Li, Scott Road; on February 22 he took away a radio receiver, an eye-glass and a finger ring valued at $200 from No. 69 Haskell Road; on March 2 he entered Dr. Yoshida's home in the Foo Ming Hospital and demanded $5 under threat of injuring a servant with a dagger.

THE RESIGNATION OF DEPUTY COMMISSIONER TAJIMA

At 4 p.m. yesterday the Committee appointed by the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions to persuade Deputy Commissioner Tajima to withdraw his resignation called on Mr. Tajima at the Banzai Kwan Hotel and after handing him the resolution passed by the Association regretting his resignation they requested him to reconsider his decision.

In reply, Deputy Commissioner Tajima informed the Committee that he was determined to resign because of his health and family affairs.

It is not likely that the persuasion movement will prove successful in view of Mr. Tajima's firm decision.

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S. M. POLICE.
No. D 2108
Date 4/3/37

March 4, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Tung Ya Pao dated March 3 and other local newspapers :-

DR. YING TSE LING CONVICTED AND SENTENCED

Recently Dr. Ying Tse Ling, native of Funing (阜寧), Chairman of the Ricsha Owners' Association, was charged by Chao Kwan Pao (趙冠保) in the Shanghai First Special District Court with counterfeiting certain documents. Later Dr. Ying Tse Ling filed a counter-charge against Chao Kwan Pao for malicious accusation.

The case against Dr. Ying Tse Ling was again heard by Judge Feng (馮) on the morning of March 3 when Dr. Ying Tse Ling was sentenced to five months' imprisonment with suspension for two years.

Hwa Tung Ya Pao dated March 3 and other local newspapers :-

PAYMENT OF INCOME TAX BY FOREIGNERS

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is at present negotiating with the various foreign Consulates over the question of payment of income tax by foreign residents in China.

It is learned that during the past few days many local foreigners have voluntarily called at the Shanghai Office of the Income Tax Collection Bureau and offered to pay the income tax. Most of these foreigners are Russians, with a few British and Americans who work in missionary concerns.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated March 3 and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF THE SEVEN LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

Sung Chung Sz (沈鈞儒), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Miss Sze Liang (史良), four of the seven persons arrested and later handed over to the High Court at Soochow for detention by the local Police Bureau, are lawyers. After their arrest, the Kiangsu High Court, the Shanghai District Court and the Shanghai Bar Association were instructed by the Ministry of Justice to suspend them from practising as lawyers.

Recently the Shanghai Bar Association held a meeting at which the question of the qualification of the four lawyers to serve as members of the Executive Committee of the Association was brought up for consideration.

After a heated discussion, it was resolved that they be retained as members of the Executive Committee on the ground that they have not been convicted of any criminal offence but have only been temporarily suspended.

S. M. POLICE
S. M. REGISTRY.
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Date 1 1

4

March 1, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

At 3 p.m. yesterday the Kwangtung Fellow Provincials' Association held a meeting which was attended by several tens of representatives from public bodies. Mr. Li Ta Chao (李大釗) presided.

Mr. Lu Chwang made the following report:-

"On October 3 last year, the Hongkong Government detailed police officers to force the residents in the city to remove from their houses before December 31. The officers said that if the residents did not remove, fire would be set to their houses. On December 29 the Hongkong Government sent two policemen and five coolies to the city to demolish house No.25, whereupon the residents concerned sent a long-distance telephone report to Mr. Tiao Tsoh Chi (刁作謙), special delegate of the Foreign Office of the Chinese Government, and asked him to put a stop to the action of the Hongkong Government. Mr. Tiao sent a telegraphic report to the Foreign Ministry at Nanking and was informed by the Foreign Minister that the Chinese Government would lodge a protest with the British Ambassador to China and that Mr. Tiao could open negotiations with the Hongkong Government. On January 4 Mr. Tiao made an investigation into the demolished house at Kowloon and collected evidence. I have been appointed by the residents at Kowloon to submit an appeal to the National Government to preserve China's sovereign rights and I hope that public bodies in Shanghai will give their support to this appeal."

It is reported that Mr. Lu Chwang will leave for Nanking to submit an appeal to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for negotiations with the British authorities. The Kwangtung Fellow Provincials' Association has decided to submit a petition to the Ministry requesting it to open negotiations.

Crystal (晶報) publishes the following report:

THE ARREST OF THE SIX POPULAR FRONT LEADERS

P710 8/17

In connection with the arrest of six leaders of the Popular Front in Shanghai, General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is said to have informed newspapermen that consideration will be shown them if anybody is prepared to offer security for their release and if the arrested persons will repent and work for the salvation of the nation on the basis of the policy of the Government.

It is reported that two members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang are working in behalf of the arrested persons and it is probable that they may be released on bail.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 1 3 37

March 1, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Crystal (晶报) publishes the following report:-

THE ARREST OF THE SIX POPULAR FRONT LEADERS

In connection with the arrest of six leaders of the Popular Front in Shanghai, General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is said to have informed newspapermen that consideration will be shown them if anybody is prepared to offer security for their release and if the arrested persons will repent and work for the salvation of the nation on the basis of the policy of the Government.

It is reported that two members of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang are working in behalfi of the arrested persons and it is probable that they may be released on bail.

7108/17
19.1.27

January 19, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers publish the following correspondence from Soochow :-

THE CASE AGAINST MR. SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

In connection with the case against Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈怡孫), etc., it is learned that as both Mr. Sung Chun Sz and Miss Sze Liang (史良) are lawyers, the Kiangsu High Court has instructed the Chinese Bar Associations at Soochow and Shanghai to prohibit them from practising law in these two districts.

According to the regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Justice, the Procuratorate of the Kiangsu High Court has also notified the Procuratorate of the Shanghai District Court to instruct the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association not to allow the two other lawyers Soo Chi Lee (沙千里) and Jong Zau Shih (王造時) to practise in Shanghai.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Chengchow Telegram) :-

THE JAPANESE SPECIAL ORGAN AT CHENGCHOW

New documentary evidence has been unearthed in connection with the case against the Japanese Special Affairs Organ in Chengchow. It is learned that this organization is actually the chief communication centre for Honan, Shensi and Kansu Provinces. Separate organs are in existence in Honan to undertake secret work there.

On January 18, the Japanese Army stationed in North China held a military conference in Tientsin at which Shiga (one of the three Japanese ronins who were arrested by the Chengchow authorities and later handed over to the Japanese Consulate at Chengchow) was present to make a report on the Chengchow Case.

It is learned that on January 18 the Office of the Special Delegate at Chengchow forwarded copies of this evidence to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Hwa Tung Yen Pao dated January 18 published the following poem written by one "Pei" (培) :-

"A WARNING"

Fellow-countrymen! Have you forgotten
That in autumn of 1931
The frontier borders of our North-east
Were suddenly invaded by the cruel enemy?
In addition to the loss of several hundreds of thousands of miles of territory,
Our 30,000,000 fellow-countrymen have thus been made slaves.
The ambitious desires of the enemy can never be satisfied.
After the seizure of our North-east,
They are now contemplating the occupation of North China.

No. D 7108/17
Date 5/12/37

February 5, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Shanghai Public Daily News (新聞報) publishes the following brief comment :-

THE POLICE AND HAWKERS

It is proper that those hawkers who, in peddling their wares, create obstruction to traffic or who pay no heed to sanitation should be suppressed. But on reflection, one sees that these hawkers are being compelled to do such a low class of business because they have no other means to earn a living.

One regrettable fact is that the authorities of the Foreign Settlements have no fixed measures by which to handle these hawkers. They arrest the hawkers but release them soon afterwards when the hawkers have paid a fine. Furthermore, there are certain Police officers who regard hawkers as "meat and fish" and squeeze and extortion have become common.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association is taking up the case of the hawkers. We hope that the Settlement authorities will not be too harsh towards hawkers at this time of trade depression and will instruct Police officers not to take advantage of their authority to oppress hawkers.

Shanghai Public Daily News :-

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒), Chang Nai Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Pu (李公朴), Wong Chao Sz (王造時), Soo Chi Li (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Miss Sze Liang (史良) are being held by the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow for investigation.

On January 25, Jen Chung Kao (任仲高), the principal of a primary school, Koo Lieu Shing (顧留馨), a merchant, and some 20 others, acting as representatives of the National Salvation Associations of various public bodies, visited the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow and requested that Sung Chun Sz and the six others be released. On the advice of a Court officer, the callers withdrew.

On January 30, the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in Shanghai issued summonses against Jen Chung Kao and Koo Lieu Shing, citing them to appear at the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow at 2 p.m. February 3 as witnesses.

Accordingly, Jen and Koo appeared at the Soochow High Court at 2 p.m. February 3. The Procurator interrogated them up to 6 p.m. and ordered that Jen and Koo furnish shop security for their appearance at any time required by the Court.

The two men are being detained for they cannot find the necessary security. Their families are making arrangements to find the security.

No. D 7108/17
Date 4/1 - 37

February 4, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao (Soochow telegram):-

THE ARREST OF SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE POPULAR FRONT

Two months have now elapsed since Sung Chu Sz (沈鈞儒), Chang Nai Chi (章乃器) and five others were escorted to Soochow for investigation. As the case is very complicated, a formal charge against them has not yet been filed.

On February 3, the Procurator of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow handed down a ruling that the period of detention of Sung Chun Sz and the six others be extended for two more months.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. 2. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 2. 1 2. 37

February 2, 1937. 3. Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Evening News dated February 1 :-

THE ARREST OF THE SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE POPULAR FRONT

After Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒), Chang Nai Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wong Chag Shih (王造時), Sc Chi Li (沙千里) and Miss Sze Liang (史良), members of the Chinese Popular Front, were transferred to Soochow, the National Government adopted a lenient attitude towards them. It is believed that conditions are now favourable for these seven persons.

On January 12 the China Various Circles National Salvation Federation submitted a long petition to General Chiang Kai Shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, explaining the position of the seven prisoners.

The Federation has also issued a manifesto.

On January 20 more than twenty representatives were sent by the Federation to submit a petition to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow. They were received by the Procurator and allowed to hand the prisoners a written note of consolation. They left Soochow on the next day. They had intended to proceeded to Nanking to appeal to the National Government, but the plan was abandoned owing to the pressure of time.

On their return the representatives were summoned by the local authorities and questioned regarding their views. The representatives gave prompt replies and were allowed to go after the interrogation. A small section of the representatives were at first alarmed and thought they would be arrested.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. A. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 23-1-37

January 23, 1937.

MAILING

STUDENTS' NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION ACTIVE TO PROMOTE ANTI-JAPANESE POPULAR FRONT

Large numbers of Chinese youths in Shanghai are now greatly interested in the National Unification and Salvation Movement, while the members of the Shanghai Various Circles' National Salvation Association, several leaders of which were arrested, are reported to be planning to promote an anti-Japanese popular front movement by effecting the release of their arrested leaders and showing opposition to Wang Ching Wei.

At 2.30 p.m. January 22 about 140 communist male and female students of the Great China, Chinan and Kwang Hwa Universities held a meeting in a dormitory of Futan University. It is believed that they discussed ways and means to effect the release of the arrested leaders of the National Salvation Movement and to oppose Wang Ching Wei. The recent activities of red students, labourers and women's organizations since the outbreak of the Sian incident are very noticeable.

LABOURERS PLAN GENERAL STRIKE DURING CHINESE NEW YEAR

Following the failure of strikes among Japanese cotton mills, seven leaders of the anti-Japanese Popular Front movement were arrested. The workers are, however, still continuing their activities in planning to bring about a general strike. The recent labour troubles at Chinese and British factories are reported to have been instigated by "red" elements. Members of the Workers' Welfare Association are attempting to secure the control of power among workers at various factories and mills, whilst there is another party known as the Patriotic Anti-Japanese Association which acts as a strong strike agitation element among labourers. "Red" elements are trying to bring about a general strike during the Chinese New Year, but the Workers' Welfare Association is trying to obstruct their activities in order to secure the favour of workers for the purpose of declaring strikes according to its own plans. The authorities concerned are paying close attention to the above mentioned matters.

3108/17

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January 22, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Evening News dated January 21 :-

THE CASE AGAINST MISS SZE LIANG, MR. SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

Miss Sze Liang (史良), the female lawyer who was arrested with Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒) and five others on charges of offences against the State, was interrogated by Procurator Oong (翁) of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow on the afternoon of January 19. She was confronted with another prisoner named Loo Tsing (羅青) who was previously arrested in connection with the same case. During the interrogation, Loo Tsing requested that he be given similar treatment as Mr. Sung and the others. His request was not entertained.

On the afternoon of January 20, twenty-one representatives of students in Shanghai called at the Kiangsu High Court to request permission to see Mr. Sung Chun Sz and the others. On being told by a procurator that an order had been given not to allow any person to interview these prisoners, the representatives submitted a written petition asking for the release of Mr. Sung and the others.

The students' representatives later went to the Branch Detention House of the Kiangsu High Court where Mr. Sung and his companions were being held, and were again told that these prisoners could not be interviewed. They were, however, informed by Mr. Chiang (蔣), the officer in charge of the Detention House, that Mr. Sung and the others were in good health and that the food which they had brought with them would be given to the prisoners by the Detention House officer.

The representatives then made an attempt to interview Miss Sze Liang at the Female Detention House, but again met with failure, whereupon they returned to Shanghai.

Sun Kuo Wan Pao (生活晚報), an evening paper, of Jan. 21 :-

Sometime ago, Mr. Sung Chun Sz and six others were arrested on suspicion of being connected with certain affairs. They are being held in the Detention House of the Third Gaol of the Soochow High Court. Enquiries are being made by both the Soochow High Court and the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court and it is hard to surmise how the case will be concluded.

According to law, whenever a lawyer is involved in a criminal case, he or she should be suspended from his or her duties as a lawyer during the period of investigations or trial of the case, irrespective of whether he or she be found guilty or not. Of the seven arrested persons, Messrs Sung Chun Sz, Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Wong Shao Sz (王造時) and Miss Sze Liang are all lawyers. After they were handed over from Shanghai to the Soochow High Court, the latter immediately sent a petition to the Ministry of Justice requesting that the Chinese Bar Association of Shanghai be instructed through the Shanghai District Court to suspend them from their duties. The Shanghai Bar Association has, therefore,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. R. SECTION.
No. D
Date 1 1

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January 22, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

issued a notice suspending Messrs Soo Chi Lien and Wong Shao Sz and Miss Sze Liang, but Mr. Sung Chun Sz was not mentioned. The public may therefore think that special treatment is being accorded Mr. Sung. In reality, however, Mr. Sung is also suspended in the same way as the others.

Mr. Sung Chun Sz was a responsible official in the functions of the Shanghai Bar Association and he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Association since its reorganization. It was he who directed the affairs of the Association. He was so closely connected with the Bar Association that its members made efforts to effect his release after his arrest. When the order from the Ministry of Justice came to the Bar Association instructing that the four lawyers in question be suspended, the Association published a notice in the newspapers suspending three only, excluding Mr.Sung for the sake of his reputation.

A7108/17.

The Bar Association is obviously favouring Mr. Sung.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2-8/12

January 22, 1937. 3. Afternoon Translation.

Shen Pao Evening News dated January 21 :-

LEGAL CASE AGAINST MISS SZE LIANG, MR. SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

Miss Sze Liang (史良), the female lawyer who was arrested with Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒) and five others on charges of offences against the State, was interrogated by Procurator Oong (翁) of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow on the afternoon of January 19. She was confronted with another prisoner named Loo Tsing (羅青) who was previously arrested in connection with the same case. During the interrogation, Loo Tsing requested that he be given similar treatment as Mr. Sung and the others. His request was not entertained.

On the afternoon of January 20, twenty-one representatives of students in Shanghai called at the Kiangsu High Court to request permission to see Mr. Sung Chun Sz and the others. On being told by a procurator that an order had been given not to allow any person to interview these prisoners, the representatives submitted a written petition asking for the release of Mr. Sung and the others.

The students' representatives later went to the Branch Detention House of the Kiangsu High Court where Mr. Sung and his companions were being held, and were again told that these prisoners could not be interviewed. They were, however, informed by Mr. Chiang (蔣), the officer in charge of the Detention House, that Mr. Sung and the others were in good health and that the food which they had brought with them would be given to the prisoners by the Detention House officer.

The representatives then made an attempt to interview Miss Sze Liang at the Female Detention House, but again met with failure, whereupon they returned to Shanghai.

Sun Hua Wan Pao (生活晚報), an evening paper, of Jan. 21 :-

Some time ago, Mr. Sung Chun Sz and six others were arrested on suspicion of being connected with certain affairs. They are being held in the Detention House of the Third Gaol of the Soochow High Court. Enquiries are being made by both the Soochow High Court and the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court and it is hard to surmise how the case will be concluded.

According to law, whenever a lawyer is involved in a criminal case, he or she should be suspended from his or her duties as a lawyer during the period of investigations or trial of the case, irrespective of whether he or she be found guilty or not. Of the seven arrested persons, Messrs Sung Chun Sz, Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Wong Shao Sz (王造時) and Miss Sze Liang are all lawyers. After they were handed over from Shanghai to the Soochow High Court, the latter immediately sent a petition to the Ministry of Justice requesting that the Chinese Bar Association of Shanghai be instructed through the Shanghai District Court to suspend them from their duties. The Shanghai Bar Association has, therefore,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. SECTION.
No. D
Date / /

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January 24, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

issued a notice suspending Messrs Soo Chi Lien and Wong Shao Sz and Miss Sze Liang, but Mr. Sung Chun Sz was not mentioned. The public may therefore think that special treatment is being accorded Mr. Sung. In reality, however, Mr. Sung is also suspended in the same way as the others.

Mr. Sung Chun Sz was a responsible official in the functions of the Shanghai Bar Association and he has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Association since its reorganization. It was he who directed the affairs of the Association. He was so closely connected with the Bar Association that its members made efforts to effect his release after his arrest. When the order from the Ministry of Justice came to the Bar Association instructing that the four lawyers in question be suspended, the Association published a notice in the newspapers suspending three only, excluding Mr.Sung for the sake of his reputation.

The Bar Association is obviously favouring Mr. Sung.

7108/17.

January 19, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers publish the following correspondence from Soochow:-

THE CASE AGAINST MR. SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

In connection with the case against Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈体倣), etc., it is learned that as both Mr. Sung Chun Sz and Miss Sze Liang (史良) are lawyers, the Kiangsu High Court has instructed the Chinese Bar Associations at Soochow and Shanghai to prohibit them from practising law in these two districts.

According to the regulations drawn up by the Ministry of Justice, the Procuratorate of the Kiangsu High Court has also notified the Procuratorate of the Shanghai District Court to instruct the Shanghai Chinese Bar Association not to allow the two other lawyers Soo Chi Lee (沙千里) and Wong Zau Shih (王造時) to practise in Shanghai.

7108/47 II

January 15, 1937. Afternoon Translation. 15/37

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

At a meeting held by the Executive Committee of the Shanghai Bar Association at its office , No.30 Rue Cornille, French Concession, at 7 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were discussed and passed:-

1) Mr. Sung Chun Sz (宋鈞德) has been unable to attend the Association to carry out his duties as a member of the Standing Committee.
   Resolved: that Mr. Chang Kiu Sung (張鳩聲), a committeeman of the Association, be appointed to take over his duties for the time being.
2) That meetings of the Association in future be temporarily held at the hall of the Standing Committee because Mr. Sung Chun Sz is not in a position to act as Chairman of the Association owing to certain circumstances.

Ta Kung Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking:-

THE LAW OF CONNIVANCE IN ADULTERY

The Judicial Yuan has given the following explanation of the text of Article 245, Section 2, of the Chinese Criminal Code :-

No private complaint can be made when the spouse has connived at the other party's adultery with another person, and such right of private complaint can not be exercised should the spouse later repent. Connivance means the act of the spouse in allowing the other party to commit the offence, the consent of the spouse to the adultery with the third party not being in question.

"Crystal"(易報) published the following article on January 14 :-

CONDITIONS IN KANSU PROVINCE

The following is an authentic report received by the Kansu Fellow Provincials Association in Nanking regarding conditions in Kansu showing that the situation is not so serious as reported in the newspapers:-

During the past twelve months, General Ma Bao Tsing(馬步青), the Defence Commissioner of Liangchow (涼州), Kansu, and his men, about 5,000 in number, have had 12 encounters with the Red bandits under Tsu Teh and Mao Tse Tung. Owing to a shortage of munitions, General Ma is now holding out in Liangchow which is surrounded by Communist influence. It is reported that the bandits are about 30,000 strong.

On November 27, the Leftist elements in Shensi and Kansu held a meeting at Ma Yien Tsung Village (馬營鎮), about 160 li to the south-east of Lanchow. In addition to Tsu Teh, Mao Tse Tung and other notorious Red bandit leaders, about ten Russian advisors were present.

7108/17

January 15, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

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1. Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈钧儒) has been unable to attend the Association to carry out his duties as a member of the Standing Committee.
   Resolved: That Mr. Chang Kiu Sung (张鲍声), a committeeman of the Association, be appointed to take over his duties for the time being.

2. That meetings of the Association in future be temporarily held at the call of the Standing Committee becuase Mr. Sung Shun Sz is not in a position to act as Chairman of the Association owing to certain circumstances.

No. D 7108/17
Date

"MAINICHI"
10-1-37 (PM)

NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION CHANGES NAME INTO "ASSOCIATION TO AVERT NATIONAL RUIN"

Since the arrest of several leaders of the National Salvation Association, activities of the various national salvation associations have been closely watched by the Chinese authorities. As a result, the anti-Japanese popular front has become inactive. During the detention of General Chiang Kai Shek at Sian, the members of the national salvation associations attempted to effect the release of their arrested leaders. After General Chiang Kai Shek was liberated, these members organized an association of cultural circles to avert national ruin, a women's association to avert national ruin and a workers association to avert national ruin. All these associations are nothing but national salvation associations with a different name; their object is anti-Japanese. These new associations will publish monthly magazines to propagate anti-Japanese activities.

4

No. 7108/17.
Date 14. 1. 37.

January 14, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND OTHERS

A certain newspaper of Peiping recently published a report to the effect that members of Sung Chun Sz's (宋春似) family in Peiping are declaring that all the arrested persons were released on January 11. Enquiries made by our reporter show that the report is not true.

On January 12, members of Sung Chun Sz's family proceeded to Soochow to visit him, but they were not allowed to do so by the Court.

Sung's family says that no members of the family are at Peiping, therefore the report published by the Peiping newspaper is false.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

TENANTS' ASSOCIATION PETITIONS GOVERNMENT

Yesterday the local Tenants' Association submitted petitions to the Ministry of Interior and the Shanghai City Government requesting them to fix a standard rate of house rent on the basis of the local financial situation.

D.7108/17
V11

7108/17 EW.

January 13, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

A CORRECTION

The "China Times" and other local newspapers publish the following letter of correction received from the Y.M.C.A. of China:-

"The report of your paper of January 11 about the interrogation of representatives of the 'Youth's Federation' and two other organizations by the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in connection with the case of Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒) and six others is untrue. We have not received any summons from the Court, nor have we sent any person named Hsu Yi (徐逸) to the Court to give evidence. Please publish a correction to this effect."

D.7108/17

No. D. 7108/17.
Dec. [illegible] 37

January 13, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

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7108/17

4

12/1/37

January 12, 1937. Morning Translation.

Recently, the authorities of the French Concession adopted a new method of dealing with "Pi-Sais". Every afternoon, a party of policemen is detailed to Rue de Marche, Rue Hue, etc. and any pedestrian who is somewhat poorly dressed is placed under arrest and bound together with ropes before being taken to the police station where he will be put to all kinds of coolie work, such as sweeping floors, cutting flowers, etc. After this, he will be kept in room for 24 hours before he is released.

It is learned that during the past week many persons, such as small merchants and workers who are not "pi-Sais", have been arrested by the French Police. It is to be hoped that the Chinese Ratepayers Association will request the Police not to commit such mistakes.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

THE ARREST OF SEVEN REACTIONARY SUSPECTS

Sung Chun Sz and six other reactionary suspects who were arrested in Shanghai and later transferred to Soochow have made statements at the Procuratorate of the Soochow High Court.

In their statements, the suspects state that they held meetings on December 12, the birth-day anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, at the Youths Federation, the Young Women's Federation and the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association in Shanghai.

The High Court at Soochow has requested the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court in Shanghai to make enquiries to check these statements.

On the morning of January 9, the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court summoned for interrogation Hsu Yi(徐逸) of the Youths Federation, Chang Chih Hsueh(張志學) of the Young Women's Federation and Tung Chin Ching of the Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association.

According to a statement made by Hsu Yi, the Youths Federation has no auditorium and no meetings were held in the Federation on that day. The rooms of the Federation were all occupied on that day but he could not say whether or not conferences were held in the rooms.

According to Chang Chih Hsueh's statement, Sung Chun Sz had once written to him requesting that the auditorium of the Young Women's Federation be loaned for holding a meeting on December 12. When the request was referred to the S.M.C., permission for the meeting could not be secured, therefore Sung's request was rejected. However, on December 12, a large number of people called at the Federation but as the latter refused to accomodate them in the auditorium, they assembled in the compound. As the day was a holiday, only foreign members of the Managing Committee were present in the Federation and they could not say whether Sung Chun Sz and others were among the crowd which had gathered in the compound.

According to a statement made by Tung Chi... Ching, he received a telephone call on December 12 at the

January 12, 1937. Morning Translation

Ningpo Fellow Provincials Association enquiring whether there any meeting was being held in the Association. Later he saw, from a window, a crowd of people gathering on the road. He did not pay attention to the matter because it was a common sight, for the place is a busy section of the city. At about this time, detectives arrived at the Association to make an investigation. They were told that no meeting was to be held there. The detectives then instructed the Association to put out a notice informing the public that no meeting would be held.

After obtaining the above statements, Judge Nieh (聶) of the Court has sent a reply to the Kiangsu High Court.

No. D 7108 17.

January 12, 1937. 1 Afternoon Translation 127

"Diamond"(金鋼鑽) :-

THE ARREST OF SUNG CHUN SZ AND SIX OTHERS

Sung Chun Sz (宋雋儒) and six others who were arrested in Shanghai some time ago are still being detained by the High Court which is conducting an investigation into their activities.

It is said that the quick decision given by Mayor Wu Teh Chen in ordering the arrest of these people had saved this city from serious trouble because the popular front organized by Sung Chun Sz and others had pro-Soviet tendencies.

Information released by persons acquainted with political circles shows that the authorities are showing great leniency to the seven persons as they are somewhat popular in Shanghai. They will probably be released on bail if they will repent.

"Shanghai Pao"(上海報) :-

DOO ZOONG YUEN ACTIVE IN SHENSI

Doo Zoong Yuen(杜重遠), editor of the former "New Life Weekly"(新生周刊), who was convicted and sentenced for lese majeste against the Japanese Emperor, is now reported to be active in Shensi, delivering speeches among universities and middle schools. He is now organizing a Sian Students National Salvation Association, with himself as the honorary chairman. It is said that on one occasion he led a number of students to interview General Chiang Kai Shek and to demand the release of Sung Chun Sz, Chow Tao Feng and others.

The Eastern Daily News (東方時報) :-

RISE IN THE VALUE OF COPPERS

Of late, the exchange value of coppers has taken a sharp rise. For one dollar, only 293 coppers are given in exchange, while a 10-cent note is worth only 29 coppers. The takings of the tramway companies, whose main source of income is in coppers, are now mostly in paper money. For this reason there is a shortage of coppers on the market. This is one of the causes for the sharp rise in the value of coppers.

It is also said that many traitorous Kompo merchants are collecting and smuggling out large quantities of coppers for a certain nation, because they can be used as material in the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Some two weeks ago, three Kompo men were arrested by the West Gate Branch Bureau of Police and several hundred thousands of coppers were seized. In Hongkew, the collecting of coppers for export to a certain country is more active. This is really the principal cause for the rise in the exchange value of coppers. It is to be hoped that the authorities will devise ways and means to put a stop to this practice so as to avert a panic in financial circles.

4

No. 2108/17
Date 12/1/37

January 12, 1937. Morning Translation.

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It is learned that during the past week many persons, such as small merchants and workers who are not "pi-Sais", have been arrested by the French Police. It is to be hoped that the Chinese Ratepayers Association will request the Police not to commit such mistakes.

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January 12, 1937. Morning Translation

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It is also said that many traitorous Kompo merchants are collecting and smuggling out large quantities of coppers for a certain nation, because they can be used as material in the manufacture of arms and ammunition.

Some two weeks ago, three Kompo men were arrested by the West Gate Branch Bureau of Police and several hundred thousands of coppers were seized. In Hongkew, the collecting of coppers for export to a certain country is more active. This is really the principal cause for the rise in the exchange value of coppers. It is to be hoped that the authorities will devise ways and means to put a stop to this practice so as to avert a panic in financial circles.

January 10, 1937. 3 Morning Translation. 7108/17

10. 1. 37.

Lih Pao :-

THE CASE AGAINST MR. SUNG CHUNG DZ AND OTHERS

At the request of the Kiangsu High Court, the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at 10 a.m. yesterday summoned Messrs. Hsu Yih (徐逸), Chang Ts Hsueh (張志學) and Wu Tse Hao (鄔志豪), secretaries respectively of the Chinese Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. and the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, for questioning in connection with the case against Mr. Sung Chung Dz (沈鈞儒) and six others.

The Court asked them whether the National Salvation Association organized by Mr. Sung Chung Dz had on any occasion held any meeting on the premises of the Y.M.C.A., the Y.W.C.A. or the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association. To this the secretaries of the Y.M.C.A. and the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association replied in the negative. The secretary of the Y.W.C.A. stated that on November 12 last year more than 1,000 persons held a meeting in the compound of the Y.W.C.A. A foreign official of the Y.W.C.A. was detailed to keep a watch, but as he did not understand Chinese, he could not say what the meeting was about. The secretary added that the Y.W.C.A. had no connections with the National Salvation Association.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL PUBLIC BODIES SEND TELEGRAM TO GENERALS YANG FU CHEN AND YU HSUEH CHUNG

Reports are current that Generals Yang Fu Chen and Yu Hsueh Chung, two of the participants in the Sian rebellion, are contemplating disobedience of Government orders. On learning of this, more than seventy local public bodies including the Education Association, the Cultural Building Association, the Board of Directors of the Boy Scouts' Association, the Co-operative Enterprises Acceleration Association and the Middle Schools' Association have sent a telegram to Generals Yang and Yu advising them to repent their past mistakes and to obey the orders of the Government.

D.C. (POLITICAL) 7108/17
6 JAN. 1937

January 5, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

CHANG HSUEH LIANG PARDONED

On January 4 the National Government issued a mandate granting a special pardon to Chang Hsueh Liang who was court martialled and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in connection with the recent Sian coup. The mandate also ordered that Chang Hsueh Liang be handed over to the Military Affairs Commission to be kept under surveillance.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

TROUBLE IN A SILK WEAVING FACTORY

The Ching Zung (經宗) Silk Weaving Factory on Brenan Road employs about 30 workers.

Recently the management ordered that the length of silk to be woven by each worker is to be increased by one-third. As this would mean a big loss of wage to them, the workers appointed representatives to open negotiations with the management, but without result.

The management then ordered the caterer to stop supplying meals. Upon learning of this, the workers suspended operations.

The local Tangpu and other government organs will mediate.

China Times and other local newspapers:

WOMAN LAWYER HELD IN DETENTION HOUSE

Miss Sze Liang (史良), a woman lawyer, who surrendered to the Kiangsu High Court on December 30, is being held in the Detention House for Females pending trial with Mr. Sung Chun Dz (沈鈞儒) and five others.

Miss Sze is receiving good treatment, but is not allowed to receive members of her family. Lawyers Chang Tse Niang (張志讓) and Tang Hao (唐豪) will continue to act as her Counsel and will proceed to Soochow soon to see her.

DEATH PENALTY FOR DRUG ADDICTS

The following notification, No. 2396, issued by General Yang Fu, Garrison Commissioner for Woosung and Shanghai, on December 31, 1936, appears in to-day's issue of the "Min Pao"and other local newspapers:-

"With the close of the period for the total eradication of drug and narcotics at the end of 1936, the public is hereby notified that commencing from January 1, 1937, not only narcotic drug manufacturers, traffickers and peddlers, but also addicts who use red pills, cocaine, heroin or any other substances or pills that contain such drugs as

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National Herald and other local newspapers :-

THE REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF RICKSHAS

With a view to improving traffic facilities in the International Settlement, the Shanghai Municipal Council has proposed to reduce the number of rickshas operating in the Settlement by 500. As a result of repeated discussion by the Ricsha Board and consequent upon the approval for its enforcement by the Council, the proposal will be formally introduced with effect from March 1, 1937.

As this proposal would closely affect the profession of the ricsha owners, the Ricsha Owners' Association has made repeated protests with the S.M.C. against this reduction but with no result. It is now learned that owing to the approach of the date for the enforcement of this reduction, the Association has decided to call a meeting of its members in the next few days to discuss ways and means to deal with this problem.

7108/17
31. 12. 36

December 31, 1936. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers (Soochow Telegram):-

ABSCONDING WOMAN LAWYER SURRENDERS

Miss Sze Liang (史良), a female lawyer, who was arrested together with Mr. Sung Chun Sz (沈鈞儒) and five others for offences against the State, absconded after being released on security. At 11.am. December 30 Miss Sze Surrendered herself to the High Court at Soochow. The Procurator of the High Court has ordered her detention.

China Times and other local newspaper:-

After Miss Sze Liang was released on security she went to Tangchow to visit her grandmother, where she fell sick and consequently failed to appear in Court to face trial.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/37.
Date 5/1/37

January 5, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking telegram):

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On January 4 the National Government issued a mandate granting a special pardon to Chang Hsueh Liang who was court martialled and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment in connection with the recent Sian coup. The mandate also ordered that Chang Hsueh Liang be handed over to the Military Affairs Commission to be kept under surveillance.

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R. S. RECEIVED
D 7105/3
Date 1 1

According to the executioner, the rope was tested on the previous evening and was found to be quite strong and in good order. How the rope came to give way is unknown. In our opinion, it may have been due to the heavy weight of the man.

A difficulty now arises: according to British Law, there can be only one execution of the sentence imposed upon a prisoner. Whether the prisoner Atma Singh, after recovering from his injury, will have to undergo another process of hanging or whether he will be exempted from further punishment is a legal question. If he be exempted from further punishment, then, from the legal point of view, he has got off lightly, especially in view of the fact that the prisoner had been convicted of murder; but if he has to undergo another process of hanging, then from a humanitarian point of view, it would be rather cruel to make him suffer mentally and physically a second time.

This strange affair reveals the necessity of reforms being introduced in the forms of death penalty. Death by hanging is a cruel form of punishment and should be abolished. When a man has committed a crime deserving a death penalty, he should be executed painlessly and with dispatch.

China Times and other local newspapers (Soochow telegram) :-

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China Times and other local newspapers :-

After Miss Sze Liang was released on security she went to Zangchow to visit her grandmother, where she fell sick and consequently failed to appear in Court to face trial.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

SUPPRESSION OF NARCOTIC OFFENDERS

The following statement on the suppression of narcotic offenders was made to a reporter by Section Chief Yih (易) of the 4th Department of the Public Safety Bureau :-

"The suppression of narcotic offenders will be carried out in this Municipality in accordance with the orders of the National Government. December 31 will be the last day on which narcotic addicts may surrender and obtain permits. All narcotic addicts found without permits on and after January 1, 1937 will be executed.

"The Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of Opium and Narcotic Offenders will also be applied to foreigners without consular jurisdiction."

December 30, 1936. 3. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao publishes the following article contributed by one Chin Wen (欽文) :-

A FOOL BEGGAR

"Give me a copper".

I used to hear this remark when I was eating in a restaurant. He is a middle aged man.

(A beggar approaches.) "Fool beggar! Let me hear you speak a foreign language!" said a child aged about 12 years, who is the offspring of the shop owner.

"Can he speak a foreign language?", asked a man who was in the shop waiting for some refreshment.

"Yes", replied the female owner. "He was formerly a cook in the employ of foreigners and can speak a foreign language. If he was not such a fool, he would not have become a beggar".

Another man asked, "How did he become stupid?"

In reply, the female owner said, "He was frightened by a foreigner and went mad. The foreigner lost his temper because he had made a mistake when he cooked a meal. The foreigner drew his pistol and pointing it at him, said that he would shoot him down. The man became excited and thus became stupid. The foreigner did not want his services and he is now begging".

In the past, I hated the slave "boys" in the employ of foreigners. Now I understand that their slavish behaviour is due to oppression on the part of "foreign gentlemen". It shows the viciousness and violence of the foreigners.

Chin Pao (今报) :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN DZ AND OTHERS

Messrs. Sung Chun Dz (沈钧儒), Tsou Tao Feng (邹韬奋), Tsang Nai Chi (章乃器), Wong Zau Dz (王造时), Sc Tsien Li (沙千里) and Li Kung Peh (李公朴) are being detained in the new detention house of the High Court at Soochow. They are allowed to read books sent them by friends etc., but the books must first be examined and approved of by the Procurator. They are not permitted to read newspapers as they are considered too "stimulative". It is evident that the prisoners are under a more strict control as compared to the control exercised when they were detained by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

Visitors are carefully questioned by the Procurator regarding their names, nativities, occupations, relations with the prisoners and reasons for the visits. Persons who are making a second visit have to go through the same questioning. This is being done deliberately in order to deter friends and relations from visiting the prisoners. However, there are still more than ten visitors each day.

The prisoners have been arraigned before the Investigation Court on three separate occasions, but no public trial has been held up to the present. The Judge appears to adopt a favourable attitude towards the prisoners, but it is hard to predict what will be the result of the case.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17.
Date 24/11/36 Translation.

November 24, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI:

RED WORKER ARRESTED

Since the outbreak of the strikes in local Japanese cotton mills, Yangtszepoo Police Station has been making every effort to trace the instigators of the strikes. Through the efforts of officers of this Station and of the Special Branch, S.M.P., it was learned that the various National Salvation Associations connected with the Communist Party have been very active behind these strikers.

A male Chinese worker named Tuan Chi Ling (段奇林) was arrested by Detective Sergeant Ueoka of Yangtszepoo Police Station at the Shanghai Spinning and Weaving Company. This man who is a communist is reported to have acted as a medium of communication between the instigators and the strikers. When his house was searched by Police, a quantity of literature relating to the strikes was discovered. He was charged in the First Special District Court at 9 a.m. November 24 and was remanded for one week.

Although a close investigation was made by the Special Branch, S.M.P., regarding a Chinese female teacher who was arrested outside the Dong Shing Cotton Mill, she was released by the Court for lack of evidence.

MAINICHI and other local Japanese papers:

ARREST OF LEADERS OF NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

At about 2 a.m. November 23, the Bureau of Public Safety in co-operation with the Municipal and French Police Authorities effected the arrest of seven leaders of the Federation of National Salvation Associations.

The names of the arrested persons are:

1) Chwang Nai Chi (章乃器).
2) Sung Chun Shih (孫鈞儒).
3) Li Kung Pu (李公樸).
4) Wong Chao Shih (王造時).
5) Soo Chi Lien (沙千里).
6) Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮).
7) Miss Sze Liang (史良).

The hearing of the case against the accused was held in camera at the First and Second Special District Courts respectively at 10 a.m. the same day. One or two of them were released on bail and the others are being held by the Shanghai Municipal Police and the French Police. The next hearing will be held on the morning of November 25.

MAINICHI and other local Japanese newspapers:

STRIKE IN ZAO KA DOO MILLS OF THE JAPAN-CHINA COTTON MILL

The workers of the factories at Zao Ka Doo operated by the Japan-China Company suddenly left their machines at about 3 p.m. November 23 and held a demonstration in the factories.

The Municipal and Chinese Police immediately despatched a large number of police officers to the mills where they adopted precautionary measures.

D.710-/17

ecember 30, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE CASE OF M. SHEN CHUN-JUH AND OTHERS

In connection with the case in which Mr. Shen Chun Shih (沈鈞儒) and five others were arrested, Miss Sze Liang (史良), a female lawyer, is still at large.

On the morning of December 19, the Shanghai Second Special District Court again summoned lawyers Tong Hwa (潘華) and Chang Tse Hiang (張志強), the guarantors of Miss Sze Liang. They said that according to a certain evening newspaper, Miss Sze Liang may surrender to the Court. They continued that it was not known whether Miss Sze had surrendered to the Kiangsu High Court.

The Judge remanded the case to be further tried at 3 p.m. December 25.

The two lawyers told the Judge that during the period of remand, they would proceed to Soochow to ascertain whether Miss Sze Liang had surrendered to the Kiangsu High Court and that they would notify the family of Miss Sze to advise her to surrender at an early date.

No. D 2168/3
Date 2/1

December 30, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

In connection with the case in which Mr. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒) and five others were arrested, Miss Sze Liang (史良), a female lawyer, is still at large.

On the morning of December 19, the Shanghai Second Special District Court again summoned lawyers Teng Hwo (鄧譽) and Chang Tse Niang (張志讓), the guaranters of Miss Sze Liang. They said that according to a certain evening newspaper, Miss Sze Liang may surrender to the Court. They continued that it was not known whether Miss Sze had surrendered to the Kiangsu High Court.

The Judge remanded the case to be further tried at 3 p.m. December 25.

The two lawyers told the Judge that during the period of remand, they would proceed to Soochow to ascertain whether Miss Sze Liang had surrendered to the Kiangsu High Court and that they would notify the family of Miss Sze to advise her to surrender at an early date.

Society Evening News dated Dec.19:

SIX CHINESE TRAITORS ARRESTED BY CHINESE POLICE

On information received to the effect that large numbers of Chinese traitors were disseminating handbills and spreading rumours in the vicinity of Ta Yang Miao (大陽廟) and Tan Ts Wei (潭子湾), Chapei, Mr. Lieu Huai, Chief of the Detective Squad of the Bureau of Public Safety, at 3 a.m. yesterday instructed his subordinates to proceed to the scene. At about 6 a.m. the officers noticed a motor truck (Chinese licence No.13290 and Settlement licence No.16987) driving at full speed from Chung San Road, and ordered it to stop. Six persons who were found to be suspected of being connected with a certain case were arrested. Eleven big packages of cotton were seized.

No. D 2103

December 18, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sung Nan Wan Pao published the following article, contributed by one Yea Ying (雁丁), on December 15:-

NO CHINESE IS WILLING TO BE A SLAVE

No Chinese is willing to be a slave. This is demonstrated by the bravery exhibited by our soldiers at the front and the surrender of large numbers of bandit troops who, only a few days ago, were fighting stubbornly against our soldiers.

Really these bandit troops are not to blame, for it is their leaders such as Prince Teh, Li Shou Shin, Wong Ying, who are the real traitors. At first the bandit troops did not know that in fighting the Government forces they were creating opportunities for Japan to oppress China and acting as Japan's running dogs. But now that they have realized their mistake they are surrendering in large numbers.

It is our hope that the other bandit troops who have not yet surrendered will follow the example of those who have surrendered and help to kill those heartless traitors and the ambitious Japanese militarists.

Let us not shed each other's blood, let us shed the blood of the Japanese. Let all Chinese stand in a united front against our enemy and refuse to be slaves!

Star Daily News (明星日报) :-

SPIES OF A CERTAIN NATION ACTIVE IN FOKIEN AND KWANGTUNG

Information secured from political circles in Canton shows that the people of a certain nation are very active in South China, especially in Fokien and Kwangtung. Their principal activities may be listed as follows:-

1) To organize bodies to obtain political information.
2) To bribe traitors to be their running dogs.
3) To detail large batches of ronins to various parts of China to pose as Chinese and to conduct propaganda to mislead the world and to work harm to China.

The authorities in Canton have taken every precaution against the activities of the traitors.

Diamond (金钢钻) :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

The arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈钧儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造时), Li Kung Pu (李公朴), Chow Tao Feng (邹韬奋), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) has drawn much attention to the so-called National Salvation Association.

According to a certain person, Mr. Sung and the others frequently used the name of Mr. Ma Hsiang Pah (马相伯), a respected citizen, when forming an organization. For this reason, Mr. Ma, at the request of General Feng Yu Hsiang, has now gone to Nanking to live there permanently in order to prevent others using his name.

Dr. Tsai Yuan Pei is a veteran Kuomintang leader. Owing to his advanced age, he is not much interested in political affairs. He had a sudden attack of illness after the arrest of Mr. Sung and the others.

December 16, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sung Nan Wan Pao published the following article, contributed by one Yea Ting (葉丁), on December 15:-

NO CHINESE IS WILLING TO BE A SLAVE

No Chinese is willing to be a slave. This is demonstrated by the bravery exhibited by our soldiers at the front and the surrender of large numbers of bandit troops who, only a few days ago, were fighting stubbornly against our soldiers.

Really these bandit troops are not to blame, for it is their leaders such as Prince Teh, Li Shou Shin, Wong Ying, who are the real traitors. At first the bandit troops did not know that in fighting the Government forces they were creating opportunities for Japan to oppress China and acting as Japan's running dogs. But now that they have realized their mistake they are surrendering in large numbers.

It is our hope that the other bandit troops who have not yet surrendered will follow the example of those who have surrendered and help to kill those heartless traitors and the ambitious Japanese militarists.

Let us not shed each other's blood, let us shed the blood of the Japanese. Let all Chinese stand in a united front against our enemy and refuse to be slaves!

Star Daily News (明星日報) .-

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3) To detail large batches of ronins to various parts of China to pose as Chinese and to conduct propaganda to mislead the world and to work harm to China.

The authorities in Canton have taken every precaution against the activities of the traitors.

Diamond (金剛鑽) .-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

The arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Li Kung Pu (李公朴), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) has drawn much attention to the so-called National Salvation Association.

According to a certain person, Mr. Sung and the others frequently used the name of Mr. Ma Hsiang Pah (馬相伯), a respected citizen, when forming an organization. For this reason, Mr. Ma, at the request of General Feng Yu Hsiang, has now gone to Nanking to live there permanently in order to prevent others using his name.

Dr. Tsai Yuan Pei is a veteran Kuomintang leader. Owing to his advanced age, he is not much interested in political affairs. He had a sudden attack of illness after the arrest of Mr. Sung and the others.

CHINESE NATIONAL ARCHIVES
B. A. ELIOT
No. D 7108/17
Date 1/1 21/11

December 15, 1936. Morning Translation.

Mayor Wu Urges People to Remain Calm

At the weekly memorial service held at the Shanghai City Government yesterday morning, Mayor Wu Teh Chen delivered a speech on the Sian revolt, in the course of which he strongly denounced General Chang Hsueh Liang's action and urged the local community to remain calm and to support the Government.

Local Public Bodies Send Telegrams to General Chang Hsueh Liang

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Shanghai District Association, the Bankers Association and the Native Banks Guild yesterday sent telegrams to General Chang Hsueh Liang urging him to respect General Chiang Kai Shek's life.

Ta Kung Pao publishes the following article :-

BAN ON TWO PLAYS ENTITLED "MOTHER OF ABYSSINIA" AND "THE HOME OF A WORKER"

In connection with the entertainment to be given at the Chinese Y.W.C.A. the other day in aid of the Suiyuan fund, the Dou Lin Dramatic Society (鬥藝劇社) had arranged to stage two plays entitled "The Mother of Abyssinia" and "The Home of A Worker" (阿比西尼亞的母親, 工人之家). However, as these two plays were not allowed to be staged, the entertainment programme was abandoned.

This is not the first time that Chinese dramatic circles have been interfered with. Instances are known wherein performances had been suppressed just as the curtain was going up. The Mo Ni Dramatic Society (螞蟻劇社) was sometime ago prohibited from staging certain plays.

In the past, a feeble voice of protest was heard and we were told that it had no result. In the eyes of a certain section of the people, a document of protest is of less value than a piece of toilet paper.

The "slashing sword" of the Imperialists dares not attack a group that is well organized and strong. A case in point is the fighting in Suiyuan.

Ta Kung Pao publishes the following article :-

The Children's Friendly Society Prohibited from Staging Certain Plays

The Children's Friendly Society formed by the "China Evening News" had arranged to hold its inaugural meeting on December 13 at the Carlton Theatre, at which theatrical performances were to have been given, the proceeds from the sale of tickets to be donated to the fund in aid of Suiyuan.

December 13, 1936. 3 Morning Translation.

No. D 7108/17
Date 13/12/36

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE OF MISS SZE LIANG

Yesterday morning the Procuratorate of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court instructed the Procurator of the Shanghai Second Special District Court to summon lawyers Tong Hwa (唐豪) and Chang Tse Niang (張之孃) for interrogation as to the whereabouts of Miss Sze Liang (史良).

When questioned by Chief Procurator Sung Lan Kong (宋瀾公) as to whether or not Miss Sze Liang would appear that day (December 12), lawyer Chang Tse Niang stated: "Sometime ago, I sent a telegram to lawyer Tung Kong (董康) in Peiping enquiring into the whereabouts of Miss Sze Liang and received a reply from Mr. Tung stating that he did not know. On December 10 I received a letter from Miss Sze Liang addressed from No. 80 Kuan Chien Ka (觀前街), Soochow, stating that after she was released on bail, she at once proceeded to her native place to look after her grandmother who was then ill and that her failure to appear at Court afterwards was due to an attack of vomiting of blood. I therefore request the Court to postpone the hearing of the case for one week by which time Miss Sze Liang will be able to present herself in Court."

The Procurator said that Miss Sze Liang should appear and that it would be better for her to appear at the earliest possible date before the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow and that this Court would not trouble her if she presented herself first at that Court.

The two lawyers who are acting as guarantors of Miss Sze Liang promised to publish an advertisement calling upon Miss Sze Liang to put in an appearance.

The Procurator then remanded the case for further hearing on December 19.

According to enquiries made by our representative at Soochow, the place from which the letter of Miss Sze Liang was sent was formerly occupied by the Sung Dah Loong Brass Work Shop but has since been converted into a garage by the China South Seas Bank. It is at present unoccupied.

The Political Section of the French Municipal Police details three detectives every to keep a watch at the home of Miss Sze Liang in Shanghai.

No. D 7108/12
Date 21.12.36

December 12, 1936. Morning Translation.

National Herald:-

MEETING OF RICSHA COOLIES

On December 10 the Special District ricsha coolies held a meeting in their office at Zia Jao (科桥). Seventy-five representatives of ricsha coolies from five districts were present.

Zung Dao Sung (陳涛生), who presided, made a report on the petitions sent to the S.M.C. for the reorganization of the Pullers Mutual Aid Association.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That the S.M.C. be warned to dismiss Mr. Chang Tung Ying (張登瀛), Chief Secretary of the P.M.A.A., as soon as possible.

(2) The S.M.C. has resolved to abolish the contributions to the P.M.A.A., and to increase the license fee.
Resolved: That, as ricsha coolies will still be the actual payers of the contributions, the contributions should be known as coolies' contributions to the P.M.A.A. as before.

(3) That representatives be sent to Nanking to ask the National Government to order the Shanghai City Government to orgazine ricsha coolies' relief undertakings, to adopt a unified control of the ricsha business and to take over the Ricsha Board and the P.M.A.A. so as to uphold the rights of the country.

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) of December 10 :-

THE ARREST OF MR SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Generals Li Chung Jen, Pai Chung Hsi and Tsai Ting Kai and 109 members of cultural circles in Peiping are reported to be among those who are interceding with the Central Government on behalf of Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (沈钧儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造时), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里). It is said that the arrested men had requested permission to see General Chiang Kai Shek personally, but their request was not granted. The authorities wish them to repent and have handed them over to the High Court at Soochow for detention.

The other day a report was prevalent that there is a possibility of the six persons being released. Another report says that if the six persons will sincerely repent, there will be no difficulty about their being released on security.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

Miss Sze Liang Still At Large

The ten-day limit which the Kiangsu Third Branch High Court gave lawyers Tang Hao(唐豪) and Chang Tse Niang(張志讓) to locate Miss Sze Liang for whom they are standing as guarantors expired yesterday.

The Kiangsu Third Branch High Court will summon the two lawyers and witnesses at 10 a.m. to-day.

...Consul-General, Hankow
H. M. Consulate.
No. D 7108/17
Date 21 12 36

December 9, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Chen (新人), a weekly magazine, published the following article on December 5 :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS : THEIR ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED

The Shanghai City Government on November 26 published in newspapers a statement on the arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), in which it states that they were being charged with plotting disturbances of the peace and order and attempting to overthrow the National Government. As such activities are unlawful, they are to be dealt with according to law.

We know that Mr. Li Kung Pu is the publisher of the "Intelligence" (閒書生活) and Mr. Chow Tao Feng is the publisher of the "Livelihood Weekly" (生活星期刊).

From the contents of these two periodicals, one can see that these six men used frequently to publish comments promoting a "people's front" and a "united front". They were carrying out their objects in the name of national salvation.

It is clear that the "people's front" supported by Messrs Sung Chun Shih and the others is against the Government. They hold the opinion that it is the people who should resist the enemy. For this reason, the people's front must unite to overthrow the Government to pave the way to resistance to the enemy and the salvation of the country.

The "united front" is directed against the Kuomintang because they hold the view that the Kuomintang is not in a position to advocate resistance to the enemy and the salvation of the nation, therefore the Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party and all other cliques should form a united front to promote resistance to the enemy. Their shouts of resistance to the enemy and salvation of the nation have misled the people into believing that these are the only ways to save the country. Thus their activities are harmful to the country.

The six men have been arrested, but their followers are continuing to publish comments that are injurious to the country. The Government should suppress them as well as annihilate the movement altogether.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

FREE CONGEE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE

As a rule, relief work in winter in this locality is carried out by charitable bodies under the guidance of the Bureau of Social Affairs. Yesterday the Bureau ordered the Chapei Benevolent Association to make arrangements for the opening of a free congee distribution centre.

The Federation of Charitable Bodies is making preparations to open a winter shelter in the Chaochow Guild. The Bureau of Social Affairs has written to the Lumber Trade Association asking for a loan of 40,000 ft of planks.

No. D 5108/17
Date 9/12/36

December 9, 1936. Morning Translation.

Mr. Tung Kong Denies Relationship

It is rumoured that Miss Sze Liang, a lawyer, went to Peiping by aeroplane to call on her uncle Mr. Tung Kong (童冠), member of the Legislative Committee of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council and formerly Minister of Justice.

The other day, Mr. Tung wrote a letter to a friend in Shanghai stating that Miss Sze Liang was formerly a student of the Shanghai Law College of which he was formerly the President and that after her graduation she practised law in his office. Mr. Tung also stated that Miss Sze Liang's mother is known to everybody as a native of Chi-Shih-Yen (戚墅堰), Wusih, therefore there is no relationship between him and her family. There is absolutely no truth in the report that Miss Sze Liang is his niece.

Japanese Report About Miss Sze Liang Refuted

Dr. Sung Chien (沈謙), son of Mr. Sung Chun Shih, left Shanghai for Soochow by train at 6 a.m. December 8, in company with Mrs. Wong Chao Shih and Mrs. Soo Chi Lien, to pay a further visit to Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others. It is reported that the families of the six arrested persons have abandoned their proposed visit to Nanking to submit an appeal to the authorities.

The report published by the local Japanese newspapers to the effect that Miss Sze Liang is staying in the home of General Feng Yu Hsiang, Vice Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is entirely groundless. It is learned that Miss Sze Liang has fled to Peiping.

Mr. Yao Sz Yen Released

Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, who was arrested the other day on suspicion of being connected with the Communist Party, has been released by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

On December 8, Mr. Yao resumed work with the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service.

China Evening News (Tsinan telegram) dated Dec.8:

TSINGTAO INCIDENT SETTLED

According to a telegram received by General Han Fu Chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, from Admiral Shen Hung Lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao, the landing of Japanese marines at Tsingtao has been amicably settled.

Vice Admiral Oikawa has promised to withdraw the marines, after which negotiations to settle the labour trouble will be opened. The withdrawal of the Japanese Landing Party has already commenced.

D 7108 12
8/12/36

December 9, 1936. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao (立報) publishes the following telegram from Soochow:-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

At 3 p.m. December 8, Procurator Ong Tsa Nyien (翁贊年) of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow visited the Detention House and summoned Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) for an interrogation which did not terminate until 6 p.m.

On December 8, Mr. Sung Chien (沈譴), son of Mr. Sung Chun Shih, Mr. Sung Wei Yung (沈蔚文), brother of Mr. Sung, and Miss Sung Pu (沈鋪), Mr. Sung's daughter, the wives of Messrs. Chow Tao Feng, Wong Chao Shih and Soo Chi Lien and lawyer Wu Kai Sung (吳凱聲) arrived at Soochow and visited the prisoners.

Connection of Communist Party Denied

The following letter has been sent by the six arrested persons and their families to the "China Times" :-

"The following report appeared in your paper of December 5, 1936:-

> Messrs. Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih, Chow Tao Feng, Chang Nan Chi, Li Kung Pu and Soo Chi Lien were transferred on December 4 to Soochow by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. Whether they will be brought up before the Kiangsu High Court soon is unknown. The Sin Sun News Agency reports that, according to information received, the Communist Party is much concerned over the arrest of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others, because it is an undeniable fact that these men have had co-operative dealings with the working members of the Party. The "China News Agency" in New York, U.S.A., has close relations with a certain printing company in Shanghai. This printing company is managed by a foreigner named "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" (馬克萊利) who is connected with the Communist Party and undertakes the printing of reactionary literature. Following the arrest of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others, one Mr. Dao (陶) of the "China News Agency" of New York sent a telegram to Mr. "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" requesting information regarding the cause of their arrest and inquiring after their health, and advising him to request people to speak in their favour. The reply given by Mr. "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" contains only four words: "Friends are in distress". The connections between them are worthy of attention.

"The activities of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others have always been of a patriotic nature. They have no supporters in the background and have not the slightest connection with the Communist Party. They are not acquainted with the news agency and the printing company mentioned in the report. The statements are untrue and we have to request that you make a correction immediately."

D.7108/17

No. D 7108/17
Date 8/12/36

December 8, 1936. orning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE CASE OF SUNG CHUN SHIH AND SIX OTHERS

After Mr. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒) and the other five prisoners were removed to the Soochow High Court on December 4, the family of each of the prisoners has engaged three well known local lawyers.

Mr. Sung Chien (沈諫), son of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the wives of Wang Chao Shih (王造時) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) are proceeding to Soochow by train at 8 a.m. to-day. The wives of Li (李), Chang (章) and Chow (鄒) are leaving later. Mrs. Li Kung Pu is arranging to move her whole family to Soochow.

"The Intelligence" (讀書生活), a bi-weekly magazine, managed by Li Kung Pu, has already been ordered to suspend publication.

D.C. (CR)

No. 7108/17

December 2, 1936. Morning Translation.

Date 2/12/36

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

On December 1, Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) were still detained at the Public Safety Bureau.

On the evening of November 30, Mr. Li Dah Chao (李大超), Chief of the First Department of the Shanghai City Government, and Mr. Huang Hwa (黃華), Chief of the Third Department of the Public Safety Bureau, had a conversation with the six men.

Miss Sze Liang (史良) is still at large and no information has been obtained as to her whereabouts. It is reported that her mother has been sick for two days.

Lawyers Chang Tse Niang (張志讓) and Tong Hwo (唐雋), the guarantors of Miss Sze Liang, were summoned to the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon. The Judge ordered them to furnish security pending investigation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao :-

On the morning of December 1, the Public Safety Bureau held a conference to discuss certain affairs. As the rooms in which Messrs Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih and four others are being held are close to the conference room, General Tsai, Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, prohibited visitors that morning. The Public Safety Bureau is still investigating the case against the men.

On the afternoon of December 1, Mr. Tu Yuet Sen (杜月笙), Chairman of the Shanghai District Association, Mr. Wong Shiao Lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Loh Ching Sz (陸京士) and others interviewed the six men. It is reported that Messrs Wong and Tu are soliciting assistance from various authorities on behalf of the men. As the authorities have now a better understanding of the activities of the six prisoners, good treatment is being accorded to them and it is hoped that they will repent.

During the interview on December 1, Messrs Wong Shiao Lai and Tu Yuet Sen advised the six men to proceed to Mokanshan or Pootoo for a rest after their case has been settled.

The six men rise at six o'clock every morning and have breakfast at 7 a.m. The meal consists of bread, milk and black tea or congee. Tiffin is served at noon and five courses and a soup are provided. Supper is served at 6 p.m. They go to bed at 9 p.m. They spend their time in playing chess and reading newspapers and books. As the weather is becoming cold, they are provided with two electric stoves.

On Sunday evening, Gener l Tsai took supper with the six men and had a conversation with them for an hour and a half.

On the morning of November 30, some 110 persons visited Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the others. About 100 persons applied to the Public Safety Bureau for permission to call on the six men between 2 and 4 p.m. December 1.

December 2, 1936. Morning Translation

Ta Kung Pao (Editorial) :-

Mr. Sung Chun Shih and five others are at present in the custody of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. We have refrained from commenting on this case because no particulars are known, furthermore, the case is sub judice.

(1) Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the others are all well known writers in Shanghai. Their case has attracted much attention among cultural circles. Every Chinese citizen should observe the law and any person who is suspected of a crime will incur the penalty of the law, but this must be carried out according to legal procedure. This should be strictly observed, particularly in cases to which the community is paying much attention. When the authorities made the arrests, they must have a suspicion that the six persons had committed some offence. In that event, why have they not been referred to Court to be dealt with instead of being detained at the Bureau for so many days already? According to law, the Police must arraign an arrested man before a Court within 24 hours. Why has this procedure not been observed in the present case?

(2) The six persons are writers on social conditions. Their speeches and activities have a certain effect among a section of the community. So far as we know, the body which these six persons organized this year has not been registered with the authorities. In the view of the authorities, this is an offence. The authorities had not interfered with their activities in the past because they did not suspect their motives.

Now, this case happened at a time when the Government is leading the country in national salvation work. According to a brief communique issued by the local authorities, new developments in the case seem to have taken place. If this is true, the case should be immediately referred to the Court for investigation and a charge can be filed so that the truth might be revealed. These men should be immediately restored to freedom if the Court, after holding an inquiry, decides against a prosecution.

(3) We hope the Government will be lenient to these men. If a person is simply under a suspicion which can be explained away or if the matter arose through s misunderstanding, he should be allowed to argue his case. If the facts in the present case admit of such explanation or pleading, the Court should rule that no prosecution should be instituted. We think this step is desirable because we are of the opinion that, in order to save the country, it is important that the country be free of internal troubles, and to accomplish this there must be sincerity and good will between the Government and the people. This sincerity and good will should first be shown by the Government.

The China of the past, or even the China of six months ago, cannot be compared with the China of to-day, for China is now a united country. In fact, our Government is at this very moment directing the whole country in the struggle against alien aggression. To

save the country, every bit of national power, visible and invisible, should be put together to make a united power. We must bear in mind that the power possessed by a section of the literary class can be used as a part of national power if properly utilized.

(4) We wish also to make a few remarks to members of literary circles. All persons engaged in the national salvation movement should make their organization and activities conform to law. This is particularly important at the present moment. In plain words, apart from upholding the Government, all other activities are quite unnecessary. Organizations of the people are necessary only when the political situation is in a state of confusion and the Government has become powerless. But such is not the case in China to-day. While it must be admitted that a great deal of reconstruction work and improvement has yet to be accomplished in political and financial matters, we must not overlook the great improvements that have already been achieved during the past six months. At a time when a new situation has arisen, it is the duty of patriotic persons to place their trust in the Government and not to confuse the situation by their acts. We trust the literary circles will recognize this. Mistaken notions should be corrected immediately. As to liberty of speech, we are confident that it will be permitted by the Government so long as military secrets are not divulged.

Lih Pao :-

ALLEGATIONS BY RELEASED CONGEE HAWKER

Interviewed by our reporter yesterday, Chang Yung Woo (張榮和), the congee hawker, who was arrested by the Police on suspicion of being connected with the murder of a Japanese marine named Taminato and released on November 30, made the following statement:-

"When I was arrested and taken to the Japanese Marine Post on Chapoo Road, I was assaulted and my face and body became swollen as a result of the assault. At 8 o'clock, I was again taken there and beaten and interrogated until 2 a.m. after which I was sent to the Japanese Marine Headquarters. Subsequently, I was escorted to a Police Station. When I left the Headquarters, a doctor examined my injuries and gave me two injections."

Shun Pao :-

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. to-day, the Noo Hou Chorus Group (怒吼歌詠團) will broadcast a song entitled "March to Effect National Emancipation"(民族解放進行曲) through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

December 2, 1936. Morning Translation

NIPPO

PRO-SOVIET CHINESE PARTY ACTIVELY WORKING TO SAVE CHANG NAN CHI

Six Chinese named Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih, Soo Chi Lien, Li Kung Pu, Chang Nan Chi, and Chow Tao Feng, important officers of the Chinese National Salvation Association, who were arrested for reactionary activities, are still being detained at the Headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety.

The Chinese National Salvation Associations have start d a movement among anti-Japanese and Pro-Soviet elements among the officials of the Nanking Government to effect the release of these six prisoners. National Salvation Associations have 300,000 members all of whom have become highly indignant over the arrest of their leaders.

General Feng Yu Hsiang and Mr. Yu Yue Jen, members of the Pro-Soviet Party, have secretly informed the National Salvation Associations that if the Associations could secure the signatures of 100,000 persons in favour of the release of the prisoners, the Government would release them. For this reason, the officers of the National Salvation Associations are now actively engaged in securing signatures. The work will take at least a month.

The Japanese-German Anti-communist Co-operative Agreement has caused consternation among the members of the Chinese Pro-Soviet Party. They are reported to have approached the Nanking Government to conclude a Sino-Soviet Co-operative Agreement with a view to opposing Japan. Consequently, they will assist the activities of the National Salvation Associations.

The Far Eastern Political Bureau of the Soviet Government is endeavouring to secure co-operation between Soviet officers in Shanghai and Nanking and pro-Soviet Chinese officials.

NICHI-NICHI, MAINICHI AND NIPPO

THE NAKAYAMA CASE

The hearing of the appeal in the Nakayama case will be heard in the Kiangsu High Court at 9 a.m. December 2.

D.7108/17.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. [illegible]
D. 7108/17
12. 12. 36.

December 12, 1936. Morning Translation.

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) of December 10:-

THE ARREST OF DR SUN HUI SHIH AND OTHERS

Generals Li Chung Jen, Pai Chung Hsi and Tsai Ting Kai and 109 members of cultural circles in Peiping are reported to be among those who are interceding with the Central Government on behald of Messrs. Sung Chung Shih (沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Chang Lan Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里). It is said that the arrested men had requested permission to see General Chiang Kai Shek personally, but their request was not Granted. The authorities wish them to repent and have handed them over to the High Court at Soochow for detention.

The other day a report was prevalent that there is a possibility of the six persons being released. Another report says that if the six persons will sincerely repent, there will be no difficulty about their being released on security.

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December 10, 1936. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

REGISTRATION OF PUBLICATIONS

The Shanghai Bureaux of Social Affairs and Public Safety the other day jointly issued the following notice :-

"On October 24, 1936, the Central Propaganda Department sent the following letter to the Ministry of Interior :-

'According to Section 1, Article 7 of the Press Law, newspapers and magazines must apply for registration 15 days prior to the appearance of the first issue; failure to do so will render them liable to penalties provided in Articles 22 and 27 of the same Law. Many publications have not yet compiled with this regulation. This Department has instructed all Tangpus to make an investigation and to warn publishers to comply with the regulation. You are hereby requested to order the various Provincial and City Governments to conduct a discreet investigation.'

"All bookstores in this Municipality are hereby notified to comply with the provisions of Article 7 of the Press Law".

Hwa Mei Jen Pao dated December 9 :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

The case against Messrs. Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih, Li Kung Pu, Chang Nan Chi, Chow Tao Feng and Soo Chi Lien who were handed over to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety on December 4 came up for hearing on the afternoon of December 8. It is not known whether a formal charge will be framed against them by the Procurator.

Mr. Sung Chi (沈驥), son of Mr. Sung Chun Shih, returned to Shanghai by the afternoon train on December 8; Mesdames Wong and Soo returned here at 9 p.m.

Interviewed by a reporter of this paper, Mrs. Wong stated that her husband and the other arrested persons are being fairly well treated at Soochow.

Lih Pao :-

Interview with Mr. Yao Sz Yen

Some days ago, Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, was arrested at his residence on Route Dupleix, French Concession and was extradited to the Public Safety Bureau. After an investigation had revealed that he was innocent, he was released.

At noon December 9, our reporter called on Mr. Yao Sz Yen who made the following statement :- "I have not joined any party. I do not know from what source the Public Safety Bureau had obtained the information that the meeting held at the Kung Tuh Lin Restaurant (工部菻.) had been arranged by a man named Yao. That was the cause of my arrest."

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December 10, 1936. Morning Translation.

"I was interrogated at the French Police on November 26 and was brought before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. During the proceedings, the representative of the French Police declared that they had no charge against me, but the representative of the Public Safety Bureau asked for my extradition and the case was remanded to November 30. I was handed over to the Public Safety Bureau on December 2.

"I was held in a small room on the top floor of the Public Safety Bureau for two days and was well treated. I was not interrogated. On December 5, the officers of the Bureau who arrested me came and said: 'You will be restored to freedom'. I asked why I had been arrested and why I was being released, whereupon they replied: 'Your arrest was due to a misunderstanding; you are being released because there is no evidence against you'. Then I was released".

Hwa Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers (Tsingtao Telegram) :-

THE SITUATION IN TSINGTAO

The situation in Tsingtao has improved following the gradual withdrawal of the Japanese marines.

Admiral Shen Hung Lien, Mayor of the Tsingtao City Government, and the Japanese Consul on December 8 and 9 discussed measures of settlement, but as the Japanese demands were so harsh, no agreement could be reached. The local Kuomintang, the City Government and the National Athletic Bureau will have to be reorganized. The Japanese cotton mills are already beginning to resume operations.

According to another telegram from Tsingtao, the Japanese authorities are still insisting on the reorganization of the local Kuomintang and the National Athletic Bureau and on the dismissal of the Commissioners of the Bureaux of Social Affairs and Public Safety before the Japanese marines are withdrawn.

The Chinese authorities have a sufficient number of troops in the vicinity of the city to deal with any emergency.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports :-

THE SITUATION IN SUIYUAN

According to information given out by the authorities of a certain nation in Tientsin, their Central Organ has instructed the various military and naval authorities outside Shanhaikwan to avoid coming into direct conflict with the Chinese forces.

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December 9, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Chen (新人), a weekly magazine, published the following article on December 5 :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS : THEIR ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED

The Shanghai City Government on November 26 published in newspapers a statement on the arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), in which it states that they were being charged with plotting disturbances of the peace and order and attempting to overthrow the National Government. As such activities are unlawful, they are to be dealt with according to law.

We know that Mr. Li Kung Pu is the publisher of the "Intelligence" (讀書生活) and Mr. Chow Tao Feng is the publisher of the "Livelihood Weekly" (生活星期刊).

From the contents of these two periodicals, one can see that these six men used frequently to publish comments promoting a "people's front" and a "united front". They were carrying out their objects in the name of national salvation.

It is clear that the "people's front" supported by Messrs Sung Chun Shih and the others is against the Government. They hold the opinion that it is the people who should resist the enemy. For this reason, the people's front must unite to overthrow the Government to pave the way to resistance to the enemy and the salvation of the country.

The "united front" is directed against the Kuomintang because they hold the view that the Kuomintang is not in a position to advocate resistance to the enemy and the salvation of the nation, therefore the Communist Party, the Social Democratic Party and all other cliques should form a united front to promote resistance to the enemy. Their shouts of resistance to the enemy and salvation of the nation have misled the people into believing that these are the only ways to save the country. Thus their activities are harmful to the country.

The six men have been arrested, but their followers are continuing to publish comments that are injurious to the country. The Government should suppress them as well as annihilate the movement altogether.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

FREE CONGEE DISTRIBUTION CENTRE

As a rule, relief work in winter in this locality is carried out by charitable bodies under the guidance of the Bureau of Social Affairs. Yesterday the Bureau ordered the Chapei Benevolent Association to make arrangements for the opening of a free congee distribution centre.

The Federation of Charitable Bodies is making preparations to open a winter shelter in the Chaochow Guild. The Bureau of Social Affairs has written to the Lumber Trade Association asking for a loan of 40,000 ft of planks.

SPECIAL POLICE
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December 9, 1936. Morning Translation.

Mr. Tung Kong Denies Relationship

It is rumoured that Miss Sze Liang, a lawyer, went to Peiping by aero plane to call on her uncle Mr. Tung Kong (童冠), member of the Legislative Committee of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council and formerly Minister of Justice.

The other day, Mr. Tung wrote a letter to a friend in Shanghai stating that Miss Sze Liang was formerly a student of the Shanghai Law College of which he was formerly the President and that after her graduation she practised law in his office. Mr. Tung also stated that Miss Sze Liang's mother is known to everybody as a native of Chi-Shih-Yen (威望堰), Wusih, therefore there is no relationship between him and her family. There is absolutely no truth in the report that Miss Sze Liang is his niece.

Japanese Report About Miss Sze Liang Refuted

Dr. Sung Chien (沈誦), son of Mr. Sung Chun Shih, left Shanghai for Soochow by train at 8 a.m. December 8, in company with Mrs. Wong Chao Shih and Mrs. Soo Chi Lien, to pay a further visit to Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others. It is reported that the families of the six arrested persons have abandoned their proposed visit to Nanking to submit an appeal to the authorities.

The report published by the local Japanese newspapers to the effect that Miss Sze Liang is staying in the home of General Feng Yu Hsiang, Vice Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, is entirely groundless. It is learned that Miss Sze Liang has fled to Peiping.

Mr. Yao Sz Yen Released

Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彦), a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, who was arrested the other day on suspicion of being connected with the Communist Party, has been released by the Shanghai Public Safety Bureau.

On December 8, Mr. Yao resumed work with the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service.

China Evening News (Tsinan telegram) dated Dec.8:

TSINGTAO INCIDENT SETTLED

According to a telegram received by General Han Fu Chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, from Admiral Shen Hung Lieh, Mayor of Tsingtao, the landing of Japanese marines at Tsingtao has been amicably settled.

Vice Admiral Oikawa has promised to withdraw the marines, after which negotiations to settle the labour trouble will be opened. The withdrawal of the Japanese Landing Party has already commenced.

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December 3, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Livelihood Weekly (生活星期刊) published the following report on December 6 :-

THE CASE OF THE SIX ARRESTED MEN

Mr. Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), the publisher of this magazine, and Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wong Chao Shih (王造時) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) have been detained for over ten days. During this period, this magazine has received letters and telegrams of consolation from readers and many of them have enquired for particulars about the case.

According to newspapers, the treatment accorded to the arrested men has been very favourable. Up to the present, we still do not know what offence the arrested men have committed or by what procedure they will be tried.

The following shows what public bodies have done in an effort to bring about the liberation of the six arrested men :-

1) On November 25, some 107 educationists in Peiping including Messrs Li Ta (李達), Hsu Zeu Daung (許壽裳), Chang Tung Sung (張東蓀) and Liang Jih Tseu (梁漱溟), sent a joint telegram to the Executive Yuan of the National Government requesting it to release Mr. Chang Nan Chi and the five others for they are all well known and respected by the people for their patriotism.
2) People of cultural circles in Tientsin held a meeting on November 25 and decided to render assistance to the six arrested men.
3) Five representatives of students of universities and middle schools in Peiping have visited Nanking and appealed for the release of the six arrested men.
4) Some 200 Chinese in Siam have sent a telegram to President Lin Sen of the National Government and General Chiang Kai Shek requesting them to fulfill the promise of the Government to protect patriotic movements and to release the six arrested men at once.
5) Chinese in Singapore have also sent a telegram to the National Government asking for the immediate release of the six arrested men.

China is face to face with a national crisis to-day. The officers and men in the North-West are engaged in resisting the enemy. The people in the rear should consolidate. We are petitioning the authorities to reveal the offence committed by the six men under arrest.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated December 7 :-

Families to Petition President Lin Sen

It is learned that the families of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the other five arrested men will proceed to Nanking to petition President Lin Sen for assistance.

December 8, 1936.

NIPPO

VARIOUS CIRCLES NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION TO BE RE-ORGANIZED; GENERAL FENG YU HSIANG HARBOURING FUGITIVE?

Following the arrest of six leaders, the Various Circles National Salvation Association, which had been very actively engaged with the Anti-Japanese Popular Front, has now become quiet.

According to information received, several important officers of the Association held a conference recently to reorganize the Association after the release of the leaders arrested and all other national salvation associations will be reorganized and registered with the local Tanggu. They will continue their anti-Japanese activities.

It is reported that the six prisoners who are now being detained by the Soochow High Court will be sent to Loyang where they will receive a severe reprimand at the hands of General Chiang Kai Shek. The prisoners will be released after serving aterm of two or three months light imprisonment at Loyang. It is also reported that Sze Liang a woman lawyer, who absconded while on bail, is being harboured by General Feng Yu Hsiang.

At 8 a.m. December 8 the families of the six prisoners left for Soochow to secure an interview with the prisoners. They will later proceed to Nanking to submit a petition to Mr. Lin Sen, President of the National Government, for the release of the accused. The date of the trial of the prisoners has not yet been fixed by the Soochow High Court.

MAINICHI

KUOMINTANG TO LEAD ANTI-JAPANESE MOVEMENT; ANTI-JAPANESE POPULAR FRONT TO BE SUPPRESSED

On December 12 the local Tanggu will hold a mass meeting to discuss the anti-bandit campaign, the extermination of traitors, the prevention of national humiliation. Speeches will be delivered on the streets and the entire population of this city will be called upon by radio to participate.

The object of the meeting is to create anti-Japanese feeling among the people. The reason why the Tanggu is calling such a mass meeting is to suppress the anti-Japanese popular front because the latter is gaining power and influence among the people through the national salvation associations and it will become so strong that even the Tanggu will not be able to control it. If the movement to support the Suiyuan operations should fall into the hands of the anti-Japanese popular front it would place the Tanggu in a difficult position. For this reason, the local Tanggu arrested the seven leaders of the anti-Japanese popular front.

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December 8, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

SUDDEN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BY JAPANESE MARINES

Yesterday, our reporter made a tour of observation in Chapei, Kiangwan and Hongkew and noticed that the Japanese Landing Party had again adopted precautionary measures and marines on duty at various important street intersections in Hongkew had been increased, while armoured cars, tanks, motor cycles and machine gun squads were all on the alert on the extra-Settlement roads.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

MASS MEETING FOR DECEMBER 12 POSTPONED

The local General Labour Union, the District Educational Association and the District Agricultural Association had arranged to hold a "Meeting of Citizens for the Suppression of Bandits, the Eradication of Traitors, Resistance against Aggressors and the Salvation of the Nation" at Nantao on December 12.

These public bodies held a preparatory conference at 2 p.m. yesterday at the District Educational Association, Ta Chi Road, West Gate, at which it was decided to postpone the meeting.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

THE CASE OF SUNG CHUN SHIH AND THE OTHERS

After Mr. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒) and the other five prisoners were removed to the Soochow High Court on December 4, the family of each of the prisoners has engaged three well known local lawyers.

Mr. Sung Chien (沈謙), son of Mr. Sung Chun Shih, and the wives of Wong Chao Shih (王造時) and Coo Chi Lien (沙千里) are proceeding to Soochow by train at 8 a.m. to-day. The wives of Li (李), Chang (章) and Chow (鄒) are leaving later. Mrs. Li Kung Pu is arranging to move her whole family to Soochow.

"The Intelligence" (讀書生活), a bi-weekly magazine, managed by Li Kung Pu, has already been ordered to suspend publication.

China Evening News published the following article on Dec.7:

RETRENCHMENT BY THE S.M.C.

In 1927 the Shanghai Municipal Council was in financial difficulties and in order to balance its Budget it did not resort to retrenchment but decided to increase the Municipal Rate. The Chinese ratepayers in the International Settlement raised a strong opposition which was followed by a movement to refuse payment of the Municipal Rate. The Chinese Ratepayers Association boldly said :-

December 3, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

The S.M.C. is a strange form of municipal organ. It collects a handsome revenue in municipal rates. Every one of the British secretaries and other officials can boast of a "pot belly." We appreciate the fact that the S.M.C. has not resorted to an increase in the municipal rate, but has adopted this retrenchment policy. If the suggestion of employing more Chinese submitted by the Retrenchment Committee in the 19th Year of the Chinese Republic be adopted, the amount of the pay roll will be reduced. It is only logical to employ Chinese as the efficiency of Chinese employees is not below that of the foreign employees. The S.M.C. should have a good understanding of Chinese characteristics: it realizes that high-handed measures and bias are no longer tolerated nowadays.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

THE ARREST OF SEVEN PROMINENT CHINESE RESIDENTS

It is learned that Mr. Sung Chun Shih (沈仲儒) and six other prominent local persons who were arrested by the Bureau of Public Safety for offences against the internal security of the State will be handed over to the Kiangsu High Court to be dealt with according to law. All the preliminary investigations have been completed.

Miss Sze Liang (史良) has not yet returned to Shanghai. Her office at the Dah Tung Bookstore at the corner of Foochow and Shantung Roads was closed yesterday and all the furniture has been removed.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

Mr. Yao Sz Yen Handed Over to Public Safety Bureau

Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, Ltd., who was arrested the other day by the Public Safety Bureau with the assistance of the French Police, was again brought before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. yesterday.

A representative of the Public Safety Bureau, who was in attendance, asked for the extradition of the arrested man.

The Judge ordered the man to be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau.

Ta Kung Pao (comment) :-

BAN PLACED ON A PLAY : TRAITORS BLAMED

The Shanghai Bureau of Navigation has received instructions from the Ministry of Communications ordering that all steamship companies be notified to keep a watch for traitors along the Yangtsze Valley.

Recently, the comedians of the New World Amusement Resort (新世界) staged a play entitled "The Three Hundred Years Reign of the Manchu Dynasty" (滿清三百年). As the play contains a part which refers to a certain nation, the S.M.C. ordered the New World Amusement Resort to stop staging

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December 2, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

WINTER PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN CHINESE CONTROLLED TERRITORY

Fearing that unlawful elements may take advantage of the bandit suppression campaign in Suiyuan Province to spread rumours and disturb the peace and order, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps, the Public Safety Bureau and the Peace Maintenance Committee have issued instructions that winter precautionary measures be adopted immediately.

The Branches and the Police Stations of the Public Safety Bureau have been ordered to search all suspicious-looking pedestrians. Special attention will be paid to ships in the Whangpoo River and to boats in the Soochow Creek. Co-operation will be effected with the Chinese Authorities in districts adjacent to Shanghai.

According to information secured by our reporter from local Chinese Authorities, cases of robbery and theft in Chinese controlled territory have decreased by 80% as compared with last year.

Kuo Sin (國訊), a weekly magazine, of December 1 :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS.

An important event has recently taken place in Shanghai--- we refer to the arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (宋傳儒), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), who are being charged with conspiring with the Communist Party. Another report states that they are suspected of having incited labour unrest. A section of the people are in sympathy with the arrested men and are soliciting assistance on their behalf.

We hope that the district authorities, especially the judicial authorities, will deal with the case according to law and bring the present case to a quick conclusion so as not to discourage heroes.

China Times :-

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS DEMANDED

The following letter was sent the other day by the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation to the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company:-

"This Federation is in receipt of the following letter from the 21st District Branch Federation:-

'It is the custom in Shanghai to pay interest on deposits and securities. The Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company collect large amounts of deposits from consumers. In some cases the consumers hand in bonds for deposits, but most of them pay cash. The bonds deposited yield interest as

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December 1, 1936. 3 Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (宋鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) are still being detained at the Bureau of Public Safety, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, and have not yet been interrogated.

Yesterday morning they were visited by Mr. Chang Chi Luan (張季鸞), editor-in-chief of the "Ta Kung Pao", Mr. Loh Ching Sz (陸鏡士), Presiding Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioners Headquarters, Mr. Kiang Vung Yu (江問渔) of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society and about fifty others. In the afternoon they were visited by Messrs. Tu Yuet Sen, Zien Sing Ts (錢新之)(a prominent banker), Wong Hsiao Lai (王曉籟)(Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce), Yu Ya Ching (虞洽卿) and others. General Tsai Ching Chun (蔡孟堅), Commissioner of Bureau of Public Safety, also called to enquire after their health and to offer an explanation.

The six men are quite comfortable at the Bureau. They receive visitors at intervals of five minutes, and spend their time in playing chess, writing, Chinese boxing etc. Mr. Sung is a vegetarian and is provided with vegetable food by the Bureau.

Shanghai Evening News of November 30 :-

Arrest of Two Government Officials

It is reported that the Central Political Council will hold a meeting to discuss the case against Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the others.

Mr. Sung Chao Tsung (宋曉村), economist and Departmental Chief of the Ministry of Finance, and Miss Zac Mang Chun (曹孟君), a staff member of the Ministry of Industry, were arrested in Nanking on November 29. It is said that their arrest has some connection with the present case.

Lih Pao :-

Reorganization of the Liang Tsai Circulating Library and Supplementary School

After Mr. Li Kung Pu, President of the Liang Tsai (良才) Circulating Library and Supplementary School, was arrested, Mr. Li Tsoo Sun (李組绅), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Library and School, was appointed to act in his place.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday evening at the Kung Tuh Ling (功德林) Restaurant, at which Messrs Wong Yung Woo (王寵五), Li Dah Chao (李大釗), Chu Hsueh Wen (朱學範) and others were present, it was resolved that the resignation of Messrs. Li Kung Pu, Dao Hsin Ts (陶行知) and Doo Ding Yeu (杜定友) from the Board of Directors be accepted; that the three vacancies be filled by Messrs Wong Shiao Lai and Tai Ts Chien (戴志騫)

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. M. P. DIRECTORY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 1 2 36

December 1, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Ta ung Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE T IAL OF MR. YAO SZ YEN

Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), age 24 a native of Chekiang, residing at No.6 Mei Hwa Li (美華里), Route Dupleix, French Concession, is a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, Ltd., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. He was arrested at his residence on November 26 by the Public Safety Bureau with the assistance of the French Police on suspicion of being a communist.

At 2 p.m. yesterday Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳廷棨) of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court held a hearing of the case, after which the Judge ordered the accused to be detained at the Police Station pending the production of evidence by the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Koo (顧), the lawyer defending the accused, declared that the accused had not committed any offence and that it was unfair to detain him at the Police Station.

The Judge then ordered the accused to be held at the Detention House of the Court.

D.7108/17

7108/17

November
~~December~~ 30, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Mercantile Press (上海商报) published the following comment on November 29:-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, LI KUNG PU AND OTHERS

Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈钧儒), Li Kung Pu (李公朴), Wong Chao Shih (王造时), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (邹韬奋) and Chang Nan Chi (张乃器) and Miss Sze Liang (史良) were arrested the other day. After they had been allowed bail, the six men were re-arrested, while Miss Sze Liang is at large for she had already left Shanghai.

On November 28, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court heard the case. Miss Sze Liang again failed to put in an appearance. According to a letter from her, she will not attend Court.

What is Miss Sze Liang afraid of? If she is truly patriotic, she should be ready for any sacrifice. In our opinion, there is no possibility of any of the arrested persons being sentenced to death.

Certain people say that the Chinese Women's Association and other similar associations are but "flower vasses" (? office ornament); they admired Miss Sze Laing's past activities. As she has absconded, she is but a "flower vase". If she desires to preserve her reputation, she should lose no time in putting an appearance in Court.

(Iron News (铁报) of November 29:-)

The whereabouts of Miss Sze Laing is unknown.

On ordinary days, Miss Sze Liang speaks and acts like a man. This time, however, she has run away.

Her failure to put in an appearance in Court will affect the case of the six men now in custody. Her action is a disgrace to women.

November 25, 1936. Morning Translation.

"At about 10 a.m. yesterday (November 19) a pedestrian, an old man of more than 70 years of age, was knocked down at the corner of Pingliang and Glen Roads by a motor car (licence number unknown) which was moving at a high speed. Upon finding that he had caused an accident, the driver drove off at a high speed. Later, a post duty policeman conveyed the injured man to the Sacred Heart Hospital where the man succumbed to his injuries soon after arrival."

It is known to everybody that there is a Police Station at the corner of Pingliang and Glen Roads. Moreover, the accident occurred opposite the Station. The place is not an isolated locality. It is customary to have a policeman on duty at the front gate of Police Station; the accident happened at about 10 O'clock in the morning; yet the motor car was driven off unnoticed after the accident.

I am of the opinion that an explanation should be demanded from the Police authorities. We should not overlook the matter just because the deceased was a poor old man, for it is a case that concerns not only the deceased but the general public as well.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, CHANG NAN CHI AND FIVE OTHERS

In the early morning of November 23, Messrs Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Miss Sze Liang (史良), all prominent members of the Federation of National Salvation Associations, were arrested by the S.M.P. and the French Police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau. Some were arraigned before the Second Branch and others before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on that day and all were released on bail.

On the evening of November 23, the Second Branch and the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court each received a dispatch from the Public Safety Bureau, stating that fresh evidence had since been found against the prisoners and fear was expressed that they might abscond.

Upon receipt of the dispatch, the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court immediately issued warrants of arrest and at 2 a.m. November 24, deputies of the Public Safety Bureau with the assistance of officers from Bubbling Well and Sinza Stations visited the houses of Messrs Li Kung Pu, Sung Chun Shih, Wang Chao Shih and Soo Chi Lien to effect their arrest. With the exception of Mr. Li Kung Pu, who was absent at the time, the other three men were again arrested.

They were taken before Mr. Yeu Hwa (郁華), Presiding Judge, and Judges Nyi (倪) and Siao (蕭) in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Li Kung Pu, who had in the meantime received a Court summons, was also in attendance.

Mr. Tsa Chi Feng (查紀鳳), the Advocate of the Public Safety Bureau, Mr. King S. Kum, the Municipal Advocate, and Messrs Chang Yao Tseng (張耀曾), Kuo Wei (郭衛),

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No. E 7108/17

November 25, 1936. Morning Translation.

Li Kuo Tseng (李國曾), Ngoh Soong (鄂森), Li Vung Chi (李文杰) and Chen Tse Kao (陳志皐), lawyers for the defence, were present.

The case against Messrs Li Kung Pu, Sung Chun Shih and Wang Chao Shih was first dealt with. Presiding Judge Yeu stated that the case had originally been fixed for hearing on the afternoon of November 25, but the present hearing was being held because of the discovery of new facts.

The representative of the Public Safety Bureau requested the extradition of these three accused.

The Procurator requested the Judges to decide the application according to law.

The Court then retired to consider the application. When the Judges resumed their seats in Court, they handed down a ruling that as Messrs Li Kung Pu, Sung Chun Shih and Wang Chao Shih did not live within the limits of the International Settlement, the question of extradition did not arise; therefore, the Public Safety Bureau should take up the matter with the S.M.C.

The three accused were then taken back by the Settlement Police.

The case against Mr. Soo Chi Lien was next heard. The Court remanded the case to 2 p.m. November 25 and ordered that he be temporarily detained at the Police Station.

Proceedings in the Third Branch of High Court

In the meantime, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court had also immediately issued summons for the appearance of Miss Sze Liang, Messrs Chow Tao Feng and Chang Nan Chi before midnight November 24/25.

The case was heard at 6 p.m. by Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳廷琪) and Judges Wong (王) and Liao (廖) in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Mr. Chow Tao Feng appeared in company with Mr. Sung Tso Chi (孫祖基), his lawyer, Miss Sze Liang and Mr. Chang Nan Chi did not appear but were represented by Mr. Tong Hwa (唐豪) and Mr. Chang Tse Niang (張志讓).

After questioning Mr. Chow Tao Feng about his age and native place, Presiding Judge Wu ordered him to be temporarily detained at the office of the Judicial Police. Lawyers Tong and Chang were ordered by the Court to produce the accused Miss Sze and Mr. Chang Nan Chi before midnight.

At about midnight, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court held a special session when Mr. Chow Tao Feng appeared in company with Mr. Sung Tso Chi, his lawyer. Mr. Chang Nan Chi also was present with his two lawyers, Mr. Chang and Mr. Tong.

As the arrangements for shop security hade not yet been completed, Mr. Chow Tao Feng was ordered to be detained for the time being.

The Court then questioned Mr. Chang Nan Chi. Owing to insufficient time, Mr. Chang could find only one shop security and as he could not find another shop security he was also detained.

As Miss Sze Liang was at Soochow attending to certain legal affairs, the Judge instructed two lawyers Mr. Chang and Mr. Tong to produce her before 4 p.m. November 25.

The Court rose at 12.30 a.m. November 25. The accused Chang and Chow are being temporarily held in the Detention House.

7108/17

December 2, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

WINTER PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IN CHINESE CONTROLLED TERRITORY

Fearing that unlawful elements may take advantage of the bandit suppression campaign in Suiyuan Province to spread rumours and disturb the peace and order, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Peace Preservation Corps, the Public Safety Bureau and the Peace Maintenance Committee have issued instructions that winter precautionary measures be adopted immediately.

The Branches and the Police Stations of the Public Safety Bureau have been ordered to search all suspicious-looking pedestrians. Special attention will be paid to ships in the Whangpoo River and to boats in the Soochow Creek. Co-operation will be effected with the Chinese Authorities in districts adjacent to Shanghai.

According to information secured by our reporter from local Chinese Authorities, cases of robbery and theft in Chinese controlled territory have decreased by 80% as compared with last year.

Kuo Sin (國訊), a weekly magazine, of December 1 :-

THE ARREST OF L.R. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS.

An important event has recently taken place in Shanghai--- we refer to the arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), who are being charged with conspiring with the Communist Party. Another report states that they are suspected of having incited labour unrest. A section of the people are in sympathy with the arrested men and are soliciting assistance on their behalf.

We hope that the district authorities, especially the judicial authorities, will deal with the case according to law and bring the present case to a quick conclusion so as not to discourage heroes.

China Times :-

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS DEMANDED

The following letter was sent the other day by the Shanghai First Special District Citizens' Federation to the Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company :-

"This Federation is in receipt of the following letter from the 21st District Branch Federation:-

'It is the custom in Shanghai to pay interest on deposits and securities. The Shanghai Power Company and the Shanghai Waterworks Company collect large amounts of deposits from consumers. In some cases the consumers hand in bonds for deposits, but most of them pay cash. The bonds deposited yield interest as

7108/17.

December 2, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

On December 1, Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) were still detained at the Public Safety Bureau.

On the evening of November 30, Mr. Li Dah Chao (李大超), Chief of the First Department of the Shanghai City Government, and Mr. Huang Hwa (黃華), Chief of the Third Department of the Public Safety Bureau, had a conversation with the six men.

Miss Sze Liang (史良) is still at large and no information has been obtained as to her whereabouts. It is reported that her mother has been sick for two days.

Lawyers Chang Tse Niang (張志讓) and Tong Hwo (唐雋), the guarantors of Miss Sze Liang, were summoned to the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court yesterday afternoon. The Judge ordered them to furnish security pending investigation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao :-

On the morning of December 1, the Public Safety Bureau held a conference to discuss certain affairs. As the rooms in which Messrs Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih and four others are being held are close to the conference room, General Tsai, Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau, prohibited visitors that morning. The Public Safety Bureau is still investigating the case against the men.

On the afternoon of December 1, Mr. Tu Yuet Sen (杜月笙), Chairman of the Shanghai District Association, Mr. Wong Shiao Lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Mr. Loh Ching Sz (陸京士) and others interviewed the six men. It is reported that Messrs Wong and Tu are soliciting assistance from various authorities on behalf of the men. As the authorities have now a better understanding of the activities of the six prisoners, good treatment is being accorded to them and it is hoped that they will repent.

During the interview on December 1, Messrs Wong Shiao Lai and Tu Yuet Sen advised the six men to proceed to Mokanshan or Pootoo for a rest after their case has been settled.

The six men rise at six o'clock every morning and have breakfast at 7 a.m. The meal consists of bread, milk and black tea or congee. Tiffin is served at noon and five courses and a soup are provided. Supper is served at 6 p.m. They go to bed at 9 p.m. They spend their time in playing chess and reading newspapers and books. As the weather is becoming cold, they are provided with two electric stoves.

On Sunday evening, Gener l Tsai took supper with the six men and had a conversation with them for an hour and a half.

On the morning of November 30, some 110 persons visited Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the others. About 100 persons applied to the Public Safety Bureau for permission to call on the six men between 2 and 4 p.m. December 1.

December 2, 1936. Morning Translation

Ta Kung Pao (Editorial) :-

Mr. Sung Chun Shih and five others are at present in the custody of the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. We have refrained from commenting on this case because no particulars are known, furthermore, the case is sub judice.

(1) Mr. Sung Chun Chih and the others are all well known writers in Shanghai. Their case has attracted much attention among cultural circles. Every Chinese citizen should observe the law and any person who is suspected of a crime will incur the penalty of the law, but this must be carried out according to legal procedure. This should be strictly observed, particularly in cases to which the community is paying much attention. When the authorities made the arrests, they must have a suspicion that the six persons had committed some offence. In that event, why have they not been referred to Court to be dealt with instead of being detained at the Bureau for so many days already? According to law, the Police must arraign an arrested man before a Court within 24 hours. Why has this procedure not been observed in the present case?

(2) The six persons are writers on social conditions. Their speeches and activities have a certain effect among a section of the community. So far as we know, the body which these six persons organized this year has not been registered with the authorities. In the view of the authorities, this is an offence. The authorities had not interfered with their activities in the past because they did not suspect their motives.

Now, this case happened at a time when the Government is leading the country in national salvation work. According to a brief communique issued by the local authorities, new developments in the case seem to have taken place. If this is true, the case should be immediately referred to the Court for investigation and a charge can be filed so that the truth might be revealed. These men should be immediately restored to freedom if the Court, after holding an inquiry, decides against a prosecution.

(3) We hope the Government will be lenient to these men. If a person is simply under a suspicion which can be explained away or if the matter arose through a misunderstanding, he should be allowed to argue his case. If the facts in the present case admit of such explanation or pleading, the Court should rule that no prosecution should be instituted. We think this step is desirable because we are of the opinion that, in order to save the country, it is important that the country be free of internal troubles, and to accomplish this there must be sincerity and good will between the Government and the people. This sincerity and good will should first be shown by the Government.

The China of the past, or even the China of six months ago, cannot be compared with the China of to-day, for China is now a united country. In fact, our Government is at this very moment directing the whole country in the struggle against alien aggression. To

save the country, every bit of national power, visible and invisible, should be put together to make a united power. We must bear in mind that the power possessed by a section of the literary class can be used as a part of national power if properly utilized.

(4) We wish also to make a few remarks to members of literary circles. All persons engaged in the national salvation movement should make their organization and activities conform to law. This is particularly important at the present moment. In plain words, apart from upholding the Government, all other activities are quite unnecessary. Organizations of the people are necessary only when the political situation is in a state of confusion and the Government has become powerless. But such is not the case in China to-day. While it must be admitted that a great deal of reconstruction work and improvement has yet to be accomplished in political and financial matters, we must not overlook the great improvements that have already been achieved during the past six months. At a time when a new situation has arisen, it is the duty of patriotic persons to place their trust in the Government and not to confuse the situation by their acts. We trust the literary circles will recognize this. Mistaken notions should be corrected immediately. As to liberty of speech, we are confident that it will be permitted by the Government so long as military secrets are not divulged.

Lih Pao :-

ALLEGATIONS BY RELEASED CONGEE HAWKER

Interviewed by our reporter yesterday, Chang Yung Woo (張榮祖), the congee hawker, who was arrested by the Police on suspicion of being connected with the murder of a Japanese marine named Taminato and released on November 30, made the following statement:-

"When I was arrested and taken to the Japanese Marine Post on Chapoo Road, I was assaulted and my face and body became swollen as a result of the assault. At 8 o'clock, I was again taken there and beaten and interrogated until 2 a.m. after which I was sent to the Japanese Marine Headquarters. Subsequently, I was escorted to a Police Station. When I left the Headquarters, a doctor examined my injuries and gave me two injections."

Shun Pao :-

RADIO BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES

Between 5.45 and 6.30 p.m. to-day, the Noo Hou Chorus Group (怒吼歌詠團) will broadcast a song entitled "March to Effect National Emancipation"(民族解放進行曲) through the Radio Station of the Ministry of Communications (K.C. 1300).

December 2, 1936. Morning Translation.

7108/7

NIPPO

PRO-SOVIET CHINESE PARTY ACTIVELY WORKING TO SAVE CHANG NAN CHI

Six Chinese named Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih, Soo Chi Lien, Li Kung Pu, Chang Nan Chi, and Chow Tao Feng, important officers of the Chinese National Salvation Association, who were arrested for reactionary activities, are still being detained at the Headquarters of the Bureau of Public Safety.

The Chinese National Salvation Associations have start d a movement among anti-Japanese and Pro-Soviet elements among the officials of the Nanking Government to effect the release of these six prisoners. National Salvation Associations have 300,000 members all of whom have become highly indignant over the arrest of their leaders.

General Feng Yu Hsiang and Mr. Yu Yue Jen, members of the Pro-Soviet Party, have secretly informed the National Salvation Associations that if the Associations could secure the signatures of 100,000 persons in favour of the release of the prisoners, the G vernment would release them. For this reason, the officers of the National Salvation Associations are now actively engaged in securing signatures. The work will take at least a month.

The Japanese-German Anti-communist Co-operative Agreement has caused consternation among the members of the Chinese Pro-Soviet Party. They are reported to have approached the Nanking Government to conclude a Sino-Soviet Co-operative Agreement with a view to opposing Japan. Consequently, they will assist the activities of the National Salvation Associations.

The Far Eastern Political Bureau of the Soviet Government is endeavouring to secure co-operation between Soviet officers in Shanghai and Nanking and pro-Soviet Chinese officials.

NICHI-NICHI, MAINICHI AND NIPPO

THE NAKAYAMA CASE

The hearing of the appeal in the Nakayama case will be heard in the Kiangsu High Court at 9 a.m. December 2.

December 1, 1936. 3 Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) are still being detained at the Bureau of Public Safety, Boon Lai Road, Nantao, and have not yet been interrogated.

Yesterday morning they were visited by Mr. Chang Chi Luan (張季鸞), editor-in-chief of the "Ta Kung Pao", Mr. Loh Ching Sz (陸京士), Presiding Judge of the Military Court of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioners Headquarters, Mr. Kiang Vung Yu (江問渔) of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society and about fifty others. In the afternoon they were visited by Messrs. Tu Yuet Sen, Zien Sing Ts (錢新之)(a prominent banker), Wong Hsiao Lai (王曉籟)(Chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce), Yu Ya Ching (虞洽卿) and others. General Tsai Ching Chun (蔡孟軍), Commissioner of Bureau of Public Safety, also called to enquire after their health and to offer an explanation.

The six men are quite comfortable at the Bureau. They receive visitors at intervals of five minutes, and spend their time in playing chess, writing, Chinese boxing etc. Mr. Sung is a vegetarian and is provided with vegetable food by the Bureau.

Shanghai Evening News of November 30 :-

Arrest of Two Government Officials

It is reported that the Central Political Council will hold a meeting to discuss the case against Mr. Sung Chun Shih and the others.

Mr. Sung Shao Tsung (孫曉村), economist and Departmental Chief of the Ministry of Finance, and Miss Zao Kang Chun (曹孟君), a staff member of the Ministry of Industry, were arrested in Nanking on November 29. It is said that their arrest has some connection with the present case.

Lih Pao :-

Reorganization of the Liang Tsai Circulating Library and Supplementary School

After Mr. Li Kung Pu, President of the Liang Tsai (良才) Circulating Library and Supplementary School, was arrested, Mr. Li Tsoo Sun (李組绅), Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Library and School, was appointed to act in his place.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held yesterday evening at the Kung Tuh Ling (功德林) Restaurant, at which Messrs Wong Yung Woo (王永五), Li Dah Chao (李大釗), Chu Hsueh Wen (朱学範) and others were present it was resolved that the resignation of Messrs. Li Kung Pu, Dao Hsin Ts (陶行知) and Doo Ding Yeu (杜定友) from the Board of Directors be accepted; that the three vacancies be filled by Messrs Wong Shiao Lai and Tai Ts Chien (戴志騫)

D.7108/17

December 1, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Fung Pao and other local newspapers:-

THE TRIAL OF MR. YAO SZ YEN

MR. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), age 24 a native of Chekiang, residing at No.6 Mei Hwa Li (美華里), Route Depleix, French Concession, is a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, Ltd., 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. He was arrested at his residence on November 26 by the Public Safety Bureau with the assistance of the French Police on suspicion of being a communist.

At 2 p.m. yesterday Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳廷琦) of the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court held a hearing of the case, after which the Judge ordered the accused to be detained at the Police tation pending the production of evidence by the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Koo (顧), the lawyer defending the accused, declared that the accused had not committed any offence and that it was unfair to detain him at the Police tation.

The Judge then ordered the accused to be held at the Detention House of the Court.

Red Cross Society, the Shanghai Orphans Institute, the Chinese Women and Children Relief Association, the China Leper Relief Association etc. were present.

Mr. Choeh Wen Loh, who presided, made the following report:- "Fighting has broken out in Suiyuan. Numerous wounded soldiers and refugees in the war devastated areas have become homeless and many have lost their lives. For this reason, this new Association is being formed for the purpose of affording them relief. The Famine Relief Committee has promised to issue bonds to the value of $100,000 to assist the Association."

Dr. H.H. Kung, Minister of Finance, was appointed Chairman of the new Association with the following gentlemen as Vice Chairmen: Mayor Wu Te Chen, Dr. C.T. Wang, Messrs Pan Kung Chan, Tu Yuet Sen, Wong Yih Ding, Tsu Ts Jao (朱子橋), Yih Tso Chong(叶蔭儔), Choeh Wen Loh and Hsiung Hsi Ling(熊希齡).

First Special District Citizens Federation To Hold

D.7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 22/1/16

November 30, 1936. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Messrs. Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) were handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety by the Shanghai District Court, Nantao, at 7.30 p.m. November 28. The Bureau will confront these two men with Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) Wong Chao Shih (王造時) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里). All of them are being detained in the reception room of the Bureau of Public Safety.

It is learned from unofficial sources that the prisoners will be interrogated regarding activities against the public order.

The Bureau will permit visitors between 9 a.m. and noon and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

7108/17

November 30, 1936. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

THE ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Messrs. Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) were handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety by the Shanghai District Court, Wantao, at 7.30 p.m. November 28. The Bureau will confront these two men with Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wong Chao Shih (王造時) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里). All of them are being detained in the reception room of the Bureau of Public Safety.

It is learned from unofficial sources that the prisoners will be interrogated regarding activities against the public order.

The Bureau will permit visitors between 9 a.m. and noon and between 2 p.m. and 4 p.m. daily.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/37
Date 12/1/37

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November 29, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

MESSRS. CHANG NAN CHI AND CHOW TAO FENG HANDED OVER TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In connection with the case in which Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and others were arrested, Miss Sze Liang (史良), a female lawyer, had up to 2 p.m. yesterday failed to put in an appearance in Court.

On the morning of November 28, lawyers Tong Hwo (沈鈞儒) and Chang Tse Ning (張志寧) and guarantor Wu Yin Ding (吳蔭庭) (owner of the Tien Zung Ziang Zang Kee Shop (天祥祥記商行), No. 417 Rue Lafayette) were summoned to the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Mr. Jau Van Sien (趙萬先) Chief Procurator, held a session.

The two lawyers said that despite all their efforts, they could not locate Miss Sze Liang.

Lawyer Tong Hwo declared that on Nov. 28, he received a letter from Miss Sze Liang from an outport. The letter was handed to the Court.

After opening and reading over the letter, the Procurator made the following statement to the two lawyers and the guarantor: "You cannot do anything to Miss Sze Liang in Court. Furthermore, according to her letter, she says that she has absconded, therefore it is a fact that she has run away."

The Court then ordered the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Miss Sze Liang and the two lawyers and the guarantor Wu were instructed to undertake to produce her in Court.

At 7 p.m. yesterday, Messrs. Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng were handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety. They are being detained in the same room with Messrs. Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih and Li Kung Pu.

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November 29, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

MESSRS. CHANG NAN CHI AND CHOW TAO FENG HANDED OVER TO BUREAU OF PUBLIC SAFETY

In connection with the case in which Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (宋俊儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸) and others were arrested, Miss Sze Liang (史良), a female lawyer, had up to 2 p.m. yesterday failed to put in an appearance in Court.

On the morning of November 28, lawyers Tong Hwo (沈鈞儒) and Chang Tse Ning (張志讓) and guarantor Wu Yin Ding (吳蔭庭) (owner of the Tien Sung Ziang Zang Kee [illegible] Shop (天[illegible]), No. 417 Rue Lafayette) were summoned to the 3rd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Mr. Jau Van Sien ([illegible]) Chief Procurator, held a session.

The two lawyers said that despite all their efforts, they could not locate Miss Sze Liang.

Lawyer Tong Hwo declared that on Nov. 28, he received a letter from Miss Sze Liang from an outport. The letter was handed to the Court.

After opening and reading over the letter, the Procurator made the following statement to the two lawyers and the guarantor: "You cannot do anything to Miss Sze Liang in Court. Furthermore, according to her letter, she says that she has absconded, therefore it is a fact that she has run away."

The Court then ordered the issue of a warrant for the arrest of Miss Sze Liang and the two lawyers and the guarantor Wu were instructed to undertake to produce her in Court.

At 7 p.m. yesterday, Messrs. Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng were handed over to the Bureau of Public Safety. They are being detained in the same room with Messrs. Sung Chun Shih, Wong Chao Shih and Li Kung Pu.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 28/1/36

November 28, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

MESSRS CHANG NAN CHI AND CHOW TAO FENG HANDED OVER TO SHANGHAI DISTRICT COURT

Miss Sze Liang (史良), a lawyer residing in the French Concession, Mr. Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), an economist, and Mr. Chow Tao Feng (周韜奮), publisher of the "Livelihood Weekly" (生活星期刊), were arrested during the night of November 22/23 by the Public Safety Bureau with the assistance of the French Police on a charge of inciting labour unrest. On November 23, they were arraigned before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court and were allowed bail.

On November 24, only Messrs Chang and Chow appeared in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Miss Sze failed to attend. The Court ordered them to be detained.

On November 25, Messrs Chang and Chow were again brought before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. An order was issued that the case be investigated by the Procurator of the Court. In the meantime, the Court ordered the lawyers defending Miss Sze Liang to produce her in Court.

After she was bailed out, Miss Sze Liang left Shanghai on the following morning. Up to 5 p.m. yesterday, she had still failed to appear in Court. The French Police has detailed officers to her residence and to railway stations and wharves in an endeavour to effect her arrest.

Holding the view that both Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng had committed acts that are harmful to peace and order, the Shanghai District Court on November 27 sent Procurator Wong Chia Mei (王家楣) to the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court to request their extradition.

At 5.45 p.m. yesterday, Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳廷琪), Judges Wong (王) and Liao (廖) and Procurator Tung (董) held a hearing of their case in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Mr. Yuen Chia Wang (袁家騮), the Municipal Advocate, the lawyers for the defence, and Procurator Wong of the Shanghai District Court were present.

Presiding Judge Wu ordered that Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng be handed over to the Shanghai District Court.

So far, Miss Sze Liang, a lawyer, has failed to appear. Detectives from the Chinese and Foreign Police have been sent to Soochow to locate and arrest her. It is believed that she has gone to the North. More detectives and policemen have been detailed to keep a watch at the wharves and railway stations.

Our reporter made enquiries at the residence of Miss Sze Liang in Lafayette Terrace, French Concession. Her mother declared :- "The members of her family are very much anxious over the whereabouts of Miss Sze Liang. We do not know when she will return to Shanghai. Neither her relatives nor her intimate friends know where she has gone. She has a case for hearing at 9 a.m. November 28. She may return before noon that day".

7108/17

November 27, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Society Evening News dated November 26 (comment) :-

ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (宋雲彬), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Miss Sze Liang (史良) were recently arrested "on suspicion of instigating strikes." These seven learned scholars are the leaders of the national salvation movement and their arrest came as a shock to us, especially in view of the fact that victories are being gained in Suiyuan, a strong attitude is being adopted in dealing with foreign affairs and the moment seems opportune for the establishment of a popular front.

Messrs. Sung, Wang and Soo and Miss Sze are well known lawyers and as such they have acted as protectors of the people's rights. Inspired by a spirit of righteousness, they have been undertaking national salvation work. Their actions may have gone beyond the limit, but we are confident that their motive is proper.

Messrs. Li, Chow and Chang are respectively the editors of such authoritative publications as the "Livelihood" (生活), the "Intelligence" (讀書生活) etc. Their articles have been well received by the public. Their writings may appear to be inflammatory, but they contained nothing that is malicious; they write what every citizen of China wishes to say. They are not being instigated by others. The spirit of nationalism that has seized hold of the people at present is largely due to their writings.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will take these facts into consideration when dealing with these three persons.

The authorities should conduct an investigation into the case as soon as possible and release the seven persons if there is no proof against them. The arrest of these seven persons may please our enemy, but it is distressing for us to witness such an event so soon after the release from gaol of Mr. Doo Zung Yuen (杜重遠) who was imprisoned in connection with the case of the "New Life Weekly" (新生).

November 27, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports :-

GENERAL SUNG CHEH YUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE.

On the evening of November 25, General Sung Cheh Yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, had a conference with Generals Chang Shih Tsong, Lieu Shu Ming, Feng Shu An and Chao Teng Yu, the four Divisional Commanders of the 29th Army, at which they discussed the maintenance of peace and order in Charhar, Peiping and Tientsin.

General Sung Cheh Yuan Consults General Chiang Kai Shek

At 10 .m. November 26, General Sung Cheh Yuan flew to Loyang and had a conference with General Chiang Kai Shek. He returned to Peiping at 3 p.m.

Open Letter To Bandit Forces

General Chiang Kai Shek and General Yen Hsi Shan issued on November 26 a joint open letter addressed to the soldiers of the bandit and "Manchukuo" forces advising them not to be used by others to fight their fellow countrymen and urging them to come to their senses and join the Chinese army.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, CHANG NAN CHI AND FIVE OTHERS

Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Lang Fu (李公樸), Wang Chao Shih (王造時) nd Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) have been handed over to the Public Safety Bureau. They are being well treated and are permitted to receive relatives and friends; They have been provided with magazines and newspapers.

Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng are still being held in the Detention House of the Second Shanghai Special District Court and are also being well treated. As the residences of the families of Mr. Chang and Mr. Chow are not far from the Detention House, food is being sent to them privately.

The hereabouts of Miss Sze Liang (史良) are not clear. Detectives of the French Police are watching her residence. It is reported that Miss Sze has proceeded to Peiping by aeroplane to call on Dr. Tung Kong, her uncle, a former Minister of Justice. Another report says that she has proceeded to Nanking. Mr. Tong Hwo (董霍) declares that Miss Sze will appear in Court before November 28.

November 27, 1936. Morning Translation.

Arrest of Mr. Yao Sz Yen

Mr. Yao Sz Yen (姚士彥), age 24, residing at No. 6, Mei Hwa Li (美華里), Route Dupleix, French Concession, is a member of the staff of the Bankers' Co-operation Credit Service, Ltd, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road,

On the morning of November 26, officers of the Public Safety Bureau, with the assistance of the French Police, arrested Mr. Yao at his residence.

Mr. Yao was arraigned before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Yuen Chia Wang (袁家汪), the Municipal Advocate, stated that the man had been arrested at the request of the Public Safety Bureau and requested the Court to remand the case for four days to permit of further investigations.

At this stage, the Judge cleared the Court of spectators. The case was subsequently remanded to November 30. The accused is being detained in custody.

Lih Pao :-

Liang Tsai Circulating Library & Supplementary School Reorganized

At a meeting held by members of the Board of Directors of the Liang Tsai Circulating Library & Supplementary School on the evening of November 25, it was resolved that the resignation of Mr. Li Kung Pu from the post of President of the Circulating Library & Supplementary School be approved and that Mr. Li Tsoo Sun (李組中), Chairman of the Board of Directors, act currently as President.

Yesterday the Supplementary School posted up a notice directing the students to pay attention to their studies and to remain calm.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

REPORTED ARREST OF MADAME SUN Y T SEN UNTRUE

"The Shanghai Mainichi", a local Japanese newspaper, on November 26 published a report to the effect that Madame Sun Yat Sen was arrested in the French Concession on the morning of November 25 on a charge of Communism.

On November 26, our reporter made enquiries at Madame Sun's residence on Rue Moliere, French Concession and learned that the report was absolutely groundless.

Yesterday, Madame Sun issued a manifesto, in which she called attention to the fact that Japanese newspapers were in the habit of spreading rumours. The Japanese report that she had been arrested was untrue. She declared that the motive of the Japanese newspapers in publishing such reports was to bring about a split between the Chinese Government and the people, but contrary to their hopes, such reports would result in a consolidation of the country.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/17
Date 1 /1 /37

November 27, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Society Evening News dated November 26 (comment) :-

ARREST OF MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS

Messrs. Sung Chun Shih (宋雲儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) and Miss Sze Liang (史良) were recently arrested "on suspicion of instigating strikes." These seven learned scholars are the leaders of the national salvation movement and their arrest came as a shock to us, especially in view of the fact that victories are being gained in Suiyuan, a strong attitude is being adopted in dealing with foreign affairs and the moment seems opportune for the establishment of a popular front.

Messrs. Sung, Wang and Soo and Miss Sze are well known lawyers and as such they have acted as protectors of the people's rights. Inspired by a spirit of righteousness, they have been undertaking national salvation work. Their actions may have gone beyond the limit, but we are confident that their motive is proper.

Messrs. Li, Chow and Chang are respectively the editors of such authoritative publications as the "Livelihood" (生活), the "Intelligence" (讀書生活) etc. Their articles have been well received by the public. Their writings may appear to be inflammatory, but they contained nothing that is malicious; they write what every citizen of China wishes to say. They are not being instigated by others. The spirit of nationalism that has seized hold of the people at present is largely due to their writings.

It is to be hoped that the authorities will take these facts into consideration when dealing with these three persons.

The authorities should conduct an investigation into the case as soon as possible and release the seven persons if there is no proof against them. The arrest of these seven persons may please our enemy, but it is distressing for us to witness such an event so soon after the release from gaol of Mr. Doo Zung Yuen (杜重遠) who was imprisoned in connection with the case of the "New Life Weekly" (新生).

The Star Daily News (明星日報) :-

COMMENT ON ECONOMY REPORT

Most of our fellow-countrymen, especially those in Changhai, are in the habit of paying high tribute to foreigners. They eat or dress in the foreign style; they prefer to seek employment with foreign companies. But the more we look up to foreigners, the more are we regarded with contempt by them. Take, for instance, the retrenchment measures recently approved by the S.M.C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/37
Date 27 / 11 / 36

3

November 27, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers publish the following telegraphic reports :-

GENERAL SUNG CHEH YUAN HOLDS CONFERENCE.

On the evening of November 25, General Sung Cheh Yuan, Chairman of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council, had a conference with Generals Chang Shih Tsong, Lieu Shu Ming, Feng Shu An and Chao Teng Yu, the four Divisional Commanders of the 29th Army, at which they discussed the maintenance of peace and order in Charhar, Peiping and Tientsin.

General Sung Cheh Yuan Consults General Chiang Kai Shek

At 10 .m. November 26, General Sung Cheh Yuan flew to Loyang and had a conference with General Chiang Kai Shek. He returned to Peiping at 3 p.m.

Open Letter To Bandit Forces

General Chiang Kai Shek and General Yen Hsi Shan issued on November 26 a joint open letter addressed to the soldiers of the bandit and "Manchukuo" forces advising them not to be used by others to fight their fellow countrymen and urging them to come to their senses and join the Chinese army.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, CHANG NAN CHI AND FIVE OTHERS

Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wang Chao Shih (王造時) nd Soo Chi Lien (沙千里) have been handed over to the Public Safety Bureau. They are being well treated and are permitted to receive relatives and friends; They have been provided with magazines and newspapers.

Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng are still being held in the Detention House of the Second Shanghai Special District Court and are also being well treated. As the residences of the families of Mr. Chang and Mr. Chow are not far from the Detention House, food is being sent to them privately.

The whereabouts of Miss Sze Liang (史良) are not clear. Detectives of the French Police are watching her residence. It is reported that Miss Sze has proceeded to Peiping by aeroplane to call on Dr. Tung Kong, her uncle, a former Minister of Justice. Another report says that she has proceeded to Nanking. Mr. Tong Hwo (董霍) declares that Miss Sze will appear in Court before November 28.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

D.C. (CRIME)

November 26, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, CHANG NAN CHI AND FIVE OTHERS

In connection with the arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), and Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Miss Sze Liang (史良), the following information was obtained yesterday :-

At 2 p.m. yesterday, Presiding Judge Yeu (郁) of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court held a session and ordered that Mr. Soo Chi Lien be handed over to the Public Safety Bureau.

Mr. Tsa Chi Feng (查紀鳳), the Advocate of the Public Safety Bureau, then proceeded to the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court to request the extradition of Mr. Chang Nan Chi and others.

At 6 p.m. yesterday, Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng were again brought before Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳庭祺), Judges Wong (王) and Liao (廖) and Procurator Tung Chi Min (童冀民) in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. The Presiding Judge said :- "As a question regarding bail for the accused has arisen, the present hearing is being held. Lawyers Chang (張) and Tong (唐), the guarantors of Miss Sze Liang, should produce her in Court immediately".

Lawyers Chang and Tong gave an assurance that Miss Sze Liang would appear in Court before November 28.

On the basis of the documents produced by the Public Safety Bureau, Presiding Judge Wu interrogated Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng up to 7.30 p.m. The Presiding Judge afterwards retired to consider his decision. When he resumed the hearing, he ordered that the case against Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng be investigated by the Procurator of the Court in an endeavour to ascertain whether or not they had committed the offences charged to them. Messrs Chang and Chow are still under detention.

Messrs Sung Chun Shih, Wang Chao Shih and Li Kung Pu were extradited to the Public Safety Bureau at 5 p.m. November 24. The Bureau opened a temporary detention house on the Second Floor of the Bureau, where three beds were placed. Good treatment is being accorded to the accused. Several policemen and detectives are keeping a watch day and night outside the house. Only members of their families and their lawyers are allowed to see the prisoners.

Cause of Arrest

On November 25, the Shanghai City Government officially disclosed the following causes for the arrest of Messrs Li Kung Pu and the others :-

"After they had illegally formed the so-called 'Various Shanghai Circles National Salvation Association', Messrs Li Kung Pu and others began to spread rumours under the cloak of national salvation with the object of weakening the confidence of the people in the Government. Recently

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

they conspired with the Red bandits, promoted a people's front and incited class struggles. Furthermore, they plotted the overthrow of the National Government and the creation of a National Defence Government. During the past year, the Government had advised them to cease their absurd activities. They, however, failed to come to their senses and eventually undertook certain movements. They secretly plotted a general strike in Shanghai in the hope of attaining their object by causing a disturbance of the peace and order and bringing about the overthrow of the Government. Evidence of all this has been secured.

"At this time when military operations are going on for the suppression of the bandits in Suiyuan, the rear should be properly consolidated and strong measures must be adopted to put a stop to trouble. Radical elements cannot be allowed free action.

"The arrested persons will be tried according to law. Communists have mingled with the members of the National Salvation Association and deputies assisted by the local Tangpu have been detailed to make a thorough investigation.

"The City Government is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order. It cannot permit thousands of workers to be incited by radical elements to create trouble in this city which has such a dense population".

Lih Pao :-

"S.M.C. APPROVES ECONOMY PROPOSALS : CHINESE MEMBERS VOTE AGAINST MEASURES"

"Proposals Favourable To Foreigners And Unfavourable To Chinese : More Difficulties About Promotion"

At a special meeting of the Council held at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, at which 13 Councillors were present, the recommendations of the S.M.C. Economy Committee were passed by eight votes to five. The five Chinese members opposed the recommendations on the ground that the measures were unfair from the Chinese point of view.

The Economy Committee's report recommends:

An eight per cent reduction in the salaries of Council's employees earning over $100 a month;

Abolition of the present system of exchange compensation;

Imposition of rates and taxes on Council employees who will be entitled to vote in Council elections, but may not stand as candidates for Council membership or speak at ratepayers' meetings.

It is learned that the measures will not become effective until after six months.

According to the estimate of the Economy Committee, a total saving of $1,600,000 a year is expected if its report is passed.

According to information secured by a reporter of this paper, the five Chinese Councillors opposed the report because the salaries of most of the senior foreign employees will be cut by eight per cent after the exchange

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY.
No. ED 7169/37

November 26, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, CHANG NAN CHI AND FIVE OTHERS

In connection with the arrest of Messrs Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), and Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Miss Sze Liang (史良), the following information was obtained yesterday :-

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At 6 p.m. yesterday, Messrs Chang Nan Chi and Chow Tao Feng were again brought before Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳延環), Judges Wong (王) and Liao (廖) and Procurator Tung Chi Min (童其鳴) in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. The Presiding Judge said :- "As a question regarding bail for the accused has arisen, the present hearing is being held. Lawyers Chang (張) and Tong (董), the guarantors of Miss Sze Liang, should produce her in Court immediately".

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Messrs Sung Chun Shih, Wang Chao Shih and Li Kung Pu were extradited to the Public Safety Bureau at 5 p.m. November 24. The Bureau opened a temporary detention house on the Second Floor of the Bureau, where three beds were placed. Good treatment is being accorded to the accused. Several policemen and detectives are keeping a watch day and night outside the house. Only members of their families and their lawyers are allowed to see the prisoners.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
SPECIAL BRANCH

November 26, 1936. Morning Translation.

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"At this time when military operations are going on for the suppression of the bandits in Suiyuan, the rear should be properly consolidated and strong measures must be adopted to put a stop to trouble. Radical elements cannot be allowed free action.

"The arrested persons will be tried according to law. Communists have mingled with the members of the National Salvation Association and deputies assisted by the local Tangpu have been detailed to make a thorough investigation.

"The City Government is responsible for the maintenance of peace and order. It cannot permit thousands of workers to be incited by radical elements to create trouble in this city which has such a dense population".

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Date 2

November 25, 1936. Afternoon Translation

The Shanghai Public Daily News(市民日报) publishes the following leading article :-

THE ARREST OF LI KUNG PU AND OTHERS.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. on November 23, Messrs Li Kung Pu(李公朴), Wang Chao Shih(王造时), Soo Chi Lien(沙千里), Sung Chun Shih(沈钧儒), Chow Tao Feng(邹韬奋), Chang Nan Chi(章乃器) and Miss Szo Liang(史良), seven patriotic leaders, were placed under arrest. The affair created a consternation among the public who were ignorant of the cause of this drastic action.

The following report was issued by the Central News Agency and published by the local newspapers yesterday :-

"Mr. Li Kung Pu and six others are being charged with operating illegal organizations, co-operating with communists, instigating strikes of workers and students and a general strike and other subversive activities with the object of overthrowing the Government. They were arrested by the authorities with the assistance of the Police of the Foreign Settlements on a charge of having committed offences against the internal security of the State."

We cannot help asking: "Have they really been arrested on such a charge?"

Nobody will excuse a person who betrays his nation under the cloak of patriotism. However, the seven persons under arrest are prominent leaders of the National Salvation Association and their thoughts, character and patriotism deserve sympathy and support. Moreover, they are all engaged in proper professions.

It has been said that there is a limit to patriotism; it is possible that their patriotism has been too fiery. Still, we cannot believe that any person who loves his country too strongly can be arrested and punished by the authorities. However, as the matter has been referred to the Courts, an explanation will be forthcoming.

The Holmes (福尔摩斯) :-

THE HARDSHIPS OF HAWKERS

It is not easy for a hawker to sell his wares in Shanghai. If he operates on the streets without a licence, he is liable to be taken to the Police Station where he will be fined and asked to take out a licence. This will require all the money earned during the past few days. Even if a hawker is in possession of a licence, he has to move away at the approach of a policeman, otherwise he is liable to be deprived of his licence.

Whenever a hawker instals a congee or sweet potato stand, he is subject to extortion by the loafers of the district who will demand "tips". If he refuses to

November 25, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

SECRET MEETING HELD BY NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATIONS

The arrest of Chang Nan Chi came as a great shock to the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association, the Women's National Salvation Association, the National Salvation Association of University Professors and the Students National Salvation Association, etc. He has been endeavouring to extend the communist movement and it was he who directed anti-Chiang Kai Shek movement and organized the people's front.

Members of these Associations held a secret meeting at a certain place in Chinese controlled territory on the night of November 25 to consider counter-measures.

It is reported that they will submit a petition asking for the immediate release of Chang Nan Chi and the other six persons now in custody. They are also planning a demonstration and may adopt violent measures to achieve their end.

MAINICHI AND OTHER LOCAL NEWSPAPERS :

TROUBLE BETWEEN KOREANS AND CHINESE

At about 1.10 p.m. November 24, a Korean named Ken Nei-boku, 21, residing at No. 7 Yung Fu Li off Woosung Road, visited another korean named Kim Yu-toku, a toy dealer, at No. 120 Kingse Road. Whilst they were talking, several Chinese outside Kim's house used abusive language towards the koreans. Kim became angry and asked the Chinese why they had used abusive language towards them. A large crowd of Chinese soon gathered and a big fight took place.

Foreign and Chinese Police officers from Louza Station (?) soon settled the trouble. The Japanese Consular Police are conducting an investigation into the affair.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7109/37
Date 4/11/36

D.C. (CRI)

November 25, 1936. Afternoon Translation

The Shanghai Public Daily News(市民日报) publishes the following leading article :-

THE ARREST OF LI KUNG PU AND OTHERS.

Between 2 and 3 a.m. on November 23, Messrs Li Kung Pu(李公朴), Wang Chao Shih(王造时), Soo Chi Lien(沙千里), Sung Chun Shih(沈钧儒), Chow Tao Feng(邹韬奋), Chang Nan Chi(章乃器) and Miss Szo Liang(史良), seven patriotic leaders, were placed under arrest. The affair created a consternation among the public who were ignorant of the cause of this drastic action.

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Whenever a hawker instals a congee or sweet potato stand, he is subject to extortion by the loafers of the district who will demand "tips". If he refuses to

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7108/37

November 25, 1936. Morning Translation.

"At about 10 a.m. yesterday (November 19) a pedestrian, an old man of more than 70 years of age, was knocked down at the corner of Pingliang and Glen Roads by a motor car (licence number unknown) which was moving at a high speed. Upon finding that he had caused an accident, the driver drove off at a high speed. Later, a post duty policeman conveyed the injured man to the Sacred Heart Hospital where the man succumbed to his injuries soon after arrival."

It is known to everybody that there is a Police Station at the corner of Pingliang and Glen Roads. Moreover, the accident occurred opposite the Station. The place is not an isolated locality. It is customary to have a policeman on duty at the front gate of Police Station; the accident happened at about 10 O'clock in the morning; yet the motor car was driven off unnoticed after the accident.

I am of the opinion that an explanation should be demanded from the Police authorities. We should not overlook the matter just because the deceased was a poor old man, for it is a case that concerns not only the deceased but the general public as well.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE ARREST OF MESSRS SUNG CHUN SHIH, CHANG NAN CHI AND FIVE OTHERS

In the early morning of November 23, Messrs Li Kung Pu (李公樸), Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), Wang Chao Shih (王造時), Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮) and Chang Nan Chi (章乃器) and Miss Sze Liang (史良), all prominent members of the Federation of National Salvation Associations, were arrested by the S.M.P. and the French Police at the request of the Public Safety Bureau. Some were arraigned before the Second Branch and others before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court on that day and all were released on bail.

On the evening of November 23, the Second Branch and the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court each received a dispatch from the Public Safety Bureau, stating that fresh evidence had since been found against the prisoners and fear was expressed that they might abscond.

Upon receipt of the dispatch, the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court immediately issued warrants of arrest and at 2 a.m. November 24, deputies of the Public Safety Bureau with the assistance of officers from Bubbling Well and Sinza Stations visited the houses of Messrs Li Kung Pu, Sung Chun Shih, Wang Chao Shih and Soo Chi Lien to effect their arrest. With the exception of Mr. Li Kung Pu, who was absent at the time, the other three men were again arrested.

They were taken before Mr. Yeu Hwa (俞華), Presiding Judge, and Judges Nyi (倪) and Siao (蕭) in the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. yesterday. Mr. Li Kung Pu, who had in the meantime received a Court summons, was also in attendance.

Mr. Tsa Chi Feng (查紀鳳), the Advocate of the Public Safety Bureau, Mr. King S. Kum, the Municipal Advocate, and Messrs Chang Yao Tseng (張耀曾), Kuo Wei (郭衛),

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 71

Li Kuo Tseng (李國珍), Ngoh Soong (鄂森), Li Vung Chi (李文杰) and Chen Tse Kao (陳志皐), lawyers for the defence, were present.

The case against Messrs Li Kung Pu, Sung Chun Shih and Wang Chao Shih was first dealt with. Presiding Judge Yeu stated that the case had originally been fixed for hearing on the afternoon of November 25, but the present hearing was being held because of the discovery of new facts.

The representative of the Public Safety Bureau requested the extradition of these three accused.

The Procurator requested the Judges to decide the application according to law.

The Court then retired to consider the application. When the Judges resumed their seats in Court, they handed down a ruling that as Messrs Li Kung Pu, Sung Chun Shih and Wang Chao Shih did not live within the limits of the International Settlement, the question of extradition did not arise; therefore, the Public Safety Bureau should take up the matter with the S.M.C.

The three accused were then taken back by the Settlement Police.

The case against Mr. Soo Chi Lien was next heard. The Court remanded the case to 2 p.m. November 25 and ordered that he be temporarily detained at the Police Station.

Proceedings in the Third Branch of High Court

In the meantime, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court had also immediately issued summons for the appearance of Miss Sze Liang, Messrs Chow Tao Feng and Chang Nan Chi before midnight November 24/25.

The case was heard at 6 p.m. by Presiding Judge Wu Ting Chi (吳廷琦) and Judges Wong (王) and Liao (廖) in the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court. Mr. Chow Tao Feng appeared in company with Mr. Sung Tso Chi (宋祖基), his lawyer, Miss Sze Liang and Mr. Chang Nan Chi did not appear but were represented by Mr. Tong Hwa (唐豪) and Mr. Chang Tse Niang (張志讓).

After questioning Mr. Chow Tao Feng about his age and native place, Presiding Judge Wu ordered him to be temporarily detained at the office of the Judicial Police. Lawyers Tong and Chang were ordered by the Court to produce the accused Miss Sze and Mr. Chang Nan Chi before midnight.

At about midnight, the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court held a special session when Mr. Chow Tao Feng appeared in company with Mr. Sung Tso Chi, his lawyer. Mr. Chang Nan Chi also was present with his two lawyers, Mr. Chang and Mr. Tong.

As the arrangements for shop security had not yet been completed, Mr. Chow Tao Feng was ordered to be detained for the time being.

The Court then questioned Mr. Chang Nan Chi. Owing to insufficient time, Mr. Chang could find only one shop security and as he could not find another shop security he was also detained.

As Miss Sze Liang was at Soochow attending to certain legal affairs, the Judge instructed two lawyers Mr. Chang and Mr. Tong to produce her before 4 p.m. November 25.

The Court rose at 12.30 a.m. November 25. The accused Chang and Chow are being temporarily held in the Detention House.

November 24, 1936. Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated Nov.23:

SEVEN PROMINENT RESIDENTS ARRESTED ON GRAVE CHARGES

Mr. Sung Chun Shih (沈鈞儒), native of Kashing, age 63, residing at House No.51, Lane No.1292 Yu Yuen Road, member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Bar Association, Mr. Wang Chao Shih (王造時), native of Kiangsi Province, age 34, residing at House No.7 Tifeng Road, and Mr. Soo Chi Lien (沙千里), native of Huchow, age 33, both lawyers and members of the Bar Association, and Mr. Li Kung Pu (李公樸), native of Zangchow, age 35, residing at House No.24, Lane No.1736, Yu Yuen Road, President of the Liang Tsai School (量才学校), are all prominent members of the Federation of National Salvation Associations.

On November 22, members of the Bureau of Public Safety called at the Bubbling Well Police Station of the International Settlement, produced an official dispatch and requested assistence to effect the arrest of these four persons for some political offence. Warrants of arrest were obtained from the Shanghai First Special District Court by the Bubbling Well Police Station. Messrs. Sung Chun Shih, Wang Chao Shih and Li Kung Pu were arrested in Bubbling Well district late at night by a party of detectives and uniformed policemen under Foreign Detective Sub-Inspector "Caley". Lawyer Soo Chi Lien who lives in Sinza District was arrested with the assistance of Sinza Police Station.

The four arrested persons were arraigned before Judge Nyi Chung Nee (聶鍾義) of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 9 a.m. November 23. The proceedings were held in camera. Only Mr. King S. Kum, the Municipal Advocate, the lawyers for the defence and the police officers in charge of the case were present.

After a lengthy interrogation, Judge Nyi allowed the accused to be released on bail furnished by their respective lawyers. Messrs. Chang Yi Fan (張以藩), Ngoh Goong (鄂森) and Chen Tse Kao (陳志皐) are appearing for Mr. Li Kung Pu; Messrs. Yu Chung Loh (俞鍾駱) and Li Vung Chi (李文杰) for Mr. Wang Chao Shih; Messrs. Chang Yao Tseng (張耀曾) and Chen Tse Kao for Mr. Sung Chun Shih; Messrs. Tsai Loh Zung (蔡文棟), Yang Tien Sung (楊元逵) and Wang Pao Chi (汪寶璣) for Mr. Soo Chi Lien. All the guarantors were instructed to produce the accused at the next hearing which will take place at 2 p.m. November 25. The representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety requested the extradition of the accused.

At the request of the Bureau of Public Safety, the French Municipal Police have arrested Miss Sze Liang (史良), a lawyer, Mr. Chow Tao Feng (鄒韜奮), Editor-in-Chief of the "Livelihood Sunday Weekly", and Mr. Chang Nan Chi (章乃器), an economist, on a similar charge.

The arrested persons were arraigned before the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 3 p.m. November 23. Messrs. Chang Tse Niang (張志讓) and Tong Hwa (沐蒙) are appearing for Mr. Chang Nan Chi and Miss Sze Liang; Mr. Sung Tso Chi (孫祖基) for Mr. Chow Tao Feng. It is learned that they will likewise be released on bail.

The following information was secured from the families of the various accused by a reporter of this paper:-

November 24, 1936. Morning Translation.

Mr. Wang Chao Shih resides at No. 7 Tifeng Road. When our reporter called, only Mr. Wang's mother and his six-year old son were at home. Mr. Wang was arrested at 3 a.m. November 23. He offered no objection to his arrest after he was shown an official document by the three police officers who had come to arrest him.

The home of Mr. Sung Chung Shih is located at No. 51, Tao Yuen Villa (桃源村), Yuyuen Road. When the five police officers called on the morning of November 23, he was fast asleep. The officers were admitted into the house by a servant. One of the officers remained on guard outside the house, one in the hall, while the other three followed the servant upstairs. Upon learning of the arrest, the elder son of Mr. Sung Chung Shih, who lives at house No. 53 in the same alleyway, immediately called at his father's home. Both the father and the son were shown the official despatch from the Bureau of Public Safety. After a brief consultation with his son, Mr. Sung Chung Shih left with the officers.

Mr. Li Kung Pu resides at No. 24 Han Chong Li (亨昌里) off Yuyuen Road. When the police officers arrived at 2 a.m. November 23, Mr. Li happened to be out with friends. The efficers remained in the house until about 2.30 a.m. when Mr. Li returned and was placed under arrest.

The residence of lawyer Soo Chi Lien is situate at No. 14, Lane No. 524, Avenue Road. When the police officers arrived, he was in bed.

Mr. Chang Nan Chi resides at No. 24 Shih Wei Li (恒史里) off Route Delastre, French Concession. Officers of the French Police, accompanied by members of the Bureau of Public Safety, arrived at the place at 2 a.m. November 23. They climbed over a short bamboo fence outside the front gate and were addmitted into the house by the inmates. They immediately proceeded upstairs and showing Mr. Chang the official document, they placed him under arrest.

Lawyer Sze Liang lives at No. 1 Lafayette Villa, Rue Lafayette. At first the foreign and Chinese detectives could not effect an entrance either from the front or the back gate, because the inmates refused to open the door for fear of robbers. The officers then climbed over the short wall in front of the main gate and effected an entry into the main hall from where they immediately proceeded upstairs. Upon being shown the official document, lawyer Sze Liang at once dressed herself and left with the officers.

Mr. Chow Tao Feng lives at No. 1, Lane No. 601, Rue Lafayette. The police officers were admitted by himself. One of the members of the Bureau of Public Safety then said to him: "I have been shadowing you for three days and saw you returning home in a ricsha at about 11 p.m. November 22. I immediately notified the French Police and we have now come to arrest you." The police officers then seized several English books which they took to the station for examination.

8.

7108/17.

November 24, 1936. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

All the seven persons are suspected of being connected with the formation of an illegal organization; of being in conspiracy with the Red bandits; with instigating strikes of labourers and students and a general strike to disturb the peace and good order of the locality; with plotting the overthrow of the Government.

Joint Notice Issued by the Local Tangpu and the Social Bureau

The local Tangpu and the Social Bureau publish the following joint notice in the advertisement columns of the "Sin Wan Pao", the "Shun Pao" and other local newspapers :-

"There are many cultural bodies in Shanghai. Some have applied to the Tangpu and other political organizations for registration, but many have not yet done so.

We hereby publish this notice instructing all cultural bodies in this city to rectify their omission, otherwise they will be suppressed.

Tao Pah Chuen
Standing Committee of the local Tangpu,

Pan Kung Chai
Commissioner of the Social Bureau,

November 21, 1936."

November 24, 1936. Morning Translation. 7108/17 24 " 36.

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The four arrested persons were arraigned before Judge Nyi Chung Nee (倪中義) of the Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 9 a.m. November 23. The proceedings were held in camera. Only Mr. King S. Kum, the Municipal Advocate, the lawyers for the defence and the police officers in charge of the case were present.

After a lengthy interrogation, Judge Nyi allowed the accused to be released on bail furnished by their respective lawyers. Messrs. Chang Yi Fan (張仪藩), Ngoh Soong (鄂森) and Chen Tse Kao (陳志皋) are appearing for Mr. Li Kung Pu; Messrs. Yu Chung Loh (俞鍾駱) and Li Vung Chi (李之杰) for Mr. Wang Chao Shih; Messrs. Chang Yao Tseng (張耀曾) and Chen Tse Kao for Mr. Sung Chun Shih; Messrs. Tsai Loh Zung (蔡文棕), Yang Tien Sung (楊兆松) and Maung Pao Chi (沐保基) for Mr. Soo Chi Lien. All the guarantors were instructed to produce the accused at the next hearing which will take place at 2 p.m. November 25. The representatives of the Bureau of Public Safety requested the extradition of the accused.

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Tao Pah Chuen
Standing Committee of the local Tangpu,

Pan Kung Chai
Commissioner of the Social Bureau,

November 21, 1936."

VI

Special Branch Registry

~~Cold Office Regn~~

File No. S. 7108/17

SUBJECT

Summons issued on executives of Chinese Y.W.C.A., Ningpo Section - Compulsory Association in Political

F.M. G. 45M

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7012

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date. February 25, 1937.

Subject. Record of Summons issued by the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court in connection with the case against Sung Chun Sz et al.

Made by D.S. Lockwood Forwarded by J Boyce D S I

Summons No.1225

1. Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of Shanghai, 999 Bubbling Well Road.

Miss Tsang Ts Yoh (孫志學), Secretary and Acting Chief Executive of the Association, received and signed the summons. She appeared before the Court on the morning of January 9, 1937 when after being questioned was released.

2. Executive of the Ningpo Guild, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road.

Mr. Lieu Ts-hsiang (劉士翔), Chief of the Receiving and Despatching Section received and signed the summons on behalf of the executive committee.

Mr. Tong Sing-ching appeared before the Court on the morning of January 9 when after being questioned was released.

3. Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of China, National Committee, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Miss Sih Tsung-bei (薛忠倍), Secretary, received and signed the summons.

A representative Mr. Zee Yih appeared before the Court when after questioning was dismissed.

The Judge requested the Police to furnish reports of meetings held by members of National Salvation Associations. These reports were forwarded to the Legal Department on January 12, 1937.

Summons 2532

1. Nyung Dzong Kau, Ling Tshung School, Linching Road.

Summons received and signed by him. He appeared before the Court on January 30, 1937 when after questioning was instructed to appear at the Procurator's Office, Kiangsu High Court, Soochow at 2 p.m. February 3, 1937 for interrogation.

FM G. 45N-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 2 -

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

2. Koo Lien-shing, 1528 Avenue Road.

Summons received and signed by Koo Lien-kwei, brother of the person mentioned on the summons. Koo Lien-shing appeared before the Court on January 30, 1937, when after questioning was instructed to appear at the Procurator's Office, Kiangsu High Court, Soochow at 2 p.m. February 3, 1937.

3. Zung Dau Oong, student, Kwang Zuh Primary School, Ferry Road.

Summons received and signed by a master named Tseu Kwang-hsi. A representative Chi Mei Ding appeared before the Court and informed the Judge that Zung was away from Shanghai. He was instructed to notify Zung to appear before the Procurator's Office, Kiangsu High Court, Soochow at 2 p.m. February 3, 1937.

This summons was re-issued on February 20, 1937. Chi Mei Ding again appeared before the Court and informed the judge that Zung Dau Oong had not returned to Shanghai and that his whereabouts were not known. The Judge ordered that in the event of Zung returning to Shanghai he was to be informed to appear before the Procurator, Kiangsu High Court, Soochow on the morning of February 25, 1937.

FILE DAR 25/2

F. D. Lockwood

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

G 4 1 2 9-35

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT Date February 20 1937.

Subject Serving of Summons No. 2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

Made by D.S. Lockwood. Forwarded by J Bogue D/I

At 11 a.m. February 20.1937 D.S. Lockwood, S.P.C. 359 (Special Branch) accompanied by D.S. White (Gordon Road) attempted to serve Summons No. 2532, issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on Zung Zeu Oong, who is required to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Sz et al.

The Summons was received and signed for by Chi Lei Ping, age 36, native of Shantung, who will inform the Court that Zung Zeu Oong is absent from Shanghai.

D/SB 25/2

F. D. Lockwood

D. S.

D.C.(Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH 20 FEB. 1937 CRIMINAL INVESTIGATION DEPARTMENT

February 20, 1937.

Summons No.2532 reissued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

For the concerned Zung Deu Oong.

Address: Kwang Zuh Primary School, Ferry Road.

To appear at the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a.m. 22/2/37 (Court No.1) to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

FORM NO. 3
G. 4CM. 1. 36

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Mahlbl, 7108/

REPORT

Date February 5, 19 37.

Subject Serving of Summons No. 2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court.

Made by D.S. Lockwood. *Forwarded by* J Meyer D.S.

In connection with the serving of summons No. 2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court, the following persons Myung Dzong Kau(任崇高), Koo Lieu Shung(顧留聲) and Zung Dau Oong(陸道沖), appeared before Judge Hsiao of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the morning of January 30, 1937 when after questioning were instructed to appear at the Procurator's Office, Kiangsu High Court, Soochow, at 2 p.m. February 3, 1937, to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Zu (沈鈞儒) et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

F. D. Lockwood

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

DBH 5/2

FM. 2
G. 40M. 1/35

File No. 7108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 28, 1937.

Subject Service of Summons No.2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court

Made by D.S. Lockwood Forwarded by [illegible] D/I

At 3.20 p.m. January 27 members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Wayside Station visited the premises of the Jung Zung Primary School, East Seward Road to serve summons No.2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on Tsang Dzoong Ke.

The principal when questioned stated that no such person had been employed as a teacher or enrolled as a student in the school.

At 5 p.m. members of the Special Branch accompanied by detectives from Central Station proceeded to the Ants Training School, 300 Nanking Road to serve summons No.2532 on one named Zung Tsauh. On arrival it was found that the school was closed. A visit was paid to the Ants' Club, 4th floor, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road when it was learned that no such person existed.

W. D. Lockwood.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

File
D/I
2/1

FM. 2
G. 40M. 9-35

File No. 2108/17

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.I. Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 28, 1937.

Subject: Service of Summons No.2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court

Made by: D.S. Lockwood Forwarded by:

At 3.10 p.m. January 27, 1937, D.S. Leys (Y'poo) accompanied by D.S. Lockwood and D.I. Pan Lien-pih (Special Branch) served summons No.2532 on Nyung Dzong Kau, Ling Tshung School, Linching Road. The summons was received and signed by him.

At 4 p.m. January 27, D.S.I. Watson (Bubbling Well) accompanied by D.S. Lockwood and D.I. Pan Lien-pih served summons No.2532 on Koo Lien-shing residing at 1528 Avenue Road. The summons was received and signed by Koo Lien-kwei, brother of the person mentioned by name on the summons.

At 3 p.m. January 28, 1937, D.S. Taylor (Gordon Road) accompanied by D.S. Lockwood (Special Branch) served summons No.2532 on Zung Dau Cong, a student in the Kwang Zuh Primary School. As the student was absent from Shanghai, a master one Ssen Kwang-hsi (冼光熙), received and signed the summons. He will appear at Court on the morning of January 30, 1937 when he will give information as to the student's whereabouts.

F. S. Lockwood.
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

S.I.
Report proceedings.
DBK. 29/1

院法方地區特一第海上(律)
District Court For The First Special Area In Shanghai



送To S. B.

期日 Date January 26, 1937.

Nature of Document 容內件文 255

Five summonses No. 2532 issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

For witnesses:-

(1) Koo Lieu Shing, 1528 Avenue Road, Tsung Sing General Goods Store,
(2) Nyung Dzong Kau, Ling Tshing School, Linching Road.
X (3) Tsang Dzong Me, Jung Zung Primary School, East Seward Road.
(4) Zung Dau Oong, Kwang Zuh Primary School, Ferry Road.
X (5) Zung Tsauh, Ant Training School, Shing Wo Dah Building, Nanking Road.

To appear at the Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a.m. on 30-1-37 (Court No.1) to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

X Summons returned for 29/1/37 cancellation (AM)

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai

January 26, 1937.

To S.P.

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For witnesses :-

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(2) Kyung Dzong Kau, Ling Tshing School, Linching Road.

(3) Tsang Dzong Ke, Jung Zung Primary School, East Seward Road.

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FM. 2
G 45-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D. 7108/17

Section 1, Special Branch Stable

REPORT

Date January 6, 1937.

Subject Service of Summons No. 1225 issued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court for the appearance of the executives of Y.W.C.A., Bubbling Well Rd., Y.W.C.A. National Committee, Yuen Ming Yuen Road and Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association.

Made by D.S. Lockwood. *Forwarded by* Chinese S.B.

At 11.15 a.m. D.S.I. Cady, C.D.C. 279 (Bubbling Well), accompanied by D.S. Lockwood and D.I. Pan Lien-pih (Special Branch), served summons No. 1225 issued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the executive of the Y.W.C.A. of Shanghai, 999 Bubbling Well Road. Miss Tsang Ts Yoh(張志學), Secretary and Acting Chief Executive of the Association, received and signed the summons.

At 11.40 a.m. D.S.I. Smith, C.D.S. 164 (Louza), accompanied by D.S. Lockwood and D.I. Pan Lien-pih (Special Branch), served summons No. 1225 issued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the executive of the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, Yu Ya Ching Road. Mr. Lieu Ts Hsiang(劉芷芗), Chief of the Receiving and Despatching Section, received and signed the summons on behalf of the executive committee.

At 2.20 pm. D.S. Bader, C.D.C. 260 (Central), accompanied by D.S. Lockwood and D.I. Pan Lien-pih (Special Branch), served summons No. 1225 issued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the executive of the Y.W.C.A. of China National Committee, Yuen Ming Yuen Road. Miss Sih Tsung-bei(薛增佩), Secretary, received and signed the summons.

7 JAN 1937

F. D. Lockwood

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

院法方地區特一第海上蘇江
District Court For The First Special Area In Shanghai.

JUDICIAL POLICE OFFICE
6 JAN. 1937
RECEIVED
司法警察署

送To S. B.

期日 Date January 6, 1937.

Nature of Document 容內件文 255

Three summonses No. 1225 issued by Judge Hyih of the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

For:- (1) Executive of the Ningpo Guild, Yu Ya Ching Road.
(2) Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of China, National Committee, Yuen Ming Yuen Road.
(3) Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of Shai, Bubbling Well Road.

To appear at the So 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a.m. on 9-1-37 (Court No. 1) to answer certain interrogations in connection with the case against Sung Chun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Please see note attached.
N.W.

院法方地區特一第海上蘇江
District Court For The First Special Area In Shanghai.

送To

期日 Date

Nature of Document 容內件文 255

Note:

Re attached summonses No. 1225, it appears from the despatch received from Soochow, that the accused stated to the High Court there that on May 31st, a meeting was held at the second address to form the National Salvation Society.

During the strike of workers at Japanese Mills - no date given - a meeting was held at the 3rd address with the object of giving the strikers financial assistance.

Another meeting was held at the 1st address by members of the Cultured Peoples' Salvation Society. No date and no objective is given.

The witnesses are required to confirm or otherwise that such meetings were held, and the Court wishes to find out what was the nature of the various speeches given.

N.W.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai

To S.B.

January 6, 1937.

Three summonses No.1225 issued by Judge Myih of the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

For : (1) Executive of the Ningpo Guild,
Yu Ya Ching Road.

(2) Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of China,
National Committee,
Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

(3) Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of Shanghai,
Bubbling Well Road.

To appear at the Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a.m. on 9/1/37 (Court No.1) to answer certain interrogations in connection with the case against Sung Chun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

District Court for the First Special Area in Shanghai

Note

Re attached summonses No.1225, it appears from the despatch received from Soochow, that the accused stated to the High Court there that on May 31st, a meeting was held at the second address to form the National Salvation Society.

During the strike of workers at Japanese Mills - no date given - a meeting was held at the 3rd address with the object of giving the strikers financial assistance.

Another meeting was held at the 1st address by members of the Cultured Peoples' Salvation Society. No date and no objective is given.

The witnesses are required to confirm or otherwise that such meetings were held, and the Court wishes to find out what was the nature of the various speeches given.

S.1, Special Branch

November 13, 1936.

Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation - convenes meetings in celebration of the birthday of the late Kuomintang Leader.

The Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Federation convened a meeting of members of local national salvation associations in the Chinese Y.W.C.A., 999 Bubbling Well Road, at 1 p.m. November 12, ostensibly to celebrate the birthday of the late Kuomintang leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

A large number of Chinese consisting of students, labourers and shop assistants proceeded to the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Yu Ya Ching Road, between 12 noon and 1 p.m. November 12, but upon arrival there were informed by pickets that the Police and officials of the Association had forbidden the meeting there, and were instructed to proceed to the Chinese Y.W.C.A., the second meeting place. By 2 p.m. about 800 persons had entered the compound of the Y.W.C.A. and at that time the meeting was formally opened. A presidium consisting of the following persons was formed :-

Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and one of the leading members of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

Tsang Mai-chi (章乃器), ex-Sub-Manager of the Chekiang Industrial Bank, and a leading member of the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association.

Wong Chao-dzu (王造時), a lawyer by profession, living at 7B Tifeng Road, a leading member of the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association.

Sung Chun-dzu (沈鈞儒), a lawyer by profession, living at 5 Tao Yuan Fang, Yu Yuen Road, and concurrently Dean of the Shanghai Law College, Kiangwan Road. He is a leading member of the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association.

Sz Liang (史良), a female lawyer, living at 1 Lafayette Terrace, Rue Lafayette. A leading member of the Women's Circles National Salvation Association.

Soo Chien-li (沙千里), a lawyer by profession with an office at the Tseng Chau (鄭洲) Building, Kiukiang Road. A committee member of the Nyi Zoe (Ants' Club), Room 429 Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, and concurrently a leading member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

Yang Ching-zai (楊經才), a supervisor in the Tien Yih (天一) Insurance Company, 255 Peking Road. A leading member of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association.

After the formal opening of the meeting, those present sang two songs entitled "March of Volunteer Armies (義勇軍進行曲) and "Beat them back home" (打回老家去) (the latter song is anti-Japanese in nature). Li Kung-poh then made a speech eulogizing the deeds and spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He stated that the object of the meeting apart from celebrating the anniversary was to induce the authorities to cease concluding secret agreements with Japan and advocated that the nation should be saved in accordance with the instructions of the late leader.

The second speaker was Tsang Nai-chi, who stated that China should unite with Great Britain, the United States, France and Soviet Russia and form a group to ensure the safety of China against Japan.

Wong Chao-dzu followed, and made a speech stating that the late Kuomintang leader advocated that a treaty should be concluded with Soviet Russia, that the Communist Party should be allowed in China, and agriculture and industry should be developed. He continued to say that the present Chinese Government had ignored these instructions and therefore China suffered from foreign aggression.

Sung Chun-dzu (沈鈞儒) was the next speaker. He also advocated the policies mentioned above as the means to save China from ruin. He also remarked that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had praised Lenin and as conditions in Soviet Russia were excellent, Dr. Sun Yat-sen had been right. He said that no power in the world could break Soviet Russia. He concluded that China should unite with the Communist Party in compliance with the instructions of Dr. Sun. He was of the opinion that the Government should forthwith suspend the anti-Communist campaign.

Sz Liang was the fifth speaker. She stated that the Chinese Government should not prohibit the people from taking part in the national salvation movement at the present critical time and that all the Chinese irrespective of parties should unanimously resist Japan. She remarked that according to the instructions of Dr. Sun, the Government should protect the people in the national salvation movement but the present government, she continued, not only refrained from protecting the people, but oppressed them.

At this point, an invitation was issued to those present to deliver speeches. Two female workers named Fang Dzu (方 如) and Liu Tsao-dee (劉招弟), claiming to be in the employ of the Dah Kong Cotton Mill, accepted the invitation. Fang Dzu reported that the workers of Japanese cotton mills had gone on strike to demand an increase in wages and that some workers had been taken to a small room by the Japanese management. She described that one of these workers had been killed by the Japanese and her body put in a sack and thrown into the Whangpoo. At this juncture, the audience commenced to shout slogans including "Overthrow the Japanese Imperialists" and "Assist the Strikers." Liu Tsao-dee, the next speaker, made another speech depicting how the workers were cruelly exploited by the capitalists and requested the attendance to render assistance to the workers.

Tsang Nai-chi again took the platform and informed the crowd that Madame Sun Yat-sen had intended to be present to deliver a speech, but was prevented by illness. He read the following speech written by her.

"In commemoration of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, brethren throughout the nation should continue to struggle for the emancipation of the Chinese race. At present, we should realize that our greatest enemies are the Japanese Imperialists and Chinese traitors.

"We should unite with all nations who are lovers of peace and form an international league against invasion, especially by allying with Great Britain, U.S.A., France, and Soviet Russia to ensure collective safety on the Pacific and to oppose the Japanese imperialists. We should ally with the peace-loving masses of Japan, Korea and Formosa and form a united international battle line to overthrow the Fascist militarists of Japan. We should unite all parties and classes to form a united battle line for the purpose of overthrowing the Japanese imperialists.

"The three polcies of Dr. Sun indicate the above plane. We should go forward bravely. Steel and blood will certainly accomplish the glorious enterprise for the emancipation of the race."

Tsang Nai-chi concluded by saying that the people should of their own accord rise and save their nation despite obstruction from the Government.

Wong Chao-dz then took the platform and read the following proposals to the corwd, which were duly passed :

1) That the attendance should contribute money to support the strikers of Japanese cotton mills.
2) That the Government be requested to cease concluding secret agreements with Japan, but to send troops to the North to assist the anti-Japanese troops at Suiyuan.
3) That a delegation be appointed to proceed to the North and to convey good wishes to the anti-Japanese armies at Suiyuan.
4) That the Government be requested to unite with Great Britain, United States of America, France and Soviet Russia and form an international league against Japan.

5) That a circular telegram be despatched informing the people throughout China of the minutes of this meeting.

Wong Chao-dzu then submitted to the meeting the following proposals made by the Shanghai Municipality Students Circles National Salvation Association :-

1) That the Government release all students arrested in connection with the national salvation Movement.
2) That the authorities of various universities be induced to take back those students dismissed in connection with the national salvation movement.
3) That the Government be urged to enforce special education during times of national crisis.

The following resolutions proposed by members of the audience were then discussed and passed :-

1) That funds be raised by public subscription on behalf of the strikers in a three days' campaign commencing on November 13.
2) That Groups be formed to sympathize with the strikers in Japanese cotton mills.
3) That a demand be submitted for the release of workers arrested in connection with the strike in Japanese cotton mills, failing which a general strike be declared.
4) That the General Labour Union be requested to call for a strike of all labourers in Shanghai, in sympathy with the Japanese cotton mill strikers.
5) That a "Japanese Mill Strikers' Support Committee" be formed consisting of two representatives from each local public body.

6. That a circular telegram be despatched asking Chinese at home and abroad to render assistance to the strikers in Japanese cotton mills.
7. That anti-Japanese propaganda groups be formed in connection with the strike of the Japanese cotton mills.
8. That the anti-Communist campaign undertaken by the National Government be opposed.

Finally it was decided to refer all these regolutions to the members of the presidium for execution. The meeting was concluded at 4 p.m. when the following slogans were shouted:-

1. Support the anti-Japanese troops in Suiyuan.
2. Urge the government to issue a general mobilization order at once in order to resist Japan.
3. Oppose the co-operation of China and Japan in the anti-communist campaign, and demand the immediate suspension of the communist suppression campaign.
4. Ally with Great Britain, U.S.A., France and Soviet Russia to ensure collective safety on the Pacific.
5. Unite various parties in the country to resist foreign aggression.
6. Let Chinese and Japanese masses unite and overthrow the Japanese Imperialists.
7. Urge the Kuomintang to restore the National revolutionary spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.
8. Oppose the Government's connivance at the Japanese invasion into North China.
9. The revolutionary spirit of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen is immortal !
10. Long live the emancipation of the Republic of China.

While the crowd which towards the close of the meeting numbered approximately 1,000 persons was dispersing, persons were posted at an inner gate on the Y.W.C.A. premises and collected subscriptions in support of the strikers of Japanese cotton mills. A total sum of $200 was raised.

During the proceedings, copies of two kinds of literature were distributed among the attendance. One is entitled "Special Issue of the National Salvation Intelligence in commemoration of the birthday of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen." It contains the speech of Madame Sun Yat-sen and the ten slogans referred to above. The other, a handbill, contains a manifesto purporting to emanate from the Shanghai Municipality Students Circles National Salvation Association bearing on the commemoration of the birthday of the late Kuomintang leader. This handbill advocates that the Government should

1. Carry out Dr. Sun's revolutionary policies.
2. Assist the anti-Japanese troops at Suiyuan.
3. Enforce "Too Yuan" (?) diplomacy.
4. Protect the freedom of patriotic movements.

Also present at the meeting were ten plain-clothes members of the Bureau of Public Safety and Mr. and Mrs. Max Granich. Max Granich is the editor of the reactionary publication entitled "Voice of China."

Extract from Intelligence Report dated February 10, 1936

Employees of local Chinese banks to form national salvation association

About three hundred Chinese employees of local Chinese banks held a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association, 480 Thibet Road, at 10.45 a.m. February 9 and decided to organize a national salvation association. Speeches denouncing the weakness of the Nanking Government and Japanese imperialism in general were delivered by the following persons :-

Pan Niang-yao (潘仰堯), Chief of the Guidance Department of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Institute, 80 Route Voyron, and a senior employee of the Joint Savings Society, 170 Bubbling Well Road.

Li Kung-poh (李公樸), principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road.

Sung Chun-su (沈鈞儒), Dean of the Shanghai College of Law.

Wong Zao-dz (王造時), ex-professor of the Kwong Hwa University.

The meeting terminated at 12.15 p.m.

S.1, Special Branch

February 8, 1936.

Cultural Circles National Salvation Association - coliciting contributions from the public.

About two hundred prominent Chinese educationalists held a meeting in the Ningpo Fellow Countrymen's Association building, 480 Thibet Road, at 3.30 p.m. December 28, 1935, for the purpose of inaugurating the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association. An executive committee of 27 members including the following were elected :-

Ma Siang-pah (馬湘伯), an aged politician.

Sung Chun-su (沈鈞儒), a committee member of the Chinese National Bar Association and Dean of the Shanghai College of Law, Kiangwan.

Huang Ning-tsz (黃任之), a Chinese educationalist.

Kiang Wen-yu (江問漁), Chief of the Office of the Chung Hwa Vocational Education Society, 80 Route Vallon.

The principal promoter of this movement is Sung Chun-su (沈鈞儒), who resides at No.53 Dao Yuen Fang (桃源坊), Yu Yuen Road, and his house will be used as a communication address for the time being. No.53 Dao Yuen Fang (桃源坊) is located off an Extra Settlement road.

This Association published an advertisement in the February 1st Issue of the "People's Livelihood," soliciting contributions from the public towards a fund for the furtherance of the following purposes :-

1. To initiate a special system of education during the period of national crisis.
2. To intensify the propaganda bearing on the national salvation movement.

3. To effect the release of students and citizens who have been arrested or oppressed in connection with the national salvation movement.

4. To sympathise with the students and citizens who participated in the national salvation movement.

The following places are collecting the contributions on behalf of the said national salvation organization :-

Office of the "People's Livelihood" magazine (大衆生活社), Room 411, Chung Wai Bank Building, 16 Rue de La Porte du Nord.

Office of the "Reading Livelihood" magazine (讀書生活社), 324 Foochow Road.

Office of the "World Knowledge" magazine (世界知識社), in the Sung Woh (生活) bookstore, 4 Fuh Shing Li, (福興里), Foochow Road.

Office of the "Hwa Nie" (華年周刊社) Weekly, 92 Van Nyi Fang (萬年坊), Avenue Dubail.

Ex 24 C.
G. 150M-1-28

13/1937.
9-1-1937.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc.13/37.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
11th. January 1937.

Diary Number:— 2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	A.M. 9-1-37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	2nd Branch, Kiangsu High C.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

On the morning of the 9-1-37, an executive of the Ningpo Guild, Yu Ya Ching Road, named Tong Sing Ching, appeared before the S. S. D. Court in answer to Summons No.1225 isued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court to answer certain interrogations in connection with the case against Sung Chun Zee, et al on a charge of committing acts with the intent to injure the Republic of China.

Tong Sing Ching was questioned by the presiding Judge re what took place at the Ningpo Guild on the 12-11-36 and dismissed.

J. Smith
D.S.I.

Sen.Det.i/c.

F. 22 F
G. 150M-1-38

13/37.
6-1-1937

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

No. D. 7 08/37

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc.13/37.

"A" Division.
Louza Police Station.
6th Januzry 19 37.

Diary Number:-- 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

SUMMONS NO.1225 ISSUED BY JUDGE NYIH OF THE 2ND BRANCH OF KIANGSU HIGH COURT AT THE REQUEST OF THE KIANGSU HIGH COURT.

At 11.30 a.m. 6-1-37, D.S.177 Lockwood and D.I. Pan Lien Pih attached to Headquarters, Special Branch, came to this station and requested assistance to serve Summons No.1225 issued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd. Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court for the attendance of an executive of the Ningpo Guild, Yu Ya Ching Hoae, to appear at the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a.m. on the 9-1-37, to answer certain interrogations in connection with the case against Sung Chun Lee 宋春李, et. al. on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

The necessary assistance was rendered by C.D.S.164 and the summons was served on one named Lieu L Shang (劉士勳), a clerk employed at the Ningpo Guild, at 12 noon 6-1-37.

J. Smith
D.S.I.
C.D.S.164

Sen.Det.i/c.

7 JAN 1937

6 copies

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 9-1-37 19 F. I. R. No. 6.15/36 Stn. No. Su ons.

Reg. No. 7/54276 Stn. Louza Procurator ... Judge Yih.

Accused Executive of the Ningpo Guild, Yu Ya Ching Road.

Charge To appear at the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30a.m. on the 9-1-37 (Court No. 1) to answer certain interrogations in connection with the case against Sung Chun Lu et al, on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

IN THE KIANGSU [illegible] HIGH COURT A.M.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S. S. Council:-

Proceedings.

Judge to Yong Ying Ching, executive of the Ningpo Guild:-

Q. This Court will ask you several questions in connection with a case against Sung Chun Lu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China, and you must tell truth and nothing but the truth. (Bond signed). Now state what do you know about this case?

A. On the afternoon on or about 12-11-36, several police officers came to our Guild and asked us if we had granted anyone to use our hall to hold a meeting, and I answered in the negative. I had never permitted anyone to use our hall on that day for any purpose. About 2p.m., I saw a number of people standing outside our Guild on the road, and a friend of mine who is a press reporter telephoned to me, stating that he heard that Sung Chun Lu would convene a meeting at our Guild at also at the Y.M.C.A. I told him that I had never permitted anyone to convene a meeting in our Guild. Later, the Police Officers asked me to write a paper, assuring them that I had allowed no person to hold any meeting in our premises on that day, and I did so. About 3p.m., the people who stood on the road gradually scattered, and the police also left.

Judge to Mr. Kum:-

Q. Have the Police any report in this connection?

A. The Political section may have such a report.

Q. If so, this Court would like to read it?

A. Yes.

FM. L. D.L.
REVISED 5-31
S. 1004. 5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

Judge to Ling Ying Ching,t-

Q. So you stated that you had never granted any person to hold a meeting at your premises on that day?

A. No, there was even no person coming to negotiate with me to use our hall to hold the meeting.

Q. Was there a meeting held outside your Guild?

A. I don't think so. The traffic of Yu Ya Ching Rd is exceedingly heavy, and it is impossible for anyone to convene a meeting on the road.

Decision

CCLOO. Items acquitted, a reply to be made.

F. 22. F.
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"A" Division.
Central Police Station.
January 11, 1937.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 14/37.

Diary Number:— 2 Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	See Below Please.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

This case was brought before the Kiangsu 2nd Branch High Court on the morning of 9/1/37, and the charge sheet was endorsed as follows:-

"Witness acquitted, a reply to be made."

D.S. 53.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D. 7108/37

"A"

Misc.No. 14/37. Central

Jan. 6th, 37.

1.

Copy for C/Police Special Branch

Three Summonses No.1225 issued by Judge Wyih of the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

At 2 p.m. on the 6-1-37 D.S.Lockwood and D.S.I.Pan Lien Pih attached to the Special Branch came to this station and requested assistance to serve a Summons No. 1225 on the Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of China National Committee, Yung Ming Yuen Road.

The following is a summary of the case:

Re attached summonses No. 1225, it appears from the despatch received from Soochow, that the accused stated to the High Court there that on May 31st, a meeting was held at the second address to form the National Salvation Society.

During the strike of workers at Japanese Mills - no date given - a meeting was held at the 3rd address with the object of giving the strikers financial assistance.

Another meeting was held at the 1st address by members of the Cultured Peoples' Salvation Society. No date and no objective is given.

The witnesses are required to confirm or otherwise that such meetings were held, and the Court wishes to find out what was the nature of the various speeches given.

C.D.C.260 and the undersigned gave the necessary assistance, the Summons being served at 2.45 p.m. on the

6-1-37 at the above address.

This case is due for hearing at 9.30 a.m. on the 9-1-37 (Court No.1) Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court.

Sen.Det.i/c.

D.S. 53.

F.M. L.G.L.
REVISED. 5-31.
G. 100M. 5-36

6 copies.

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 9-1-37 19 F. I. R. No. .... Stn. No. Sessions

Reg. No. 7/54208 Stn. Central Procurator .... Judge Nyih.

Accused Executive of the Y...C.A. of China, National Committee, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Charge To appear at the 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court at 9.30a.m. on 9-1-37 (Court No. 1) to answer certain interrogations in connection with intent to injure the Republic of China.
Complainant:- S.M.P.

IN THE KIANGSU 2ND BRANCH HIGH COURT AM.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.M. Council.

Proceedings.

Judge to Lee Yih, executive of the Y...C.A. of China:- This Court has been requested by the Kiangsu High Court to ask you several questions in connection with Sung Chung Su's case, and you must speak only truth and nothing but truth (bond signed). Sung Chung Su stated that on the 31-5-36, a meeting was held at your association on Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Is this correct?

A. No, there was no such meeting held.

Q. Is your associated situated on Yuen Ming Yuen Rd?

A. Yes, our premises consist of 8 stories, about 100 rooms. Most of the offices are rented to others, and our association is on the top floor. There is no big hall in our house, and no meeting could be held.

Q. Is it possible that a meeting was held but you did not know?

A. Probably, our tenants held some small meetings without my knowledge. If there was a large number of people attending to the meeting, we must know it. We have questioned our watchman and several coolies, and they said that no meeting was held on that day, which was a holiday.

Q. So there was no meeting held onthat day to your knowledge?

A. No.

Decision

COLOO. Witness acquitted, a reply to be made.

"B"

Misc. 15/37. Gordon Road
Feb. 24, 37.

4.

..... 22/2/37. High Court, 2nd Branch.

Kyi Lei Ding( )appeared in the S.S.P.Court ....22/2/37 and stated when questioned, by Judge Maiao that Lung Dau Oong( )had not returned to Shanghai, and that his present whereabouts were unknown to him or other members of the Kwang Hua Primary School teaching staff.

The Court then ordered Kyi Lei Ding, that should he see Lung Dau Oong, he was to inform him to appear at the Kiangsu High Court Soochow A.M. 25/2/37.

S.I
D.3.R
25/2
Sen.Det.I/c.

D.S.[illegible]

Copy to Special Branch.

7108/17
21-2-37

"B"

Misc.15/37. Gordon Road
Feb. 20, 37.

3. -

Please see below.

At 11 a.m. 20/2/37, D.S.Lockwood attached to the Special Branch S.I. accompanied by D.S.White and C.D.C.187 proceeded to the Kuang Hsuh Primary School (光華學校), 539 Connaught Road in order to serve a Summons No.2532, re-issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court, upon one named Zung Dau Oong(陳道昂) summonsed to appear as a witness at 9.30 a.m. 22/2/37, in No.1 Court, 2nd Branch of the Kiangsu Court to give evidence in connection with the case against one named Sung Chun Zu(沈鈞儒) et al, on a charge of Committing Acts with the Intent to Injure the Republic of China.

Enquiries at the above address revealed that Zung Dau Oong(陳道昂) had not yet returned from the holiday mentioned in diary No.1 and that the School Principals had no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

One named Kyi Mei Ding(祁美亭) a teacher employed at the schoold signed for the summons and will appear in Court at the time, date and place mentioned above and state that the required witness is still absent from Shanghai.

D.S.[illegible].

Sen.Det.I/c.

Copy to Special Branch.

7108/17
2 2 37

A.-.30/1/37. Kiangsu High Court,
2nd Branch.

The witness Chu Mai Ting(朱邁廷) appeared in S.S.D.Court A.-.30/1/37,on behalf of the principal of of "Kiang Zuh Primary School when,in answer to a question put by Judge Hsiao,he stated that the wanted man Zung Dau Oong(鍾道雄)had returned to his home for the winter vacation,and was therefore,not now in Shanghai.

Decision as follows:-

"You must notify the accused to appear at the Procurator's office in Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m.on 3/2/37 for trial".

(From the proceedings & Court Extracts the dicision refers to Kiangsu High Court,Soochow).

D.S.I.

Sen.Det.Insp.

Copy sent to Special Branch.

Copy for Sp Brand
S.I.

Misc. 15/37 C.R. "b"

Gordon Road
January 28, 37.

I.

At 2 p.m. 28/1/37, I, Blockwood attached to the Special Branch, C.I.D. accompanied by D.S.I.Taylor and C.D. 2.188 proceeded to the Kwang Hsh Primary School(光華中學) at 569 Connaught Road in order to serve Summons No.2532 issued by Judge Took of the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court, at the request of the Kiangsu High Court, upon one named Ling Tsu Cong(陳道弘) summoned to appear as a witness at 9.30 a.m. on 30/1/37 in Court No.1(2nd Branch of the Kiangsu High Court) in connection with the case against one named Kung Chia Hui(沈駕輝) et al, on a charge of conducting note with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Enquiries at the above place revealed that the person in question, Ling Tsu Cong, had already left this school and proceeded to an unknown place on winter vacation. One named Tsao Kuang Shih(周光匪) a teacher, employed in the school signed for the summons and will appear in the Court at the above time and place to state that the witness has left on holiday.

D.S.I.

Sen.Det.i/c.

FM. L.D.I.
REVISED. 5-31.
G.100M. 5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 22.2.37. 19 F. I. R. No. Mis 15;37 Stn. No. Summons

Reg. No. 7/07082 Stn. Gordon Rd Procurator Ling Judge Hsiao

Sheet No. 2

IN THE SPECIAL BRANCH KIANGSU HIGH COURT S.H.

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.H.C.

Proceedings. Judge to witness Kyi Mei Ding:- Do you know the whereabouts of Sung Sou tong ? - No.

Have you got a record in your school ? - Yes, but he could not be located.

Did he come up for enrollment ? - No.

When did your school will close for enrollment for the this term ? - If he does not turn up on the 27th, instant, our school will not accept him.

If he appears, you better tell him to attend the Kiangsu High Court, Soochow for interrogation in connection with Sung Shuen et al case on the 25th instant ? - Yes, I will do so.

Decision CDYU: Remanded pending a despatch to be replied to the Kiangsu High Court for trial.

FM-1-3-1
REVISED 5-31
C-100M-5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 30/1/37 19 F. I. R. No. Miss 15 Stn. No.

Reg. No. 7/07082 Stn. Gordon Road Procurator Judge Wilson.

Case No.

Accused Jung Zou Dong (, age ..... student.

To appear at the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a.m. on the 30/1/37 (Court No 1, to give evidence in connection with the case against Jung Zhun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

IN HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE (A.D.)

Mr. Zum appeared for the S.D.

Proceedings Mr. Zum :- When the detectives attached to the Special Branch A.D. served the summons on one named Jung Zou Dong at Kwong Wah Primary School, at 539 Connaught Road, they were informed that he had returned to his home on Winter Vacation. The President of that school signed the summons for him and a representative has been deputated to appear in this Court.

Judge to the Representative :-

Q. What is your name ?

A. My name is Zhu Kei Ting. I am attendant of the school and I am ordered to come here by the President of our school.

Q. Where is Jung Zou Dong ?

A. He has returned to his home during the Winter Vacation.

Q. Try your best to notify him to appear in the Kiangsu High Court, Woosung, at 2 p.m. on the 3/2/37 to be a witness in connection with the case against Jung Zhun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Decision Ayi Kei Ting was told to notify the accused to appear at the Procurator's office in Kiangsu High Court, at 2 p.m. on the 3/2/37 for trial.

YYY

TY

F.22.L.
G. 150M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:- STK.RIF.27/37. B'Well Police Station.

February 1st., 19 37.

Diary Number:- 2. Nature of Offence:-

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Insist one to the Chinese Authorities.

Koo Mien Ching(顧冕聲) appeared at the S.M.P. Court on 30/1/37 and was instructed to attend the Kiangsu High Court at 9 a.m. on 3/2/37 to give certain evidence against Sun Chung Au et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Copy to Officer i/c Special Branch.

Sen. Det.

D.S.I.
C.D.S.142.

F. 22 L.
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"B" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No:— C.M.R&F.27/37. B'Wall Police Station.

January 27th., 1937.

Diary Number:— 1. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation began and concluded each day	4pm.-4-20pm. 27/1/37.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	Assistance at No.1528 Avenue Road.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Assistance to the Chinese Authorities.

At 4pm. on 27/1/37, D.S.Lockwood, attached to the Special Branch and accompanied by D.I. Pan Lien Pih, came to B'Wall Station and requested assistance to serve S.M.C. Court Summons No. 2552, as follows:

Koo Lieu Shing(顧留馨), No.1528 Avenue Road, Tsung Sing General Goods Store, No.1528 Avenue Road.

To appear at the Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9-30am. on 30/1/37 (Court No.1) to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Issued by Judge Yoeh of the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

The undersigned and C.D.S. 142 accompanied the above detectives to No.1528 Avenue Road at 4-15pm. on 27/1/37, and found that the man in question was absent.

His brother named Koo Lieu Kwei(顧留桂) accepted the summons on his behalf.

Copy to Officer i/c Special Branch.

D.S.I.
C.D.S. 142.

Sen. Det.

D.D.C. "B"

S.I

D.I.C

Copy for D.C. (Special Branch)

7108/17
12/1/37

" B "

Stn.Ref.No.5/37. Bubbling Well
January 11th. 37.

2.

ASSISTANCE TO CHINESE AUTHORITIES.

The witness Tsang Te Hsueh (曾德雪) appeared before The Kiangsu 2nd Branch Kiangsu High Court on the morning of 9/1/37 when after being questioned by the Court she was released.

Judge Nyih requested that a copy of the Police report or record of the meeting held in the Y.W.C.A. Bubbling Well Road on 12/11/36 be sent to the Court.

Copy of Court Proceeding s attached.

Copy to D.C.(Special Branch).

Send to Mr. Mann 11/1/37 DAR 12/1



D. I.

S.I. DAR 12/1

Copy to D.C. (Special Branch)

D. 7108/17
7/1/37

" B "

Stn.Ref.No. 5/37. B'Well
January 6th, 37.

1.

Assistance to Chinese Authorities.

At 11.20a.m. 6/1/37, D.S. Lockwood, attached to the Special Branch, accompanied by D.I. Pan Lien Pih, came to the Station and requested assistance to serve S.S.D.Court Summons No. 1225, as hereunder:-

Executive of the Y.W.C.A. of Shanghai,
Bubbling Well Road.

To appear at the Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30a.m. on 9/1/37 (Court No.1) to answer certain interrogations in connection with the case against Sung Chun Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

D.S.I. Cady and C.D.C. 279 rendered the necessary assistance, and the said Summons was served at 11.30a.m. 6/1/37 on a female named Tsang Ts Hsueh (張志學), deputy secretary of the Y.W.C.A. of Shanghai, No. 999 Bubbling Well Road.

The said Summons was issued by Judge Nyih of the 2nd. Branch of Kiangsu High Court at the request of the Kiangsu High Court.

S.I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.C. "B".

7 JAN. 1937

D.S.I.

C.D.C. 279.

FM L 01
REVISED 5.01
G.1004M. 6-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for30/a/38 19 F. I. R. No. 27/37 Stn. No. Summons

Reg. No. 7/87094 Stn. B'well Procurator Judge Hsiao

Accused Koo Lieu Shing ( ) Shopmaster.

Charge Summons :-

To appear at the Second Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30 a. . on the 30/1/37 (Court No 1) to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

IN HIGH COURT OF APPEAL (A.J.)

Mr. Kum appeared for the S.I.C.

Proceedings Judge to the witness :-

Q. What is your name ?

A. I am named Koo Lieu Shing, 29 years old, a native of Shanghai and residing at Avenue Road.

Q. What is your occupation ?

A. I am a shop master.

Q. This Court is required by the Procurator of the Kiangsu High Court, Soochow, to instruct you to appear in the Kiangsu High Court as a witness at 2 p.m. on the 3/2/37 to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

Decision Accused was told by the Court to appear at the Procurator's office in Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. on 3/2/37 for trial.

YTY

6 copies

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 9-1-37 19 F. I. R. No. .... Stn. No. Summons

Reg. No. 7/84500 Stn. B' ell Procurator ... Judge Nyth.

---

ccused Tsang Ts Keueh ( ) 36, female, eputy ecretary, 909 B'.ell oad.

harge To a ear at the 2nd ranch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30a.m. on 9-1-37 (Court o. 1) to answer certain inter.ogations in connection with the case Sung Chun u et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the epublic of China.

IN THE KIANGSU 2ND BRANCH HIGH COURT AT

Mr. Kum appeared for the .... Council.

roceedings.

Judge to Tsang Ts Keueh:- This Court will ask you several questions in connection with the case of Sung Chun u et al, and you must speak truth and only truth. (Bond si(ned).

Q. Are you acquainted with Sung Chun u?

A. No, but I know his name.

Q. Do you know that he and others organized a union to assist the strikers?

A. I don't know.

Q. And the meeting t inau urate this union was held at your association?

A. o. rior to 13-11-36, we received a letter from Sung Chun u (produced), requesting us to lend our hall to him on that day in order to enable him to convene a meeting in memory of the late Mr. Sun Yat-sun. He further informed us, that due permission had been obtained from the Municipal Council and that he could produce a permit from the Council. e waited until 4p.m. on 11-11-36, but he did not send the permit to us. e therefore telephoned to the Council, and were informed that they had never permitted Sung Chun u to convene such a meeting. Consequently, we rung up to Sung and he told us he would not hold the meeting at our premises. 12-11-36, was a holiday, and we did not go to our office except a foreigner named Mr. erkins. fn that afternoon, about 1,000 pers ns came to our premises, and as we had not given them permission to hold any meeting, Mr. Perkins refused

FM. S.S.D.
REVISED 5-31-
G. ICOM. 5-36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 19 F. I. R. No. Stn. No.

Reg. No. Stn. Procurator Judge

to open the gate of the hall. They then stopped on the grass ground where they held a meeting. Mr. Perkins told us that the meeting was quite orderly, but he did not understand what were they discussing.

Q. Was Yung Chun Au present during the meeting?

A. I don't know. During the meeting, numerous police officers attended.

Q. How long did they hold the meeting?

A. For about two hours.

Q. Were there any handbills distributed?

A. I don't know.

Judge to Mr. Kum:- Have the police any report or record regarding this meeting?

Mr. Kum to Judge:- Most probably, the political section of the S.S.D. had a report of the meeting.

Judge to Mr. Kum:- Then this Court will like to have a copy of the report?

Mr. Kum to Judge:- Yes.

Witness acquitted, a reply to be made.

Copies of reports required
C.I. Mason
4-11-39
D.R.P.

Decision
CCL00.

F. 22 F
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.

Misc.
CRIME REGISTER No:—[illegible]/37 Yau Tzepoo Police Station.

Feb. 4, 1937.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Details	Places visited in course of investigation each day
	[illegible]	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

The witness Hsia Tsou Kun (夏祖鈞) appeared at the 2nd branch of Kiangsu High Court, at 9.30 a.m. 3/1/37 and after being questioned by Judge Hsiao, a verbal decision was rendered as follows:—

Accused instructed to appear at the Procurator's Office in Kiangsu High Court at 2 p.m. 3/2/37, for trial.

H.S. 535

Sec. Det. I/C

C.D.D. "D"

Copy forwarded to Officer i/c S.P.

S.I.

DBR

5/2

F. 22 F.
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Music 20/37

CRIME REGISTER No:- 17/4/37.

"D" Division.

Yangtszepoo Police Station.

February 1st, 1937.

Diary Number:- 8.

Nature of Offence:- Offences against the State.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	
	9a 10M		

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

At 3 p.m. 27/1/37 D.C. Cockwood, D.S. Zau Louzih and (...C. 353, attached to Special Branch, Headquarters on patrol station and requested assistance to serve S.M.C. Court Summons No. 2532 on a witness named Yuan Dzong Lou (袁宗魯) 57, native of Soochow, residing Ning Yang School, Lane 159, House 170 Tzeu Ka Wa Road for his appearance at the S.M.C. Court at 9.30 a.m. 31/1/37 (Court No. 1) to give evidence in connection with this case against Ching Hu Ni and others.

The necessary assistance was rendered by D.C. 166 and the Summons served on the witness at Police H.Q. on 27/1/37.

D.C. 336

Con: Det: i/c

H.D.C. "D"

Copy forwarded to O. i/c S.E.

I.M.L.D.L.
REVISED 5.37
S. 100M. 5.36

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 30/1/37 19 F. I. R. No. [illegible] Stn. No.

Reg. No. [illegible] Stn. Y'poo Procurator Judge Hsiao

Accused Kyung Chong Kao ( ) [illegible] Teacher.

Charge Summons :-

To appear at the 2nd Branch of Nanking High Court at 9.30 a.m. on the 30/1/37 (Court No 1) to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Su et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

IN HIGH COURT [illegible] L (. .)

Mr. Kuo appeared for the [illegible].

Proceedings Judge to the witness :-

Q. What is your name ?

A. I am named Kyung Chong Kao, 57 years old, a native of Szechuen and residing at the Ming Chih School, Yangtzepoo.

Q. What is your occupation ?

A/ I am a teacher.

Q. This Court is required by the Procurator of the Nanking High Court, Soochow, to instruct you to appear in the Nanking High Court as a witness at 2 p.m. on the 3/2/37 to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Su et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

(Verbal Decision rendered by Judge).

Decision YIY Accused was told by the Court to appear at the Procurator's Office in Nanking High Court at 2 p.m. on the 3/2/37 for trial.

FM. L.D.I.
REVISED. 5.37.
C. 100M. 5.38

Proof 17

Extract of Proceedings in S. S. D. Court for 30.1.37 19 F. I. R. No. Misc. 15. Stn. No.

Reg. No. 7/87266a Stn. Y'poo Procurator Judge Hsiao.

Accused Nyung Dsong Kao. ( ) Age 57 Teacher.

Charge Summons :-

To appear at the 2nd Branch of Kiangsu High Court at 9.30.a.m. on 30.1.37 (Court No. 1) to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

HIGH COURT OF APPEAL (A.M.)

Mr Kum appeared for the S.M.Council.

Proceedings.

Judge to witness:-

Q. What is your name ?.

A. I am named Nyung Dsong Kao, 57 years old, a native of Szechuen and residing at the Ling Ching School, Yangtszepo

Q. What is your occupation ?.

A. I am a teacher.

Judge:- This Court is required by the Procurator of the Kiangsu High Court, Soochow to instruct you to appear in the Kiangsu High Court as a witness at 2.p.m. on the 3.2.37 to give evidence in connection with the case against Sung Chung Zu et al on a charge of committing acts with intent to injure the Republic of China.

(Verbal decision rendered by Judge)

Decision. Accused was told by the Court to appear at the Procuratos's Office in Kiangsu High Court at 2.p.m. on the 3.2.37 for trial.

YTY.

VII

Home File D. 7108/17

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Trial of Jung Chun-dz and others, leaders of National [illegible]

7108/17
26 7 37

July 26, 1937. 4 Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

THE CASE AGAINST THE NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

No news has yet been received as to the date for the next hearing of the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), the seven leaders of the National Salvation Association. The case was last heard on June 25 and was remanded for the purpose of obtaining a file from the Military Affairs Commission.

During the period of remand, numerous friends of Sung Chun-dz and the others, as well as many bona fide persons working for national salvation, requested the authorities to withdraw the charges or quickly to pronounce Sung and the others not guilty on the ground that the advocacy of the prisoners for unification and resistance against aggression did not in any way contradict the policy of the National Government. It is said that the Presiding Judge in this case is making a thorough examination of the evidence produced by the procurator, such as the Manifesto of the Inaugural Meeting of the All-China National Salvation Federation, a publication entitled "Some Fundamental Conditions and Minimum Demands Regarding Unification and Resistance against Aggression" etc., in order to eliminate misinterpretation of the texts.

Although it was alleged by the procurator that Sung Chun-dz and the others had instigated the Sian Incident, it is learned that the file kept by the Military Affairs Commission in connection with the case of Chang Hsueh-liang does not contain anything which may prove any conspiracy between the arrested persons and military officers. After the Lukouchiao Incident occurred, the seven arrested persons sent a joint telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek supporting the latter's views regarding the incident. This shows that their patriotic sentiments are unchanged. It is thought that the authorities will not incarcerate the national salvation leaders in prison much longer.

Chuin Chung Sin Wan (群众新闻):

PEOPLE'S LECTURE GROUP FORMED TO EDUCATE PEASANTS

In view of the fact that 90% of the Chinese, especially the peasants and villagers, are uneducated and have no national understanding, Niao Chung-ying (廖仲行), Zang Tso-ming (张作鳴), Hung Kuo-hwei (洪国辉) and other Chinese youths in this locality have formed a body known as the "People's Group to Lecture on Aversion of the Nation from Extinction". The group in question has some 30 members, both male and female, who undergo training between 3 and 10 p.m. daily. Many people from various local circles have joined the organization.

No. 27

Chun Chung Sin Wan (春眾新聞) :-

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN AND MANY OTHERS SUPPORT NATIONAL SALVATION

With a view to backing their opinion that it is not a crime to work for national salvation, Madame Sun Yat-sen and 15 others have promoted a movement to surrender themselves to prison for national salvation.

It is learned that up till now, more than 2,000 persons, including members of every walk of life, have joined into this movement. It is to be noted that this movement was promoted for the purpose of bringing about the release of the seven arrested leaders of the National Salvation Association as well as for strugging for the decision that it is not a crime to work for the salvation of the nation.

July 8, 1937. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers (Soochow Telegram) :-

THE CASE AGAINST THE NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS : PERIOD FOR THEIR DETENTION EXTENDED

Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and the six others, who are charged with offences against internal security of the State, received on July 6 the following judgment from the Kiangsu High Court as regards the extension of their detention period:-

"The accused in this case, who are charged with offences against the internal security of the Republic, have been under detention in this Court since April 5 last. However, despite the fact that the three months' detention period has expired, the investigation into the evidence of this case is still incomplete and it is, therefore, necessary to prolong the period of the detention of the accused. Consequently, the period of their detention is extended for a further period of two months as from July 5 in accordance with the provisions of Article 108, Sections 1 and 2, of the Code of Criminal Procedure."

Upon receipt of this judgment, the accused requested the Kiangsu High Court to resume the hearing of the case as soon as possible on the ground that they had already been under detention for a considerable length of time.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

President of Court Seeks Instructions in Nanking

Mr. Chu Shih-sung (朱世勇), President of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, arrived in Nanking from Soochow on the morning of July 7 for the purpose of seeking instructions from Mr. Wong Yung-ping (王用賓), Minister of Justice, in connection with the case against the seven national salvation leaders.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

NEW MANAGER OF TASS NEWS AGENCY IN CHINA APPOINTED

The Head Office of the Tass News Agency in Moscow has appointed Mr. "Lokeff", Manager of the Nanking Branch of the News Agency, to succeed Mr. "Sotoff", who has died, as Manager of the Tass News Agency in China. He will be assisted by Mr. "Pifusun" who is now on his way to Shanghai.

Mr. "Lokeff" was formerly Editor-in-Chief of the "Manchurian Mirror," a publication of the Chinese Eastern Railway, and held important posts in the World Finance and Politics Research Committee.

July 7, 1937. Morning Translation

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

LOCAL SETTLEMENT FILM AND DRAMA CENSORSHIP ABOLITION MOVEMENT COMMITTEE TO ENTERTAIN JOURNALISTS ON JULY 9

The Preparatory Committee of the Shanghai Cultural Circles' Settlement Film and Drama Censorship Abolition Movement Committee, which has been formed by various cultural bodies and individuals in this locality, will entertain local Chinese and foreign newspaper reporters at 4 p.m. July 9 in the auditorium of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road.

Eastern Daily News (東方日報) of July 6 :-

Settlement Film Censorship Abolition Movement

The other day about 10 cultural bodies in Shanghai held a meeting at which it was decided to form a committee to undertake the work of abolishing the film and drama censorship in the Settlement.

We cannot achieve our end merely by holding meetings and issuing manifestoes and circular telegrams. We have already said that it is not a difficult task to abolish the censorship; the exhibition of the film "The New Earth" in defiance of the censorship supports our contention. The first thing to do is to ask ourselves about our power. If we endeavour to bring about the abolition simply on the strength of justice, the result will be nil.

What practical measures has the Shanghai Cultural Circles' Settlement Film and Drama Censorship Abolition Movement Committee in stock besides holding meetings and issuing manifestoes?

Ta Kung Pao publishes the following brief comment :-

The movement for the abolition of Settlement film and drama censorship should interest every public body.

Concrete plans and schemes of work must be drawn up and any victory, no manner how indecisive, will be better than none. If the movement meets with failure, then Chinese dramas and films will face obstacles more unreasonable and cruel than before.

Social Evening News of July 6 :-

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN AND HER PARTY RETURN TO SHANGHAI

Madame Sun Yat-sen and her party, including Hu Yu-ts (胡愈之), Chen Pu-erh (陳波兒) and Chu Tsin-lai(諸青來), who left for Soochow by train at 8 a.m. July 5 to visit Sung Chun-dz and the six other leaders of the National Salvation Association, returned to Shanghai at 11 p.m. the same day.

According to Hu Yu-ts, the result of the trip to Soochow was satisfactory; the date for a further trip has not yet been arranged.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. 12

July 7, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Tien Hsia Daily News (天下日報) (Soochow correspondence) :-

MADAME SUN YAT-SEN AND NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS

On the morning of July 5, Madame Sun Yat-sen and ten others left Shanghai by train for Soochow and arrived there at 9.14 a.m. They proceeded to the High Court and called on Mr. Chu Shih-sung (朱世勇), the President, and Mr. Sung Hung-ling (宋鴻霖), the Chief Procurator of the Court.

In view of the fact that they had been engaged in the work for national salvation together with Sun Chun-dz and the six other national salvation leaders, Madame Sun and the others requested that they themselves be detained and tried with Sung and the others.

President Chu replied that he was in sympathy with the patriotism of the callers, but that in the capacity of President, he could not interfere in the trial of the case. He added that the demand submitted by the callers for their detention should be made to the Chief Procurator.

Madame Sun and the others repeated the request for their detention before the Chief Procurator. The Chief Procurator replied that the case against Sung Chun-dz and the others had not yet been concluded and that it was hard to surmise the judgment of the case. So it was not necessary, the Chief Procurator added, to answer their request. He advised the callers to return to Shanghai and then left owing to pressure of work.

As no result had been obtained, Madame Sun and the other callers remained at the Court. The Court does not open in the afternoon at present and no one appeared to see the callers until nightfall. The callers therefore prepared bedding, food and mosquito extermination incense for the purpose of remaining at the Court for the night, until a definite reply had been given by the Court.

At 6.30 p.m. the President of the Court sent Procurator Hsia to open negotiations with the callers and explained the difficulties of the Court. Finally, the following four points were discussed and made definite :-

1) That the National Salvation Association be recognized as having not committed a crime.
2) That the request submitted by the callers be investigated.
3) That the Court accept and deal with any evidence submitted by Madame Sun and others.
4) That similar action be taken if any other members of the National Salvation Association submit a request for investigation.

The abovementioned four points were written on paper and President Chu and Procurator indicated their agreement with them. Madame Sun and the others then left the Court for Shanghai at 8 p.m. the same day.

Madame Sun intends to submit evidence for investigation by the Court.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date

July 6, 1937. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:

EXCHANGE SHOP OWNERS' ASSOCIATION TO DEAL WITH TRAITOROUS MEMBERS

The other day, the Money Exchange Shop Owners' Association received a letter from the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the effect that recently the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and other Japanese banks received large quantities of banknotes of the "Central Bank of Manchukuo" and entrusted the Hung Kong (恒康) and five other exchange shops to act as agents for the exchange of these banknotes.

Yesterday, the Executive Committee of the Money Exchange Shop Owners' Association held an urgent meeting owing to the fact that the Hung Kong and two others of the six exchange shops are members of the Association, and it was considered that measures to stop such action on the part of their members should be devised.

Upon reading a report from the "Lih Pao" to the effect that they were acting as agents for the Japanese banks to undertake the exchange of "Manchukuo" banknotes, the Hung Kong and two other exchange shops, who are members of the Association, were greatly surprised and immediately sent a joint letter to the Association stating that they had nothing to do with the matter and requesting that an investigation be carried out.

An investigation conducted by the Association reveals that the report is absolutely untrue.

Fearing that traitorous merchants may privately undertake the exchange of "Manchukuo" banknotes, the Money Exchange Shop Owners' Association has issued a notification to its members warning them to refrain from acting as agents in this connection.

It is understood that the Association will hold an oath-taking ceremony against dealing in the bogus State's banknotes.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated June 5:

PROMINENT WOMEN JOURNEY TO SOOCHOW OVER NATIONAL SALVATION TRIAL

Mesdames Sun Yat-sen and Liao Chung-kai and 14 others, including one Miss Chen Pu-erh (陳普尔), a local movie star, left here by train for Soochow at 8 a.m. July 5 for the purpose of calling upon Mr. Chu Shih-sung (朱樹勛), the President, and Mr. Sung Hung-ling (宋鴻鈴), the Chief Procurator of the Kiangsu High Court, in connection with the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and the six other national salvation leaders.

They returned to Shanghai the same night.

The "Tien Hsia Daily News" reports that the motive of Mesdames Sun Yat-sen and Liao Chung-kai in paying a visit to the President of the Kiangsu High Court was to request him to place them under detention should Sung Chun-dz and the six other leaders of the National Salvation Association be found guilty.

June 29, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated June 28 published the following special correspondence from Tientsin :-

CHINESE TRAITOR RECEIVES IMPORTANT POSITION IN NORTH CHINA

Liu Kwei-tong (劉桂堂), a notorious traitor, has recently been appointed by the Japanese Kwantung Army as Commander-in-Chief of the Bogus Anti-Red Forces in North China. He left Tientsin for Northern Charhar on June 26 in company with two Japanese for the purpose of establishing his headquarters. He was issued by the Japanese Kwantung Army with the huge sum of $600,000 which will be used exclusively for the purpose of enrolling bandits from various places in North China as a means of counter-attack against the People's Self-Defence Forces in North Charhar. He was recommended to the Japanese Kwantung Army by a Japanese named Miura, Chairman of the Anti-Red Hsin Loong Association in North China.

In Tientsin, traitors Bai Chien-ho (白堅武) and Heh Pang (郝鵬) are engaged in activities for the enrolling of disgruntled military officers. With a view to averting public attention to their activities, they are using the French Park in the French Concession in Tientsin as the place for assembly and discussions. Both of them are in the pay of the Japanese Kwantung Army.

Kuo Min Weekly (國民周刊), Volume 1, Issue No. 8, published the following article :-

THE NATIONAL SALVATION TRIAL

Two weeks have elapsed since the petition was submitted by the seven national salvation leaders for the withdrawal of the Judges. The prosecution, however, has still not finished its case and it is known that proceedings will continue on June 25. What will be the outcome of the second hearing of the case, we are at present not in a position to foretell. However, in our opinion, unless the Judges charged with this case are prejudiced, there is no alternative for them but to find the accused not guilty.

The statements made by the accused at the first hearing of the case clearly point in this direction and are a sufficient proof that it was entirely due to their patriotism that the seven accused formed the national salvation association Not only are they not opposed to the administration of the National Government, but they also advocate strongly the unification of the country under the guidance of the Government for the rejuvenation of the nation. Should they have unfavourably criticized the Government in the past for its policy, they are now, however, quite in sympathy with the Government's active policy. On the other hand, it is likewise possible for the Government to be lenient towards them even if some of their past activities are regarded as irregular, especially at this time when the whole nation is unanimously united.

In short, the final outcome of this case will constitute a test of the internal unification of China. We firmly believe that it will bring about good and satisfactory results.

June 28, 1937.

MAINICHI

THE TRIAL OF THE SEVEN ARRESTED LEADERS

The Mainichi publishes the following article:-

The trial of the seven arrested leaders of the anti-Japanese popular front movement continued at the Kiangsu High Court on June 25. The prisoners denied connection with the Communist Party, the Sian incident and the instigation of Japanese cotton mill strikes though they admitted that they were anti-Japanese in sentiment.

The important point to be discussed in the trial is neither the formation of the anti-Japanese National Salvation Association nor the agitation of the Japanese cotton mill strike but their activities relating to the Sian incident. Prior to the Sian incident they sent a telegram to General Chang Hsueh-liang advising him to force General Chiang Kai-shek who was in Shensi at that time, to takeanti-Japanese action by means of military strength. This is a true fact and it leads us to believe that the accused were connected with the communist party. The telegraphic suggestion to General Chang Hsueh-liang alone is enough to constitute a felony which deserves the highest degree of punishment. The trial is much concerned with the accused's attitude towards General Chiang Kai-shek. For this reason, the C. C. Corps and the Blue Shirts Society, which have been active to strengthen Chiang Kai-shek's regime at any cost, will undoubtedly be interested. It will be a difficult matter for the judges as the hand of the C. C. Corps can be clearly seen behind the Kiangsu High Court.

The case of the seven arrested leaders is evidence of the dispute between the National Government and the Communist Party even after they had agreed to co-operate. If this dispute grows as the national unification work progresses it will be a great danger to the rehabilitation of China.

NIPPO

ANGLO-JAPANESE AND SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS

The Nippo publishes the following comment:-

Of late the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, stated in the House of Commons that Anglo-Japanese relations were improving and he also gave an interesting answer to a question regarding Anglo-Chinese relations. He further stated that although Great Britain had had some trouble with Japan regarding economic affairs in Australia and India, it had been amicably settled by the great efforts made by the two governments.

It cannot be said that Anglo-Japanese relations concerning China have always been bad but the struggle for political and economic influence is still going on as a result of Japan's industrial progress.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D
Date

June 25, 1937. Morning Translation.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers (Soochow Telegram) :-

CASE AGAINST NATIONAL SALVATION LEADERS TO REOPEN TO-DAY

The members of the families of Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and the six others arrived at Soochow on June 24. They called at the detention house at 6 p.m. that day to interview the prisoners.

At 11 a.m. June 24, Messrs. Chang Ts-niang (張志讓), Liu Chung-yeu (史良) and 11 other lawyers for the defence of Sung and the others came to Soochow.

Further hearing of the case will take place at 9 a.m. June 25 and only the members of the families of the accused and reporters will be allowed to attend. Arguments may possibly be concluded at this hearing.

Sung Chun-dz and the six other accused have decided to submit the following petition to the Soochow High Court on June 25:-

"The lawyers of the accused submitted to the Court a statement giving over 20 points for investigation. However, Judges Faung (方) and others turned it down without giving any reason. Therefore, the accused requested the Judges to withdraw on the ground that their action was partial.

"We have now received summonses stating that the case will be further heard on June 25 and that new Judges have been appointed. Besides the 20 points presented, which the Court should investigate at the hearing of the case on June 25, the Court is also requested to collect other evidence and summon witnesses according to Article 253 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for interrogation at this hearing."

June 26, 1937. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and all other local newspapers :-

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE CASE AGAINST SEVEN LEADERS OF THE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

At 9.30 a.m. June 25 the Kiangsu High Court resumed the hearing of the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈钧儒), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Tseu Tao-fun (邹韬奋), Wong Zao-dz (王造时), Li Kung-poh (李公朴), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), who were arrested by the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government with the assistance of the Police of the International Settlement and French Concession in November last on a charge of endangering the internal security of the Republic of China.

There were present on the bench Mr. Tsu Chung-chow (朱宗周), the Presiding Judge, Judges Li Nyoh (李秉) and Tsang Shih-pu (张锡浦), Procurator Oong Tsai-nyien (翁赛年) and Clerk Kwan Yue-fei (管钥飞).

Messrs. Zien Lien-kwei (钱联奎), Eugene Y.B. Kiang, and 24 other lawyers represented the seven accused as well as Lu Ching (陆清), Ning Chung-kau (任钟高) and Koo Lieu-shing (顾留馨), who were arrested at Soochow and Kiangying.

Procurator Oong read over the text of the prosecution, after which the Presiding Judge ordered all the accused to withdraw from the Court except Sung Chun-dz, whom he commenced to question.

Main Points of Questioning

The following are the main points on which the Judge questioned all the accused:

(1) The organization of the various national salvation associations.
(2) The meaning of the expressions "unite all parties and cliques" and "establish a unified political power for resistance against the enemy" contained in the manifesto issued by the All-China National Salvation Federation.
(3) Certain words and sentences, which are suspected of advocating the tolerance of Communists, contained in the book entitled "Some Fundamental Requirements and Minimum Demands for Unification and Resistance against Aggression."
(4) The difference between the people's united national salvation front and the people's front.
(5) The relations between the National Salvation Association and Mau Shih-tung and the Communist Party.
(6) The attack on the draft constitution.
(7) The existence of otherwise of connection between the accused and the strikes of workers of Japanese cotton mills and students.
(8) The connection of the accused with Chang Hsueh-liang and the Sian Incident.
(9) The publication of the "Ruin-Aversion Intelligence Report".
(10) The object of releasing political offenders.

The Presiding Judge assumed an extremely mild attitude towards the accused, but went into great detail in regard to the above points. The statements of the accused were generally similar to one another and agreed exactly with those made at the first hearing on June 11. The accused unanimously asserted that the points mentioned in the charge filed by the Procurator were perversions of facts.

June 26, 1937. Morning Translation

Statement of Sung Chun-dz

The following were questions put to Sung Chun-dz by the Presiding Judge:-

Q: When was the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association inaugurated?
A: In December, 1935.
Q: How many Standing Committee members have the Shanghai Cultural Circles National Salvation Association: Were you one of the Standing Committee members?
A: I do not remember now many there were. I was one of them.
Q: When was the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association inaugurated?
A: At the time of commemorating the anniversary of the January 28 Incident, in 1936.
Q: Does the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association include the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association, the Cultural Circles National Salvation Association, the WomensCircles National Salvation Association and the National Crisis Education Society?
A: Yes, also a Professors' National Salvation Association.
Q: When and where was the All-China National Salvation Federation inaugurated?
A: On May 31 last year at the Youths' Federation.
Q: What was the object of the National Salvation Association?
A: Very simple, to resist Japan and save the nation. There was no other object than to resist Japan.
Q: Were the manifesto and the general principles issued by the All-China National Salvation Federation passed by the general meeting?
A: Yes.
Q: Who drafted them?
A: Many persons.
Q: Were you among them?
A: Yes.
Q: What were the contents of the manifesto?
A: It beseeched all the parties and cliques in the country to discard their prejudices and resist Japan under the leadership of the Government.
Q: What was the idea of the general principles?
A: They were a sort of suggestion made from the people's standpoint with the hope that the various parties and cliques would unite to resist Japan.
Q: What was the difference between the terms "people's front" and "people's national salvation front" used by you?
A: The two terms had different meanings. "People's front" is one for dealing with internal affairs. For instance, the people's fronts of France and Spain were formed to oppose Fascism in these countries. The "people's national salvation front," on the other hand, advocated the unification of the country against aggression by the alien enemy. Furthermore, we never used the term "people's front." In July last year Tseu Tao-fun wrote an article in the paper instructing readers not to use the term "people's front" so as to avoid misunderstandings. In the charge, this term was cited to accuse us falsely; this is not correct.
Q: You said all parties and cliques should unite. Which parties and cliques did you mean?

A: The parties meant the Kuomintang, the Communist Party and the so-called Third Party. The clique meant the Nationalism Clique. I was a member of the Kuomintang.

Q: By suggesting the cessation of internal strife, do you oppose the campaign for the suppression of Communists?

A: We are of the opinion that internal friction greatly diminishes national strength. At that time, the situation in Kwangtung and Kwangsi was very tense; therefore, we suggested all parties and cliques should join hands to offer resistance against Japan.

Q: By suggesting the release of political offenders, do you mean the Communists?

A: It does not mean the Communists in particular; it means all those who have been arrested for holding different political views. For the past few years we have adhered to this suggestion. For instance, at several meetings held by the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, some C.E.C. members had also submitted the same proposal.

Q: The general principles issued by the All-China National Salvation Federation advocate the introduction of various parties and cliques to hold a conference. What does this mean and how is the introduction to be effected?

A: This is simply a suggestion to the various parties and cliques with the intention to discuss ways and means to resist Japan.

Q: The general principles advocate the formation of a united political power of resistance against the enemy. Does it not mean a re-organization of the Government?

A: No. By the so-called unification, it means that the Government unifies all the parties and cliques and that the people, under the leadership of the Government, offer resistance against Japan. By this, we support the Government and not oppose it.

Q: What is the guarantee for all the parties and cliques to join hands to resist Japan?

A: The National Salvation Association is not a political party; it is meant to unite the various forces together against external aggression.

Q: It is said in the general principles that sanctions will be applied against any party which commits a breach. How are the sanctions to be applied?

A: We suggest that the National Government lead the nation in the resistance against Japan. If any party fails to obey, only the National Government will exercise the authority.

Q: Will the Communists abandon their principles by offering resistance against Japan?

A: This is a matter concerning the Communists and has nothing to do with the National Salvation Association. In the past, certain people said that the Communists would not abandon their principles to offer resistance against Japan. But the facts prove that after the Sian Coup the Communists were willing to give up their former policies of class struggles and unanimously offer resistance against Japan. This is what the people expect and furthermore whether or not to ally with the Communists is up to the National Government.

June 26, 1937. Morning Translation

Q: The Communists have principles of their own and it is feared that it is not easy to secure alliance with them.
A: By alliance, we mean resistance against Japan, and we do not talk of principles.
Q: The pamphlets issued by four of you advocate alliance with the various parties and cliques, particularly the Communists. What does this mean?
A: Besides the Kuomintang, the Communist Party is naturally one of the biggest political cliques in China. The Kuomintang, however, occupies the highest rank.
Q: How do you know that the Communist Party has expressed resistance against Japan?
A: We have read about it in the newspapers.
Q: When was Mau Shih-tung's letter received?
A: About June or July last year.
Q: Did you send your pamphlets to Mau Shih-tung first?
A: No, he said he saw them in the newspapers.
Q: Is the Fire Flower Reading Society (火花讀书会) a communist organization?
A: I do not know. There is no such body participating in the National Salvation Association.
Q: Did you instigate the strike in the Japanese cotton mills?
A: We did nothing of the sort. We did not know until we read about it in the newspapers.
Q: Had the National Salvation Association any part in the suspension of studies in Shanghai?
A: I request to be enlightened as to which particular event.
Q: December, 1935.
A: Where? Since the Presiding Judge asks us, of course he has the proof. Please show it.
Q: Did you know Lu Hsing (羅青) at the home of Tseu Tao-fun?
A: I have not seen him. The charge sheet states that I knew him at Tsang Nai-chi's home. Which is the actual place, at Tseu Tao-fun's or at Tsang Nai-chi's? The Presiding Judge just spoke about the suspension of studies. I request the Presiding Judge to state clearly which particular event he means.
Q: (After consulting the records for some time). December 23, 1935.
A: The suspension of studies throughout Shanghai or in a school? Please find out.
Q: You all demand that an investigation be made concerning Chang Hsueh-liang. What is the reason for this?
A: We had no connection whatever with the Sian Incident, but the statement of the prosecution insistently states that we had close connection with the coup.
Q: What else do you want investigated?
A: There are many things. A statement was submitted to the Court yesterday, containing more than ten points regarding the manifesto issued at the time of the Third Plenary Congress and other matters. As to matters regarding the suspension of studies by students, the Court is requested to quote facts.

June 26, 1937. Morning Translation.

The Prosecutor rose and put the following question: "At the time of the Sian Incident, Chang Hsueh-liang held the view that a national salvation conference should be convened. Was this conference similar to the conference, promoted by you all, to avert national ruin?"

The Presiding Judge questioned as to whether or not these two conferences were the same in nature.

The accused replied that Chang Hsueh-liang should be interrogated on this point.

Lawyer Chang Ts-niang (張志讓) then rose and said: "A comparison of the opinions of the two parties should be made to ascertain whether or not the national salvation conference suggested by Chang Hsueh-liang is similar to the conference, suggested by the National Salvation Association, to avert national ruin. It seems absolutely necessary to make an investigation of this point with Chang Hsueh-liang."

Q: Was your suggestion for the establishment of a united regime to resist the enemy the opinion of Chang Hsueh-liang for the re-organization of the Government?

A: None of the documents of the National Salvation Association refers to the re-organization of the Government. The prosecution stubbornly states that our views are similar to those of Chang; this is erroneous. As to the point concerning the suspension of studies by students, the Court is requested to ascertain whether this refers to the suspension of studies by students throughout Shanghai or by students of one school, and who instigated this suspension.

Statement of Tsang Nai-chi

Tsang Nai-chi was next interrogated.

Q: What is the motive of the manifesto and general principles of the National Salvation Association?

A: They are nearly the same, that is to say, they show how to consolidate to resist insult.

Q: How do you explain the expressions: the drawing up by all of the general principles for national salvation and the establishment of a political regime to resist the enemy?

A: It is hoped that the Central Government authorities would have a united political regime and it does not mean that we should "establish" such a regime. Before and after this sentence, there is the wording: "to accelerate the establishment" and "not to fight for a political regime." This shows that there is no thought of instituting a re-organization of the Government.

Q: Do you oppose the Constitution?

A: The first thing is to offer resistance to Japan, and the Constitution is a secondary question. If a nation is conquered, its Constitution cannot be put into force.

Q: In referring to various parties and cliques, do you mean that the principal party you referred to is the Communist Party?

A: The Kuomintang should lead various parties and cliques, and the principal party among these latter parties and cliques is the Communist Party.

June 26, 1937. Morning Translation.

Q: Does your desire to resist Japan correspond with that of the Communist Party?
A: I think that your view corresponds with mine.
Q: Did the National Congress which you mentioned have the "Closed Door Policy"?
A: Originally the election to the National Congress was fixed, but it is now revised. This shows that our comments are not unreasonable.
Q: This is a question of law. What you all talked of was that the Constitution was not required.
A: We only issued comments on the viewpoint of civilians.
Q: Were your views similar to those of the 7th Conference of Representatives of the Third Internationale?
A: I cannot understand.
Q: Did you all suggest the formation of a National Defence Government?
A: We did not say so.
Q: Are you a member of the Kuomintang?
A: I was in the service of financial circles. I have not joined any political party.
Q: What was the idea of the issue of the circular appealing on behalf of some 3,000,000 people of Shanghai?
A: In October last year, Japanese marines were widely posted in Hongkew in Shanghai. The Japanese marines sent out large numbers of traitors to conduct activities and it was possible that the people would be cheated. Therefore, we suggested that people should undergo training.
Q: Do you all agree with the anti-Japanese policy of the Communist Party?
A: Everybody in the country agrees to offer resistance against Japan. It seems that you, the Presiding Judge, agree as well.
Q: Did any National Salvation Association in Sian join the All China National Salvation Federation?
A: No.
Q: What investigation do you all demand?
A: An investigation should be made with Chang Hsueh-liang as to any conspiracy. Mr. Ma Siang-pah did guaramtee that the work for national salvation would not be guilty. Please ascertain this from Mr. Ma.

(The other parts of the interrogation are similar to those put up to Sung and are therefore shortened.)

Statement of Wong Zao-dz.

The third accused interrogated was Wong Zao-dz.

Q: Are you a member of the Productive Party?
A: I have not the slightest idea of what the Productive Party is.
Q: Are you a member of the Chinese People's Revolutionary League?
A: I have not the least knowledge of this organization.
Q: Do you know a certain person named Hu?
A: No.
Q: He has surrendered himself to the Court and implicated you in his statement.
A: I do not know.

Q: What is the aim and purpose of the manifesto issued and the general principles drawn up by the All-China National Salvation Federation?
A: To resist Japan and save the nation.
Q: Are the union with the U.S.S.R. and the toleration of Communism the measures in the resistance against Japan and the salvation of the nation?
A: We advocate to ally with all Powers in the Far East, such as Great Britain, America, France and U.S.S.R., whose aim and purpose is contrary to the interests of Japan. We have not talked about the toleration of Communism.
Q: The Communist Party is international; it has no fatherland. Is there any sincerity in the resistance against Japan?
A: Formerly, the Communist Party advocated class struggles. Later, we learned from newspapers that the Communists were willing to resist Japan in concert under the guide of the Central Authorities.
Q: Do you know that the Communist Party intends to organize a National Defence Government?
A: This is the affair of the Communist Party.
Q: Does the establishment of a unified political regime mean the reformation of the existing Government?
A: No, the first and most important object in the unification is to resist Japan.

Statement of Li Kung-poh

The fourth accused interrogated was Li Kung-poh.

Q: What is the aim and purpose of the manifesto and the general principles of the All-China National Salvation Federation?
A: To resist Japan and save the nation.
Q: Does the "allying with various parties and cliques" mean the toleration of Communism?
A: No. Since the September 18 Incident and after the National Congress, the phrase "allying with various parties and cliques" has been the unanimous advocation of both the Government and the people. The object is to remove differences of opinion and to work for resistance against Japan. I am really at a loss to understand why the Procurator makes "a mountain out of a mole-hill" and talks about the toleration of Communism.
Q: Does the Communist Party also advocate resistance against Japan?
A: Yes.
Q: Do you know that the Communist Party intends to establish a National Defence Government?
A: This has nothing to do with us.
Q: Does the so-called establishment of a unified anti-Japanese political regime against Japan refer to that national defence government?
A: I did not have any chance of reading the proposals of the Communist Party; it was only after reading the statement of the prosecution that I began to have some knowledge of them. Fundamentally, the two have nothing to do with each other.

Q: Is there not the phrase "the establishment of an anti-Japanese political regime" mentioned in the manifesto and the general principles of the All-China National Salvation Federation?

A: I am much surprised to see that there are people who are of the opinion that no one should be allowed to repeat what the Communists have said. In other words, nobody will be allowed to advocate resistance against Japan, if the Communist Party has already mentioned it. At this time of national crisis, if the Communist Party was willing to resist Japan, they would certainly be welcome by us. But, whether or not the Communist Party was determined to resist Japan I do not know. Even the Presiding Judge and Procurator, I fear, could not know it. It is too unreasonable that the establishment of an anti-Japanese political regime as mentioned by our Federation should be alleged to have connection with the establishment of a national defence government as proposed by the Communist Party.

Q: Do you advocate the toleration of Communism?

A: Our first and most important object is to resist Japan. We are willing to ally with all those anti-Japanese influences, either in China or in foreign countries.

A: The Communist Party will not abandon its Communism. What shall we do if the Communists create disturbances at the rear?

A: We have the strength of our people to suppress them.

Q: Do you know that you have been made use of by the Communist Party?

A: The 400,000,000 Chinese people all want to resist Japan. I believe that the Presiding Judge is also anti-Japanese. But, is it true that the Presiding Judge has also been made use of by the Communist Party?

Q: Could you guarantee that the Communist Party would resist Japan?

A: 13 years ago, Dr. Sun Yat-sen advocated the toleration of Communism. Is it true that Dr. Sun Yat-sen was also wrong? No. But the alliance with the Communists depends upon the circumstances. They are to be allied, when necessary, but in case of non-necessity, they are not to be allied with, because the national policy and principles are two different things.

Statement of Tseu Tao-fun

The next accused brought up for interrogation was Tseu Tao-fun. The following questions were then put to him:-

Q: Were you present at the inaugural meeting of the All-China National Salvation Federation?

A: As I was then at Hongkong engaged in the publication of the "Livelihood" Daily News I did not participate in this meeting. It was only after I had been notified after my return to Shanghai in August that I knew that I had been elected as a member of the Executive Committee of the Federation.

(The accused, whilst answering these questions of the Court, spoke very loudly and in a very vehement manner.)

June 26, 1937. 9 Morning Translation.

Q: Do you agree with the manifesto issued by the Federation and its principles on politics?
A: I very much agree with them.
Q: What is the object of the All China National Salvation Federation?
A: As the manifesto of the Federation says, our sole object is to concentrate the entire efforts of the nation to deal with Japan.
Q: Does the proposal that advocates unification of all parties and cliques mean the tolerance of the Communist Party?
A: It refers to all parties and cliques, including the Communist Party. The manifestoes of the National Crisis Conference of the 23rd Year (1934) of the Republic and of the Third Plenary Session, the statement issued by General Chiang Kai-shek, and the open letter addressed to the people issued by the Executive Committee of the Kuomintang all referred to the question of the unification of all parties and cliques.

(As it was already 12 noon, the lawyers requested an adjournment. The interrogation of this accused was resumed at 2.30 p.m.)

Q: According to the "Livelihood Daily News" (生活時代), the "People's Front" is the same as the "People's National Salvation Front." Is not this right?
A: I remember quite well; sometime in July last year, a letter was received from a reader of the paper, in which the term "People's Front" was used. But in my reply, I stated that whereas it was quite right to advocate unified resistance against Japan, it was improper to apply the term "People's Front," and that in future no further application of this term should be made so as to avoid misunderstanding. However, the prosecution alleges that I advocated the "People's Front." Does not this constitute a misinterpretation of the text of the paper as a means to involve the innocent in crime?
Q: Does not your proposal that advocates the establishment of a united political power for resistance against the enemy coincide in meaning with the National Defence Government advocated by the Communist Party?
A: Even from their wordings, they are different from each other.
Q: The Communist Party does not give up its doctrines but only modifies its policies. Don't you understand?
A: This is the business of the Communist Party. What we are interested in is resistance or non-resistance against Japan. If the Communist Party is sincere in its desire to offer resistance against Japan, the Central Government should offer its co-operation.
Q: Do you know the "Fire Flower Reading Society"?
A: I never knew it before, and was only informed of it when I was at the Bureau of Public Safety.
Q: Are there any secret organizations in the National Salvation Association?
A: If they are secret, I would of course not know them.
Q: What is the object of the proposal for the establishment of a united political power?
A: In the manifesto issued by the Third Plenary Session held this year, it is said that the united political power has gradually come into realization since July last year. From this, it can be seen that the political power was not unified before July last year.

June 26, 1937. Morning Translation

Here the Procurator of the Court rose and stated: "The accused a little while ago stated that I had misinterpreted the text of the paper, the 'Livelihood Daily News,' as a means to involve the innocent in crime. This allegation is not right. The telegram addressed by you to General Chang Hsueh-liang urges him to mobilize his troops to resist Japan. Now, how would it be possible for him to offer resistance against Japan without instructions from the Central Government? Moreover, as he was then far away from Suiyuan, he would not be able to resist Japan from a practical point of view. As I am a representative of the Government to enforce the execution of the law, the accused has no right to make allegations against me recklessly."

A: The statement of the prosecution is a misinterpretation of what I said regarding the "People's Front" and now the Procurator alters my statement referring to General Chang Hsueh-liang. It seems that he is "taking a cow's head as the horse's mouth." (These words were uttered by the accused in a very vehement manner.) If Your Honour, the Presiding Judge, considers the statement of the Procurator proper and correct, then it is requested that the hearing of the case be discontinued. (Here the Presiding Judge waved his hand intimating to the accused to stop talking, but the latter took no heed and went on to say.) As the Procurator has repudiated and criticized my previous statement, I have the right to explain. (Here the accused was handed by the Presiding Judge the text of the telegram addressed to Chang Hsueh-liang by the All-China National Salvation Federation. He resumed talking after he had perused it.) The contents of this telegram clearly denote that he was only requested to despatch his troops to resist Japan but not to start a coup d'etat. Moreover, identical telegrams were also sent to the National Government and Generals Fu Tso-nyi, Han Fu-chu and Sung Cheh-yuan by the All-China National Salvation Federation. Why did the Procurator not read them carefully?

Here the Procurator again rose and said: "The telegram you sent to General Chang Hsueh-liang brought up the Sian uprising, while the telegrams sent to the National Government and Generals Han, Fu and Sung did not result in such trouble.

A: Then you (the Procurator) are requested to explain the resultant connections and causes between the text of the telegram addressed to Chang Hsueh-liang that urged him to give assistance in the defence of Suiyuan and the Sian Mutiny. (Here the Procurator remained silent. Finally the accused, Tseu Tao-fun, submitted to the Procurator for his perusal and examination a book entitled "Reflection" (反省) which he recently wrote.)

Statement of Soo Chi-li

Soo Chi-li was the sixth one summoned, when he stated that he was a Committeeman of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. The object of the National Salvation Association was to resist Japan; irrespective of parties or cliques, they should concentrate themselves to resist Japan for the salvation of the country. "As I am not a communist," he added, "I cannot assure that the Communists will resist Japan thoroughly to the last; what we hope is to unite all parties and cliques."

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June 26, 1937. Morning Translation.

Sz Liang's statement

Sz Liang: I am a Committee member of the Women's Circles National Salvation Association. This Association has more than 1,000 members, and was inaugurated in December of the 24th year of the Chinese Republic. First we consulted for the registration of the Association with Lawyer Mao Yung (毛鏞), Committeeman of the People's Training Department of the District Tangpu, but the latter said that permission should be obtained from the Central Authorities. Our Association has organized the training of rescuing groups, and cyclists' groups etc. During our meetings, Madame Wu Te-chen and Madame Pan Kung-chai were present to give directions. Last summer, we submitted an appeal to the 2nd Plenary Conference requesting that the country be unified in order to resist aggressors. We were received by Mr. Ma Chao-chiun (馬超俊), a member of the C.E.C.

Judge: Where is the All-China Various Circles National Association established?

A: It is established in the Youths' Federation.

Q: Why do you hold the view of uniting various parties and cliques?

A: During the National Crisis Conference held four years ago, we had already maintained the opinion of uniting all parties and cliques. After the outbreak of the South-west embroglio last year, we felt great anxiety at the sight of the daily dwindling of our territory, while internal unity had still not yet been achieved after the loss of several provinces. For this reason, we started to renew the manifesto of the National Crisis Conference to push forward the demand for unifying all parties and cliques, and of no more fighting among our own people. We should unite to resist Japan for the salvation of our country. To speak the truth, the Communists are Chinese people also; comparing the Communists with the Japanese Imperialists, the latter are naturally a worse enemy to us. So we uphold the view that the Central Government should lead the Communists to launch a joint resistance against Japan for saving our country. The procurator repeatedly connects us with the Sian Coup; this is an insult to us. We did ask General Chang Hsueh-liang to rescue Suiyuan, but we did not instigate him to detain General Chiang Kai-shek.

Here the lawyers of the accused requested the Judge to summon General Chang Hsueh-liang to verify the statement. Sung Chun-dz, Sz Liang and Li Kung-poh also requested that General Chang be summoned to be present at the trial. They said, "If the Judge does not adopt advice of the procurator, and declares that we are not guilty, we have nothing to say; but if we are found guilty in the absence of General Chang Hsueh-liang, we will not be willing to submit."

The procurator then said to the Judge that it would be unnecessary to summon General Chang Hsueh-liang. The defending lawyers for the accused then had a long debate with the procurator.

Chang Nai-chi then spoke, "It is not right that the procurator should refuse to gather proof and prevent the Judge from doing likewise; it is right that the procurator says that he is representing the country to execute his duties, but we hope he will not forget the Chinese people when representing the Chinese Republic."

June 26, 1937. 12 Morning Translation.

At this moment, the lawyers of the accused attacked the procurator by saying that "Shensi is adjoining Suiyuan; while the procurator stated that it is far away from Suiyuan and that assistance is unnecessary; this shows that the procurator has no common knowledge of geography". Judge Chu then instructed that no more attacks be made, and that comment would be made after the interrogation of Lu Ching.

Statements of Lu, Ning and Koo

At 4.45 p.m. the Presiding Judge questioned Lu Ching as to whether he was a member of the Kuomintang.

Lu answered: "I joined the Kuomintang and rendered my services. I also joined the Reorganizationists Clique, the leader of which is now one of the leaders in the Capital. I did not join the National Salvation Association but I exchanged views on the subject of national salvation with Tsang Nai-chi. The wooden chop bearing the inscription "Kiangsu Branch of the National Salvation Association" was engraved by me. I was arrested at Kiangyin. I am of the opinion that it is my duty to serve for the salvation of the country".

Koo Lieu-shing and Ning Chung-kau confessed that they were members of the Vocational Circles National Salvation Association. After the arrest of Sung Chun-dz and the six others, they, upon receipt of a notice issued by the Shanghai Various Circles National Salvation Association, came to the Kiangsu High Court to make an appeal. In all there were 21 persons. Their motive was to ask for the release of the seven accused, but they have neither been in possession of handbills nor did they conduct any propaganda movement.

At this moment, Lawyer Tang Tao stood up and said: "According to the text of the prosecution, Koo and Ning, the two accused, held in their hands handbills containing the wording which is endangering the Republic of China. I now request the Procurator to produce the handbills in question".

After going through the document, the Procurator produced a notice of appeal issued by the National Salvation Association and stated that this notice was submitted to the Court by the accused one month after their arrest.

At this point, all the lawyers stood up and lodged a protest against the prosecution framed by the Procurator.

At 5.45 p.m. the Presiding Judge adjourned the case and after withdrawing from the Court, he convened a conference with the colleagues to discuss as to whether the demand made by the accused to conduct an investigation into the evidence was justifiable or not.

At 6.20 p.m. the Judges returned and the Presiding Judge made the following announcement:-

"The Court is of the opinion that as regard to the request made by the accused, the document kept by the Military Court which dealt with the Chang Hsueh-liang case should be perused by this Court, while all other requests should be rejected. Ning and Koo may be bailed out as before, while all the other accused are to be detained".

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June 26, 1937. Morning Translation.

Chun Tsung Sin Wan (春秋新聞):

Madame Sun Yat-sen, Madame Liao Chung-chien, and a number of professors, authors, etc. yesterday submitted a petition to the Kiangsu High Court announcing that as their views on the question of the national salvation are similar to those of the seven accused, they are willing to be detained altogether by the Court should the seven accused be found guilty.

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The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, June 22, 1937

Salvation Trial Reopens Friday

New Judges Will Hear Case; "7 Gentlemen" Prepare Defense

The trial of the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders on charges of undermining the security of the state will reopen in the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow at 9 o'clock Friday morning, it was officially announced today.

The hearing will be conducted by three new judges, headed by Chief Judge Chu Chung-chow. The names of the two other judges, however, have not been announced. The new judges were appointed by the Soochow court following an application by the accused for replacement of the judges who presided over the first hearing on charges of being biased and prejudiced.

It is generally expected that the session on Friday will last the whole day. The hearing may be resumed the following day when the prosecution and the defense will sum up their pleadings. Chief Judge Chu is understood to advocate a speedy conclusion of the trial now that the accused, arrested in Shanghai on the night of November 22, have already been in custody for the last seven months.

No 15 (f)

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Salvationists' Trial To Resume In Soochow

Trial of the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders on charges of endangering the state will be resumed in the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow with Judge Chu Tsung-chow presiding at 9 o'clock in the morning of June 25, according to reliable reports received here late last night.

The trial which opened in Soochow on June 11 was suspended as the result of an application filed by the seven defendants for the appointment of a new presiding judge on the following day. The seven salvationists charged the judge presiding at the first hearing with being prejudiced and biased inasmuch as he overruled numerous applications by the accused to investigate evidence and witnesses which they consider as favorable to the defense.

The application was accepted and Judge Chu Tsung-chow of the second section of the criminal division was appointed to preside at the hearing. Immediately upon appointment, Judge Chu proceeded with studying the voluminous files in connection with the case. The study will be completed before June 25 when the trial will be resumed.

The seven defendants in the case are Messrs. Shen Chun-ju, Sha Chien-li, Li Kung-pu, Chang Nai-chi, Tsow Tao-fen, Wang Tsao-shih and Miss Shih Liang, noted lady lawyer in Shanghai.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Friday, June 18, 1937

New Judge Named In Patriot Case

Re-Trial Now Probable At Soochow; Accused Remain In Cells

Granting the application by the seven All-China National Salvation Association leaders for appointment of new judges to preside over their trial on charges of undermining the security of the state, the Kiangsu High Court in Soochow has appointed Chief Judge Chu Chung-chow of the second section of the criminal division to handle the hearing, it was officially announced in Soochow last night.

As result of the change in the judges, the trial, which opened in Soochow a week ago, is expected to be heard all over again. As Chief Judge Chu has to study the voluminous files in connection with the case, the first session under the new judge may not take place until early in July.

Charges Made

The seven leaders of the All-China National Salvation Association filed the application for the appointment of new judges last Saturday following the prolonged first session on the previous day. They charged the presiding judge with being prejudiced and biased inasmuch as he overruled numerous applications by the accused to investigate evidence and witnesses which they consider as favorable to the defense.

The accused also took strong exception to the action by the previous judges in ordering the first hearing to be held in camera. It was through their concerted threat to boycott the judges and to refuse answering their questions that two members of their families and the press representatives were finally allowed to enter the courtroom.

Spend Days In Jail

With no date set for the resumption of the momentous trial, the accused are spending their days in the detention house in Soochow. Messrs. Shen Chung-ju, Sah Chien-li, Li Kung-po, Chang Nai-chi, Tsou Tao-feng and Wang Chao-shih, the six male members of the now famous "Seven Gentlemen" are in their special "suite" while Miss Sze Liang, the woman lawyer, has a room to herself in the female detention house. Of the three others who also are standing trial, only Lo Tsing is detained. Two others, junior members of the National Salvation Association, were allowed released on bail.

The movement to request the early release of the seven leaders and the three followers grows in Shanghai today. The latest public body to request the release of its members involved in the case is the Chinese Bar Association. In a meeting of the executive committee of the Association, it was decided to send a petition to the National Government requesting the early release of Shen Chung-ju, Sah Chien-li, Weng Chao-shih, and Miss Sze Liang. Mr. Shen is a member of the standing committee of the Association. During the meeting, an article written by Mr. Shen in the Soochow detention house on the fund campaign for the construction of a new building for the Association was approved. The article is to be engraved on the cornerstone of the new building.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

traffic in Shanghai will be much benefitted.

The running of small motor cars will not affect the business of large motor cars because small motor cars will not carry many people at one time.

Min Pao (Nanking telegram):

MINISTRY OF JUSTICE DENIES REQUEST FOR INSTRUCTIONS BY SOOCHOW COURT

The other day, newspapers at the Capital and in Shanghai published a report to the effect that the Ministry of Justice had despatched a telegram to Mr. Wong Yung-ping (王用賓), the Minister, asking for instructions to deal with the request of Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒) and others for the withdrawal of the Judges in charge of the case.

Our reporter yesterday called on a responsible official of the Ministry of Justice who made the following statements- "We have not received any telegram from Mr. Chu Zu-sung (朱樹聲), President of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, asking for instructions. As regards the request for the withdrawal of the Judges, the High Court possesses the right to accept or reject it, and there is no need for the Ministry to make a study of the subject, still less for the Ministry to send a telegram to the Minister of Justice asking for instructions. As the report is absolutely untrue, the Ministry is investigating into the source of this rumour."

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

SMUGGLED GOODS BOYCOTT MOVEMENT COMMITTEE PASSES RESOLUTIONS

At a meeting held by the Shanghai Various Circles' Smuggled Goods Boycott Movement Committee at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, North Soochow Road, at 2 p.m. yesterday, the following resolutions were passed:-

1) That a publicity meeting on the smuggled goods boycott movement be held at the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce on June 27; that the students of various schools and the members of the amusement and dramatic circles be requested to give performances; that local prominent persons be invited to deliver speeches on the movement through radio stations.
2) That Mr. Dao Koh-jing (陶孝敬) and 10 others be appointed members of the Planning Section of the Committee.
3) That an Intelligence Office be formed of members appointed by the Standing Committee.

S. S. RECEIVED
No. 2
Date

June 15, 1937. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao :-

NEW DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN THE CASE AGAINST SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS : MR. TU YUEH-SUNG PROCEEDS TO SOOCHOW

A rumour was in circulation in Shanghai on June 14 to the effect that Sung Chun-dz (沈均儒), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Li Kung-poh (李公朴), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良) had been released on bail put up by Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) and Mr. Chien Yung-min (錢永銘), a well-known local banker.

Information secured by our reporter shows that it is true that Messrs Tu and Chien proceeded to Soochow on June 13 and visited Sung Chun-dz and the others. They returned to Shanghai on June 14. When interviewed by our reporter, Mr. Tu did not deny that he had undertaken the work for the release of Sung and others.

The request for the release of the seven accused requires approval from the Government. New developments are expected to take place in the course of a day or two.

Lih Pao publishes the following telegram from Nanking :-

In connection with the case against Sung Chun-dz and the others, the accused have requested that Judges Fang (方), Cheng (鄭) and Wang (汪) be withdrawn. Mr. Chu Zu-sung (朱祖聲), President of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, on June 12, sent a telegram to Nanking reporting the matter.

Upon receipt of the above telegram, Mr. Hung Loh-tung (洪陸東), Vice Minister of Justice, invited department chiefs of his Ministry to discuss the subject. It was decided that the Soochow High Court possesses the right to decide the case and that the High Court may reject the request for the withdrawal of the three Judges if it regards the request as unreasonable. It was also resolved that the accused may refer the matter to the Supreme Court for decision in the event of their dissatisfaction.

A few days ago, Messrs Hsu Sing-loh (徐新六), Li Fohsung (李馥蓀), Ling Kong-hou (林康侯), Yu Chu-ting (俞佐庭) and other financial leaders in Shanghai sent the following joint telegram to President Lin Sen of the National Government, General Chiang Kai-shek, Mr. Wang Ching-wei and Mr. Chu Cheng, President of the Judicial Yuan :-

"Tsang Nai-chi has rendered service to financial circles in Shanghai for over ten years and his knowledge and experience are excellent. The Government is taking in hand economic reconstruction work and requires men of talent. We request that Mr. Tsang be released".

The Book-Dealers' Association of Shanghai has sent a telegram to the Government authorities asking for the liberation of Tseu Tao-fun.

No. D
Date

June 10, 1937. 6 Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

HAWKERS ON EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROAD AT YINGZIANGKONG REFUSE TO TAKE OUT SETTLEMENT LICENCES

Early yesterday morning, a large number of uniform men and detectives of the Settlement Police arrived on the extra-Settlement road at the end of Yingziangkong (引翔港) and forced the vegetable stall-keepers there to take out licences from the S.M.C.

As they had never before paid such dues and furthermore, as the area in question comes within the jurisdiction of the Chinese authorities, the vegetable stall-keepers unanimously refused to take out licences from the Council. Consequent upon this refusal, they were immediately driven away by the Police from the area and other vegetable hawkers were prevented from landing at the Jukong Wharf (北新倉碼頭) and passing through the area in question.

Alleging that the action of the S.M.C. in forcing payment for merely passing through a section of the extra-Settlement road at Yingziangkong is unreasonable, especially at this time when negotiations over the extra-Settlement roads question are under way, and that it is liable to affect their livelihood, the vegetable hawkers have submitted a joint appeal to various circles asking for support.

Min Pao and other local newspapers:

CASE AGAINST SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS TO BE HEARD AT SOOCHOW ON JUNE 11

The case against Sung Chun-dz (沈鈞儒), Tsang Nai-chi (曹乃驥), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Wong Zao-dz (王造時), Li Kung-poh (李公樸), Soo Chi-li (沙千里) and Sz Liang (史良), who were arrested by the Chinese Police with the assistance of the Police authorities of the Foreign Settlements in November last year on a charge of endangering the internal security of the Republic of China, will be heard at the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow at 1 p.m. June 11. The accused have engaged 21 noted lawyers of Shanghai and Soochow to act in their defence.

No. D 2168/1
Date

June 8, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Shanghai Public Daily News (新公报) (comment) :-

THE DEMOLITION OF LOFTS

The S.M.C. desires to have the lofts in the International Settlement demolished on the ground that they are harmful to public health. To guard against further construction of lofts, the Council eventually intends to fix a stipulation that in future the height of rooms to be constructed be not more than 8 feet.

This restriction is not reasonable. Although no lofts can be constructed in rooms 8 feet high, yet as a matter of fact, it is to be feared that the unhealthy condition of a room 8 feet high will be similar to that of a loft.

We are of the opinion that the construction of lofts is entirely due to financial difficulties. Therefore, house rents and the Municipal Rate should be first reduced, if it is truly desired to demolish lofts.

Shanghai Kwangtung Pao (上海广东报) publishes the following letter received from one Tsa Ts-kwen (查子宽) :-

I hereby express my opinion as follows regarding the intention of the S.M.C. to demolish straw huts and lofts :-

The problem of residence is a big one to the poor people of Shanghai. Although sanitary equipment is important, yet the location of houses and the amount of the house rents are the most important matters to them, for they have to find houses convenient to their professions. Owing to high house rents, nobody is in a position to rent desirable houses. But the landlords are willing to leave their houses unoccupied. It is not strange that houses are not occupied for several years after construction. Who wants to live in straw huts or lofts? People have to do so on account of poverty.

I quite agree with the suggestion that the S.M.C. collect the Municipal Rate from vacant houses, for this may reduce the number of unoccupied houses.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE AGAINST SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS : THEIR ANSWER TO THE PROSECUTION

In connection with the case against Sung Chun-dz (沈钧儒), Wong Zao-dz (王造时), Li Kung-poh (李公朴), Soo Chi-li (沙千里), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Tseu Tao-fun (邹韬奋) and Sz Liang (史良), who have all been charged with offences against the internal security of the State, it is learned that the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow will resume the hearing of the case at 1 p.m. June 11.

Messrs. Kiang Yung (江庸), Liu Chung-yeu (刘崇佑), Yui Tsong-loh (俞颂华) and 18 other well-known lawyers at Shanghai and Soochow have been retained by these accused to act in their defence.

CHINESE CRIMINAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date 1 1

June 8, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

The following is the text of their reply to the prosecution, submitted to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow, which was jointly drafted by their lawyers:-

Facts of the Offence and Evidence

The accused in this case, noticing the gravity of the national crisis, were in sorrow at the imminent downfall of China. Their patriotism is not beyond that shown by other fellow countrymen. At that time, both the National Salvation Association and the accused were of the opinion that the only alternative to avert national extinction was to bring about unification of the people throughout the country as a means of resistance against outside aggression. For this reason, their speeches and activities were all directed in this movement. The reason why they advocated peaceful unification and concentration of national strength was purely for the purpose of bringing about the attainment of this object. All this can be verified by the following items of this reply, that deal with the National Salvation Association and the personal correspondence and documents of the various accused concerned.

Later, the antagonistic feelings against the enemy of the people throughout the country became more and more energetic. Such a tendency among the people of the country has brought strong support to the diplomatic negotiations and policy of the Government, resulting in the frustration of the plots of the traitorous elements, the aversion of a serious crisis in North China, the adoption of a stronger attitude in the Government's diplomatic negotiations with Japan and a slight diminution in the arrogant attitude of the enemy. However, just at the time when the accused were regretting that their strength for national salvation was too weak and that they had not yet completed 1/100th of their duty towards their nation, they were arrested one after another in the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai at midnight on November 22 last year, and were subsequently charged in accordance with Article 6 of the Law Governing Punishment of Persons Who Commit Acts With Intent To Injure the Republic of China.

The Items of the Reply

According to Article 6 of the Law Governing Punishment of Persons Who Commit Acts With Intent To Injure the Republic of China, whoever is suspected of having organized associations, held meetings or propagated a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the People shall be punishable.

Whether the object of the National Salvation Association is for the purpose of working for the salvation of the nation or otherwise or whether the doctrine it propagated is irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the People or otherwise does not merit discussion. The prosecution brought against the accused by the Kiangsu High Court, though it contains 10 points dealing with the evidence for this prosecution lacks sound and thorough understanding and observation of the circumstances and evidence of this case.

S. B. R. CLERK.

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It is only a misinterpretation of the various documents of the National Salvation Association. With a view to clearing off this misconception, the following items of the reply are submitted:-

(1) In the First Item of the prosecution, it was alleged that the accused were intentionally obstructing the national policy of the Central Government towards uprooting the Red Menace.

The National Salvation Association was inaugurated for the purpose of dealing with Japan. The question of Soviet Russia and the Communist Party has nothing to do with the object and the principle of the Association. As the prosecution lacks thorough understanding of the contents of the various documents it referred to as regards problems dealing with Japan, what the prosecution alleged cannot, therefore, be regarded as sound and concrete. It may be recalled that each time the proposal for a Sino-Japanese joint operation against Reds was brought up for discussion by Japan during the Sino-Japanese parleys held at Nanking last year, it was rejected by the National Government. From this, it can be seen that the policy of the National Salvation Association towards the Red problem is not inconsistent with that of the Government. That the prosecution alleges that the accused were intentionally obstructing the national policy of the Government towards uprooting the Red menace indicates that it lacks sound understanding of the true policy of the National Government.

(2) In the Second Item of the prosecution, the accused were alleged to have recklessly attacked the present Government, disregarding its controlling power.

It must be noted that the National Salvation Association advocated unanimous unification throughout the country because of the increasing aggression through alien invasion. Such a tendency of the Association cannot be taken as evidence for offence, especially in view of the fact that the Government is earnestly desirous of peaceful unification. As regards the terms "resistance against the enemy" and "the salvation of the nation" contained in the expressions "a unified political power for resistance against the enemy" and "a unified political power for the salvation of the nation," they constitute the unanimous demands of the people throughout the country. For this reason, it was recognized at that time that so long as the Government could express its determination for resistance against the enemy and for the salvation of the nation, it would be easy for the Government to unify its political power. Moreover, only when the Government possesses a unified political power, will it be able successfully to carry out its resistance against the enemy for the salvation of the nation. The object and the method of the National Salvation Association for advocating peaceful unification as mentioned in the manifesto issued by the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country is quite in conformity with the policy of General Chiang Kai-shek. It is indispensable to bring about a unified political power in order to resist the enemy and to avert national extinction, while to bring about peace in the country constitutes the principal path for the realization of such a unified political power, and the admission of members of all parties and cliques to a conference to decide upon measures for resistance against the enemy is the only way to bring about a peaceful unification.

(to be continued)

3

June 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE AGAINST SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS : THEIR ANSWER TO THE PROSECUTION

(Continued from yesterday)

Such a proposal of the National Salvation Association does not conflict with the national policy of the Government. Moreover, the Government has the right to decide whether or not such a proposal can be accepted. Therefore, there is nothing illegal in this proposal which was suggested by a body formed by the people due to their patriotism.

(3) In the Third Item of the prosecution, several excerpts from the booklet entitled "united resistance against alien aggression" and a few replies of the accused to questions asked by the Court were taken as reference to allege that the accused were deliberately propagating for the Communist Party and holding the Kuomintang and the Government as among other parties and cliques. For this reason, the accused were alleged in this prosecution to have despised the present Government and to have disseminated propaganda advantageous to the Communist Party. However, this allegation proves just the contrary, as the prosecution lacks a sound and thorough study of the contents of the booklet in question. It must be noted that this booklet was issued by Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nai-chi, Tseu Tao-fun and Dao Ying-ts (陶行知), it is not a document of the National Salvation Association; it was only intended to urge the Kuomintang to co-operate with the various parties and cliques in order to bring about a united resistance against Japan. The Communist Party is only one of the important parties and cliques that the Kuomintang was urged in this booklet to co-operate with and to lead. The reason why the accused hoped that the Communist Party would join hands with the Kuomintang to resist Japan was because of the increasing aggression of outside invasion, which deserves the concentration of all the national military strength to cope with the situation; every drop of blood and every round of ammunition should be utilized for resistance against alien aggression. The proposal of the accused for a joint and united operation against Japan among all parties and cliques of the country is one of the basic principles of our late leader Dr. Sun Yat-sen. It is, therefore, improper to criticize the actions of the accused and to bring up this prosecution before a thorough study of the circumstances of the case has been made.

(4) In the Fourth Item of the prosecution, it was alleged that the slogans used by the National Salvation Association, such as "The United Front," "The People's National Salvation Front," etc., were the same as "The People's Front". It was alleged in the Eighth Item of the prosecution that the "People's Front" was the slogan passed by the Third Internationale at its 7th Conference of Representatives. Therefore, the prosecution alleges that the slogan used by the accused was that of

the Third Internationale. However, it must be remembered that, in all, seven kinds of slogans were pointed out in the prosecution as having been used in the periodicals issued by the National Salvation Association, but none of them was in identical terms with the "People's Front". Moreover, the prosecution contains no remarks about the meaning of the various slogans and the contents of the periodicals of the Association. It is not known on what ground the prosecution can allege that these slogans are the same as that of the "People's Front". It must be noted that the main object of the various "Fronts" used in the periodicals issued by the National Salvation Association was to urge the entire nation to bring about a united resistance against the enemy for the salvation of the nation. This can be verified by the meaning of the wording of the titles of these slogans. They have absolutely no affiliation whatever with "Fronts" promoted by other countries. The prosecution not only lacks thorough understanding of the true meaning of the various "Fronts" appearing in the documents of the National Salvation Association, but it seems that it was drafted without knowledge of the true sense of the wording of these terms and contains an arbitrary allegation that the slogans used by the Association were one and the same as the "People's Front". It may be recalled that the "People's Front" prevailing in France and Spain is of an internal nature, but the various "Fronts" contained in the documents of the National Salvation Association were all intended to deal with alien aggression; they are absolutely different from each other. The true purpose for the advocation of these "Fronts" by the accused was to get the Kuomintang to act as a guide to co-operate with the various parties and cliques to bring about a united resistance against the enemy, and the reason why the bandit suppression campaign of the National Government was regarded as civil war in the documents of the Association was for the purpose of urging the Government to reserve its military strength and that of the Communist Party in dealing with alien aggression. All this can be proved by the thorough contents of the wordings of these documents.

(5) In the Fifth Item of the prosecution, it was alleged that the several points mentioned in the letter (printed matter) from Mau Shih-tung (毛沢東), criticizing the National Constitution appear to be in conformity in several parts with the speech of the accused. But a study of this speech referred to in the prosecution, which dealt with the draft of the Constitution, reveals that the principal aim of the accused was that at this time of acute national crisis, the most urgent task for the Government was to direct all its attention towards the work of averting national extinction and maintaining the existence of the country; the question of the enforcement of the Constitution was only of secondary importance; otherwise not only would the Government be unable to safeguard the country, but there would be left no time for it to talk about Constitution. The purpose of this speech was to offer a suggestion to the Government; it contained nothing whatever similar to the wording of the

contents of the letter from Mau Shih-tung. It is, therefore, quite obvious that the allegation of the prosecution that the meaning of the speech of the accused was the same as that of the letter from Mau Shih-tung is incorrect.

(6) In the Sixth Item of the prosecution, it was alleged that the accused had done their best to instigate the workers as a means to attain their illegal purpose. But it must be noted that the "Strike Support Committee" was inaugurated after the strike of the workers of the Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai had taken place. As it was then winter and as many of the workers had been rendered unemployed and were facing starvation because of the strike, this Committee was formed for the purpose of extending them a little financial support in order to enable them to avoid starvation.

(7) In the Seventh Item of the prosecution, it stated that the newspaper "Struggle" (斗爭報), seized at the home of Tseu Tao-fun, could not be regarded as evidence beneficial to the accused.

It must be noted that Tseu Tao-fun had not known previously of the existence of this paper. It was only after he had been told by his friend that in this paper there were articles about him and Tsang Nai-chi that he asked his friend to get a copy for his perusal. This is how the paper came into his possession.

(8) In the Ninth Item of the prosecution, the Sian Incident was taken as reference to allege that the accused had conspired with military leaders in carrying out subversive activities. But it must be noted that the Sian Mutiny broke out on December 12 last year, while the accused had already been arrested on November 22 the same year. At the time of the outbreak of the incident, they were held in custody in the detention house of the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow. Not only were they unable to conspire with outsiders, but they were also ignorant of the affair. As regards the demand made by General Chang Hsueh-liang for the release of the accused, it must be noted that the activities of General Chang had nothing to do with the accused who had already been held in detention for 20 days at that time. Moreover, it was General Chang alone in this country who asked for the release of these accused. From a logical point of view, it is, therefore, unreasonable to allege on such evidence that the accused conspired with military leaders for subversive activities.

(9) In the Tenth Item of the prosecution, Tsang Nai-chi, Sung Chun-dz and Tseu Tao-fun were implicated in the activities of Lo Ching (羅青), who was held as having participated in an organization the intent of which was to injure the Republic of China.

It must be noted that Tsang Nai-chi never detailed Lo Ching to undertake the responsibility for the formation of any National Salvation Association, nor did the National Salvation Federation of the Various Circles Throughout the Country send out any representative to organize any organizations. Moreover, the various National Salvation Associations in the various other places were established by the persons at those places. They are not

members of the National Salvation Federation of the Various Circles Throughout the Country, therefore they have not had any affiliations with the Federation.

In view of the foregoing explanations, it can be seen that the national salvation work undertaken by the accused was for the purpose of urging the entire nation to adopt an unanimous resistance against alien invasion. Their work is quite in conformity with the past as well as the present policies of the National Government. It appears that the prosecution lacks thorough understanding of the motive of the National Salvation Association and the national policy of the Government, and therefore none of the evidence it contained can stand.

The Kiangsu High Court is, therefore, requested to deal with the case impartially and to acquit the accused so as to uphold justice. The Court is also requested to cease detention of the accused so as to enable them to attend hearings of the case whenever required.

S. M. P. No. D 2[illegible]
Date 4/8/37

April 7, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE AGAINST SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS

The following is the text of the prosecution brought by the Procurator of the Soochow High Court against Sung Chun-dz (沈钧儒) and others for offences against the internal security of the State:-

The names and particulars of the accused in this case are as follows:-

Sung Chun-dz, male, age 64, lawyer, residing at House No. 51 Tao Yuen Foong (桃源坊), Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Wong Zao-dz (王造時), male, age 35, lawyer, residing at House No. 7B Tifeng Road, Shanghai.

Li Kung-poh (李公樸), male, age 36, Principal of the Liang Zai Supplementary School (晏才補習学校), residing at House No. 24 Hung Chong Lee (亨昌里) off Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai.

Soo Chi-li (沙千里), male, age 35, lawyer, residing at House No. 14, Lane No. 524, Avenue Road, Shanghai.

Tsang Nan-chi (章乃器), male, age 41, University Professor, residing at No. 24, Shih Wei Terrace (忘憂村), Route Delastre, French Concession, Shanghai.

Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), male, age 42, editor of the Livelihood Weekly Magazine (生活星期刊), residing at House No. 4, Lane No. 601, Rue Lafayette, French Concession, Shanghai.

Sz Liang (史良), female, age 33, lawyer, residing at No. 1 Lafayette Terrace (辣斐坊), Rue Lafayette, French Concession, Shanghai.

Dao Ying-ts ([illegible]), male, other particulars unknown.

Lo Ching (羅青), male, age 36, unemployed, residing at House No. 35, Kwei Chow (桂洲), Yen Ho Lake (玄武湖), Nanking.

Koo Liu-hsiang (顧留馨), age 29, merchant, residing at No.1528 Avenue Road, Shanghai.

Zung Chung-kao (任頌高), otherwise known as Zung Tsung-kao (任崇高), male, age 57, school teacher, residing at the Ling Tsing Primary School (疏青学校), Yangtszepoo, Shanghai.

Chang Chung-mei (張仲勉), male, other particulars unknown.

Chen Tao-hung (陳道弘), male, other particulars unknown.

Chen Tso (陳卓), male, other particulars unknown.

The above mentioned accused are involved in connection with Case No. 14, Character Tseng (偵), of the 25th Year of the Chinese Republic (1936), for endangering the internal security of the State. They are formally charged with this offence.

Facts of the Offence and Evidence

Dissatisfied with the administration of the present Government, Sung Chun-dz, Wong Zao-dz, Li Kung-poh, Soo Chi-li, Tsang Nan-chi, Tseu Tao-fun, Sz Liang and Dao

Ying-ts (who is still at large), under the pretext of resisting the enemy and alien aggression by the unification of various Parties and circles, promoted the People's Front for National Salvation. At first they organized a body known as the National Salvation Association of the Cultural Circles, Professional Circles and Women's Circles. Later, in collaboration with the University Professors' National Salvation Association, the Students' National Salvation Association, the Workers' National Salvation Association, the National Crisis Educational Society and various other bodies, they organized the National Salvation Federation of the Various Circles of Shanghai and started the publication of printed matter as a means of extending its influence and attraction.

Not long afterwards, they extended the sphere of the Federation and formed the National Salvation Federation of the Various Circles Throughout the Country. On May 31 of the 25th Year of the Chinese Republic (1936), they held an inauguration meeting of this Federation at the Young Men's Federation in the International Settlement of Shanghai and at the same time issued a manifesto dealing with the inauguration meeting of the Federation and the Preliminary Political Principles dealing with National Salvation and Resistance against Japan. On July 15 of the same year (1936), Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nan-chi, Dao Ying-ts, and Tseu Tao-fun published a pamphlet under the caption "Several Fundamental Conditions and Our Minimum Demands for Resistance Against Alien Invasion by Unification", advocating cessation of internal strife, release of political offenders, compromise with the Red Army and establishment of a united political Government for resistance against the enemy.

Having read in the newspapers the speeches delivered by Sung Chun-dz and others, Mou Cheh-tung (毛澤東), leader of the communist bandits who were then retreating in the North-west, sent a reply addressed to Sung Chun-dz and others in favour of their suggestions. Upon receipt of this favourable support, Sung Chun-dz and others, considering that they had attained their object, worked more energetically for the enlargement of their influence, and detailed Lo Ching, another accused, to undertake the formation of the National Salvation Federation of the Various Circles of Kiangsu Province. Henceforth, their activities became more and more energetic. At the same time, they started the publication of a paper known as "National Extinction Aversion Intelligence Report", strongly criticising the administrative policies of the National Government in the hope of reducing the people's confidence in the Government.

Taking advantage of the strike of workers that was then in progress in the various Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai, Sung Chun-dz and others formed a body known as the "Strikes Support Committee" and started the collection of contributions for financial support of the strikers, with the intention of urging the strikers to undertake activities coincident with those of the National Salvation Federation. For this reason, they (Sung Chun-dz, Yong Zao-dz, Soo Chi-li, Li Kung-poh, Tsang Nan-chi, Tseu Tao-fun and Sz Liang) were arrested by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety, now known as the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, with the assistance of the Police authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession in Shanghai.

April 7, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

With the exception of Sz Liang, who disappeared after release on bail, the arrested persons were handed over, together with certain evidence, to this Court for investigations as they were suspected of having conspired with communist elements, organized illegitimate bodies and instigated strikes of workers and students, with the intention of menacing public peace and order as well as overthrowing the Government. Later, Sz Liang surrendered herself to this Court during the progress of the investigations that were being conducted by this Court. Later, Lo Ching was arrested in Kiangying and was handed to this Court by the Military Court of the Military Affairs Commission.

During the time when the investigations into this case were still in progress, Koo Liu-hsiang, Zung Chung-kao, Chang Chung-mei, Chen Tao-hung and Chen Tso, as representatives from the National Salvation Federation of the Various Circles of Shanghai, submitted a petition to this Court requesting the release of Sung Chun-dz and others. In view of the fact that these persons were all members of the National Salvation Association of the Professional Circles of Shanghai, moreover, as Zung Chung-kao was the Secretary of this Association, they must have had connections with the communists; they were therefore likewise held in detention by this Court pending investigations. As a result of these investigations, it was ascertained that the principal object of the various accused in establishing such bodies and propagating doctrines that were contrary to the Three Principles of the People was to endanger the internal security of the Republic of China.

The evidence for the prosecution is as follows:-

(1) In the manifesto issued by the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country, it states: "The attacks made on Soviet Russia by various Powers are unjustified, while bandit suppression in China is also wrongful," and "A small number of people with ulterior motives still regard the Soviet Union and the Communist Party as the principal enemies of the Chinese people."

Similar statements have also frequently been published in the Salvation Bulletin. It must be clear to all that the Communist Party has done serious damage to the country. The object of the Communist Party is inconsistent with that of the Three Principles of the People. The accused formed an organization proposing that no punitive action be taken against the Communist Party and openly criticising the bandit suppression policy of the Government; it is very obvious that they were intentionally obstructing the national policy of the Central Government towards uprooting the Red menace.

(2) Besides advocating that political offenders be immediately released, the above mentioned manifesto also states that "The various parties and cliques should formally send their respective representatives and the People's Front for National Salvation is willing to arrange a general principle for joint resistance against the enemy and to establish a unified political power to resist the enemy". The Anti-Japanese National Salvation Preliminary Political Principles also demand that "A unified national salvation political power be immediately established."

From this evidence, it is clear that the accused took similar steps to those

From this evidence, it is clear that the accused took similar steps to those of Tsang Nan-chi who, in his "Communist Party Letter to the Kuomintang" addressed to Lo Ching, states that "We uphold the establishment of a Republic of a Unified China", and "We uphold the National Defence Government of the Unified Country".

As the accused are under the control of the National Government and Sung Chung-dz and Lo Ching also called themselves "Kuomintang members", and as they know very well that the Kuomintang is the only organization responsible for the establishment of the Chinese Republic, their absurd allegations as mentioned above have recklessly attacked the present Government, disregarding its controlling right, and they have intended to form another Government besides the present Government.

(3) In the various publications issued by Sung Chun-dz, Tsang Nan-chi, Dao Ying-ts and Tseu Tao-fun suggesting the several fundamental conditions and minimum demands for a unification against aggressors, the following sentences are found:

"To make a truce with the Red Army for a joint resistance against Japan," "The so-called various parties and cliques mostly lean towards the Communist Party," "Recently the Communist Party proposed a joint resistance against Japan, but the Kuomintang made no comment at all; this will make the public believe that the Communist Party is ready to give up its established policy and has taken a wider view of the general situation."

In the Livelihood Weekly Magazine, an article published by Dao Ying-ts states that "The Red Army is one of the three main groups in China". This shows that he intends to render assistance to the Communist Party and to weaken the public confidence in the Government and the Kuomintang.

Furthermore, when asked by this Court that as the Communist Party is without nationality and believes in cosmopolitanism, how can it save the country, Sung Chun-dz replied: "We have not studied this question". (vide records of interrogation of December 23, 1936). When further asked: "As when the Central army was offering resistance in 1932 and during the various battles along the Great Wall, the Red Army took advantage of the situation by making a counter attack at the rear, how can the Red Army co-operate with the Government and what assurance is there that no similar action will be taken by the Communist Party afterwards?", the accused could not give a reasonable answer, but simply replied: "After the co-operation, if the Communist Party dares to turn against the Government, it will be easy for the Government and the people to check it by force."

According to Li Kung-poh's statement, "From what I read in newspapers and magazines, the Communist Party is anti-Japanese, but whether it is determined to resist Japan is another question." (vide the records of interrogation dated as above) From this observation, it is still unknown whether the Communist Party is determined to resist the aggressors. The accused placed the Kuomintang and the Government among various other parties and cliques, and at the same time, they maintained that the so-called "various parties and cliques are mainly, of course, meant the Chinese Communist Party." This proves that they despised the present Government

and their propaganda was no doubt advantageous to the Communist Party.

(4) The so-called People's Front for National Salvation (also called the People's Front, the United Front, the People's United Front, National Salvation Front, etc.) is explained by Sung Chun-dz, Wong Zao-dz, Li Kung-poh, Soo Chi-li, Tsang Nai-chi, Tseu Tao-fun, Sz Liang, Koo Liu-hsiang, Zung Chung-kao, etc. as being different from the People's Front promoted by the Communist Party. Tseu Tao-fun produced the Life Daily (生活日报) edited by himself to prove this statement. However, according to Lo Ching, the accomplice, "As the terms are not yet unified, the People's Front, the People's Front for National Salvation, the National Salvation Front, the Unified Front, the Racial Front, the United Front, etc. are all one and the same." (vide records of statements taken down on January 19, 1937) The Life Daily produced by Tseu Tao-fun states that with a view to producing a clear understanding, the term "People's Front" should be abandoned and the "People's United Front" substituted. This does not prove that the People's Front for National Salvation and the People's Front are two different bodies; on the contrary, it furnishes the evidence that the title of People's Front had long been used by the accused. In the home of Tsang Nai-chi, "The Intelligence" (情报), No. 1 of the Chinese Students' National Salvation Federation was seized, in which it states that a manifesto be issued and funds be collected to assist the Spanish People's Front Government. This shows that the People's Front for National Salvation and the People's Front are, in reality, terms of a similar nature. This can further be verified by the Fu Hua Reading Society (大化书报社) formed by Tseu Shou-yee (周寿臣), Zung Dz-wen (钟复文) and Kan Shang (甘爽), whose object is anti-capitalism; in reality it is a communistic organization. This society once joined the National Salvation Association of Professional Circles, and was enlisted as 1433rd section with Tseu Shou-yee as Chief. The Second Branch of the Kiangsu High Court has already sentenced Tseu and the others to terms of imprisonment on a charge of forming a society with intent to injure the Republic of China. The accused all confess that the National Salvation Association of Professional Circles joined the National Salvation Federation of Various Public Bodies of Shanghai and the latter Federation further joined the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country. It is quite clear that at its establishment, the National Salvation Federation allowed communist elements to join. The People's Front is one of the titles of the Communist Party and this is not denied by the accused. The civil war in Spain was caused by the People's Front directed by the Communist Party. The accused used these slogans to influence the people and their desire is to assist the Spanish Popular Front Government. On the one hand, the accused point to the bandit suppression campaign of the National Government as civil war, and on the other hand, desire to assist the civil war of a People's Front in a foreign country. Who can believe that they have no international background or that they have no political ambition?

(To be continued.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B.
Translation.
Date / /

April 8, 1937. 4 Afternoon

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

THE CASE AGAINST SUNG CHUN-DZ AND OTHERS

(Continued from yesterday.)

(5) In the letter (printed matter) sent by Communist Mou Cheh-tung to Sung Chun-dz and others, it states "The Nanking Government on May 5 promulgated the Constitution and the regulations governing the organization of the National Convention. We are of the opinion that this is anti-democratic. We cannot recognize that this National Convention has the authority to represent the opinions of the people throughout the country. We feel that the existence of the National Convention is harmful. We hope you and all national salvation bodies throughout the country will detail representatives to participate in the Chinese Soviet Government." In this letter, Mou Cheh-tung has no intention to dissolve the Soviet Government, but hopes that all national salvation bodies will detail representatives to participate in the bogus government. Tsang Nai-chi eventually gave this reactionary literature to Lo Ching and instructed him to undertake the formation of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles of Kiangsu Province (vide the statements made by Lo Ching). However, they still pretend that they have no intention to injure the Republic of China. Who will believe this?

(6) The accused firmly deny having directed students to suspend their studies, but they do not refute the formation of the Strike Support Committee. They further said that the National Salvation Association of Workers also joined the National Salvation Federation of Various Public Bodies of Shanghai. Under the name of the National Salvation Federation, they distributed copies of a handbill of appeal on behalf of 3,500,000 Shanghai residents, in which it states "These 200,000 workers may all be turned into heroes on the battlefield". Thus, they have done their best to instigate the workers, whose knowledge is slight. Nevertheless, the accused still argue that their intention is to save the nation.

(7) In the home of Tseu Tao-fun, the newspaper "Struggle" (鬥爭) published by the Communist Party was seized. It states "The Tsang Nai-chi clique is an anti-Stalin clique and the national salvation front formed by him and others should be opposed for it has no political ambition". In spite of this, the view of Tsang and others is still contrary to the Three Principles of the People, and this cannot be regarded as evidence beneficial to the accused.

(8) Although the accused say that they have no connection whatever with the 3rd Internationale, yet it will be remembered that the People's Front is the slogan passed by the 3rd Internationale at its 7th Conference of Representatives. They use the slogan passed by the 3rd Internationale and in many periodicals, they repeatedly declare "It is not easy to achieve success in suppressing the red bandits. We do not believe that the Kuomintang will undertake the work of national salvation". In their

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conditions suggested for consolidation and resistance against insults is contained this sentence: "We agree with the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese Red Army in their policy." This in particular shows that their policy agrees with the resolutions passed by the Third Internationale. They cannot avoid punishment for intending to injure the Republic of China.

(9) Among the eight suggestions made by Chang Hsueh-liang at the time of the Sian Incident on December 12, 1936, one advocated "the admission of various parties and cliques into national affairs; the immediate release of leaders of the patriotic movement arrested in Shanghai and the convention of a national salvation conference." The accused strongly denied having anything to do with this, and stated that at the time of the inauguration of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country on May 31, 1936, they had not heard anything about there being a national salvation association in Sian. However, in the first issue of the National Extinction Aversion Intelligence Report dated May 6, 1936, there was a report about the "glorious patriotic movement of Sian students" stating that "there were national salvation organizations in all the schools in Sian." The 25th issue of this publication contained a detailed account of the inauguration of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles in the North-west as well as the following statement: "We have printed and distributed more than 2,000 copies of the manifesto and the compendium of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country." This shows that the accused in saying that there is no national salvation association in Sian are shuffling deliberately.

The National Extinction Aversion Intelligence Report published in its 27th issue on November 22, 1936, the following telegram addressed to Chang Hsueh-liang in Sian by the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country :-

> ".....We hope you will, in accordance with your advocation of immediate resistance to Japan, submit as soon as possible a firm demand to the Central authorities that the diplomatic negotiations in Nanking be immediately stopped and that a national war against Japan be started. We also hope that you will send telegrams to various military leaders asking them to unanimously urge the Central authorities and themselves despatch troops to Suiyuan to assist the forces there. The matter is urgent and the nation is in danger. Please carry out the above immediately."

Only ten days after the despatch of this telegram, the Sian Incident broke out. Chang Hsueh-liang, in his circular telegram, clearly demanded the release of the accused. Furthermore, the measures advocated by the two parties exactly corresponded with each other. From this one can see their connections.

It is true that the telegram referred to above only instigated Chang Hsueh-liang to obtain the co-operation of other military leaders to urge the Government

Exhibit No. 2
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to go to war with a foreign nation, and cannot be taken as proof that the accused planned and initiated the Sian uprising, but it is evident that the accused conspired with military leaders in carrying out subversive activities which nearly resulted in the shaking of the national foundation. The accused did all this in the name of national salvation. If they are really patriotic, they should have carried on their work under the leadership of the Government by which unified measures have been drawn up. Instead of doing this, the accused secretly formed the National Salvation Federation under the pretext of uniting the various parties and cliques. The establishment of an enemy-resisting government advocated by them corresponded with the suggestion made by Chang Hsueh-liang in his circular telegram to re-organize the Government. The accused also distributed various publications advocating the wrongful idea of a People's National Salvation Front to mislead the people and to create dissensions between the people and the Government. The charges against the accused of forming an organization with the intent of injuring the Republic of China and of propagating a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the People are thus definitely proved.

(10) Lo Ching admitted being responsible for the organization of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles of Kiangsu Province and stated that when he made arrangements with Tsang Nai Chi, Sung Chun-dz and Tseu Tao-fun were also present. On his person were found the following articles:-

1. Manifesto of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles Throughout the Country.
2. Pamphlet entitled "The Preliminary Political Principles dealing with National Salvation and Resistance against Japan."
3. Pamphlet entitled "Several Fundamental Conditions and Our Minimum Demands for Resistance Against Alien Invasion by Unification."
4. Letter to the Kuomintang from the Communist Party.
5. Mimeographed reply from Kou Cheh-tung.
6. A wooden chop of the Preparatory Committee of the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles of Kiangsu Province.

This proves that he has participated in an organization the intent of which was to injure the Republic of China. He should therefore be regarded as one of the principal offenders.

Koo Liu-hsiang and Zung Chung-kao admitted being members of the National Salvation Association of the Professional Circles of Shanghai. Zung Chung-kao also admitted being a director of the association. These two persons, together with Chang Chung-mei, Chen Tao-hung and Chen Tso, carrying with them pamphlets issued by the National Salvation Federation of Various Circles of Shanghai presented themselves as representatives of the Federation and submitted a petition asking for the release of Sung Chun-dz and the others. The pamphlets and the "National Crisis News" published by the National Salvation Federation and found in the possession of Koo Liu-hsiang were detained. All this is sufficient to show that they had the desire to

S. H. No. 1 Date

participate in the commission of the offence. They therefore should also be regarded as being among the principal offenders.

Conclusion

By forming an organization with the intent of injuring the Republic of China and propagating a doctrine irreconcilable with the Three Principles of the People, the fourteen accused in this case have, according to Articles 1 and 28 of the Criminal Code, jointly committed the offence mentioned in Article 6 of the Law Governing the Punishment of Persons who Commit Offences to Injure the Republic of China. Apart from the issue of circular orders of arrest for Dao Ying-ts, Chang Chung-mei, Zung Tao-hung and Chen Tso whose whereabouts are unknown, prosecution is hereby instituted against the remaining accused in accordance with Articles 230 and 243 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The following files and evidence are handed over to you:-

(1) 12 files,
(2) evidence as stated in list,

as well as the following accused to be tried according to law:-

(a) in custody: Sung Chun-dz, Wong Zao-dz, Li Kung-poh, Soo Chi-li, Tsang Nai-chi, Tseu Tao-fun, Sz Liang and Lo Ching;
(b) released on security: Koo Liu-hsiang and Zung Chung-kao.

Oong Tsai Nyi (翁贊年),
Procurator of the Kiangsu High Court, April 3, 1937.

To the Criminal Division,
Kiangsu High Court.

D.7108/1

S. S. REGISTRY
No. D
Date / /

June 1, 1937. Morning Translation

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers(Soochow letter):-

CASE OF SUNG CHUN-DS AND OTHERS TO BE HEARD ON JUNE 11

The case against Sung Chun-ds (沈鈞儒), Wang Tao-ds (王造時), Li Kung-poh (李公博), Tsang Nai-chi (章乃器), Soo Chi-lee (沙千里), Tseu Tao-fun (鄒韜奮), Sz Liang (史良), Loo Tsing (羅青) and two others will be publicly heard in the Soochow High Court at 1 p.m. June 11. Summonses were served on May 30.

The accused have retained some 21 well-known lawyers from Shanghai and Soochow for their defence.

No. D 7108/37
Date 37 12 1.36
(CENSOR)

December 5, 1936. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

MR. SUNG CHUN SHIH AND OTHERS REMOVED TO SOOCHOW HIGH COURT

A telegram from Soochow reports that Messrs Sung Chun Shih(沈鈞儒), Wong Chao Shih(王造時), Chow Tao Feng(鄒韜奮), Chang Nan Chi(章乃器), Li Kung Pu(李公樸) and Soo Chi Lien(沙千里) were transferred on the afternoon of December 4 to the Kiangsu High Court at Soochow by the Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety. At 6 p.m. they were brought separately before Procurator Cong Chan Nyien(翁贊年) of the High Court for examination, after which they were held in the newly constructed Detention House.

Communist Party Concerned Over Arrests

The Sing Sung News Agency(新聲社) reports that, according to information received, the Communist Party is much concerned over the arrest of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others, because it is an undeniable fact that these men have had co-operative dealings with the working members of the Party.

The "China News Agency"(中國新聞社) in New York, U.S.A., has close relations with a certain printing company in Shanghai. This printing company is managed by a foreigner named "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li"(馬格蘭利) who is connected with the Communist Party and undertakes the printing of reactionary literature. Following the arrest of Mr. Sung Chun Shih and others, one Mr. Dao(陶) of the "China News Agency" of New York sent a telegram to Mr. "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" requesting information regarding the cause of their arrest and inquiring after their health, and advising him to request people to speak in their favour. The reply given by Mr. "Ma-Ke-Lai-Li" contains only four words: "Friends are in distress".

Miss Sze Liang Still A Fugitive

Miss Sze Liang(史良), the female lawyer, has so far failed to put in an appearance after she was released on the guarantee of her lawyers, Messrs Chang Tse Niang(張志讓) and Tong Hao(盧鄭). The Procuratorate of the Kiangsu Third Branch High Court has issued a circular warrant for her arrest and has bound over the two lawyers on cash securities of $500 each and ordered them to locate Miss Sze Liang within ten days.

It is learned that the two lawyers and the family of Miss Sze Liang have done their best to locate her but without success. Miss Sze Liang's mother has become ill since receiving a letter from her daughter in which she stated that she would not return.

Yesterday the two lawyers published advertisements in the local newspapers advising Miss Sze Liang to appear in Court. A similar advertisement was also published by Miss Sze Liang's brothers and sisters.

Fh 2
C 40.000 '35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch S.2. xxxxx,

REPORT

Date November 29, 1935

Subject Letter of inquiry from the Belgian Consulate General regarding the present whereabouts of Mr Leon Terrie.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* J.O.K. 29/11.

With reference to the inquiry dated November 25, 1935 from the Acting Consul General for Belgium concerning the present whereabouts of Mr Leon Terrie, I have to state that this individual has now left Shanghai for Europe.

According to information procured from Melchers & Co., No. 210 Kiukiang Road, Terrie was signed on in this port as a member of the crew of the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship HAVEL, prior to her departure to Japan on October 23, 1935. After visiting certain ports in Japan this vessel returned to Shanghai and on November 14th steamed out of Shanghai on the homeward voyage to Hamburg. Terrie was still on board when the vessel departed for the second time and is believed to be working his passage to Europe in the capacity of ship's fireman.

C.P. Jones.

D.C. Special Branch D.S.

November 26, 35.

Acting Consul-General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.2201 dated November 25, 1935, and, in reply, to inform you that the matter is receiving attention the results of which will be communicated to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.
Acting Commissioner of Police.

KMC

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
BELGIQUE

Shanghai, November 25th., 1935.

7111
27-11-35

No. 1001.

Cl : 409.

Dear Sir,

I have the honour to request that you be good enough to institute the necessary proceedings in order to locate the present whereabouts of a certain Mr. Léon TERRIE, who claims to be a Belgian.

Mr. Terrie last occupied House No. 7, Avenue Dubail No. 256, but left the house on the 30th September last. All trace of his address has been lost since, and the efforts of the French Municipal Police to locate it on the French Concession have proved fruitless.

I would therefore be much obliged if the same enquiry could be made with regard to the International Settlement. I am unfortunately unable to give you any information on this person. It seems however, that Mr. Terrie was frequently seen at the "Bar Marseillais" on Broadway, and that he pretended having found a job with the Shangpoo Conservancy Board.

Thanking you for any steps you may take in this matter and for such information as you may be able to gather, I remain, Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,
For the Acting Consul-General,
b/c The Vice-Consul:

The Commissioner,

Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL
DE
BELGIQUE
N°[illegible].

Cl : 409.

Shanghai, December 3rd., 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter N°D7111 of the 2nd inst., by which you kindly inform me of the results obtained in the investigation concerning the whereabouts of Mr. Léon Terrie.

Thanking you sincerely for this communication and for the prompt reply given to my enquiry,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Yours very truly,

Acting Consul - General.

The Acting Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
Foochow Road,
Shanghai.

File

December 4, 35.

Acting Consul General for Belgium,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No.2201 dated November 25, 1935, and to inform you that Mr. Leon Terrie left Shanghai on board the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamer "HAVEL" which sailed for Hamburg on November 14, 1935. According to Messrs. Melchers & Co., 210 Kiukiang Road, Mr. Terrie was engaged as a member of the crew of the s.s. "HAVEL" prior to her departure for Japan on October 23, 1935. After calling at various ports in Japan, this vessel returned to Shanghai and finally left for Hamburg with Mr. Terrie on board on the date mentioned.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) [illegible]
Acting Commissioner of Police.

K'T

FLASH

NO. 3

D-7109
&
D-7113

Secret.

zoz-b

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7109
Date 26/11/35

Section 2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 25, 1935.

Subject John Calvin West.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.I. Ross.

John Calvin West, a citizen of the United States of America, was born in Texas, U.S.A., in 1872, of middle class people, who were able to afford their son a fairly good education. Little information is obtainable regarding his history prior to 1900, but the last 35 years has seen him in the Philippine Islands, where for 30 years (until about five years ago) he was holding a responsible and lucrative position with the Eastman Kodak Company.

West is a much married man, the present Mrs. West being his third wife. His first marriage was a failure the parties mutually separating after several years of strife and upsets. This lady is now residing in Texas with his (West's) parents, who are now both nonagenarians. His second marriage was a decided misalliance with a Filipino woman who bore him a couple of children. These children (a boy and a girl) - Eurasians - are now about 25 years of age and are living in Shanghai at present apart from their father. The son is reported to have a bad reputation.

The present Mrs. West was an intimate friend of West's before her marriage to him in Manila about 15 years ago, this being her second attempt at connubial bliss. West knew her previous husband in the Philippine Islands before his decease. She has a daughter (now 18) by her first marriage. Mrs. West, who is of pure Spanish descent, was brought up and educated in Madrid.

When West was drawing a big salary in the Philippine Islands with the Eastman Kodak Co. he never gave her a cent, so she had to run a Beauty Parlour in order to keep herself and the child, while he used to spend his time running around with

FM G 40.0.1-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

other women. At present he is on very intimate terms with a Mrs. Shaw whose husband is reported to be employed in the Philco Radio Shop, 96 Nanking Road.

West, following his arrival here from Manila, established, in conjunction with H. G. Walter and Lawrence Snow, The Anglo-American Photo Studio, Whiteaway-Laidlaw Building, 410 Szechuen Road. They later removed to 35 Jinkee Road when shortly afterwards the business was sold to a Chinese concern.

Mrs. West, in order to support herself, opened a private boarding house. In June, 1934, she took over the Western Mansions, 941 Bubbling Well Road, which is leased from the Spanish Fathers, one of whom was well known to Mrs. West, with the result that things were made easy for her when she rented the place. This individual was later transferred up-country. She works hard at the Western Mansions, but West never does a thing, he being kept in comfort by his wife. She is said to be very unhappy and would like to secure a separation. She is owed money all over town, including $1,000 by Fred Barton. A number of the guests residing at the Western Mansions are also in arrears with their accounts. She has been visited by a representative of the S.M.C. Revenue Department recently concerning her taxes and she said that she would pay in installments. West is always pestering her for money and is a constant drain on her slender resources. She is on friendly terms with P. Faison, American Attorney, 138 Kiukiang Road, who is reported to be her legal adviser.

D.C. (Special Br.)

D. I.

S2: Please show to Mun. Advocate

27 NOV. 1935

COPY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL
S REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 412
Date

A. 34/322

(Mrs.) John Calvin West.

American.

46.

Married.

Boardinghouse keeper.

941 Bubbling Well Road.

April 12th, 1931.

Manila, P.I.

Nothing known to her detriment.

941 Bubbling

Well Road, 1st, 2nd and 3rd floors.

19 Rooms.

Commercial.

Nil.

June 19, 1934.

C. i/c Special Branch.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPALITY
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7109
Date 24/11/35

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, Nov. 5 1935

To S 2,

Please report on the antecedents of J. C. or J. G. West, B Well Road, who is in arrears with his rates and refuses to pay. It is said that West formerly lived in the Philippine Islands and left there under a cloud. He is a native of Texas and a citizen of the U. S. A. All inquiries should be conducted very discreetly. Information required by M. A.

DBR. 6/11 JHS

West
[illegible]
West-
[illegible]
at the corner of Singapore
and B. Well Roads.

G. 40M 9 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 7113

Special Branch S.2. xxxxx,

REPORT

Date December 18, 1935

Subject Miss Helen Webb - Japanese Eurasian.

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* D.B. Rose D...

With reference to the above named person inquiries go to show that she is a Eurasian, believed to be the offspring of a Russian woman and a Japanese or Korean man.

For five years, until her departure for Hankow in the summer of 1934, she was employed as a dancer at the Del Monte Cabaret in Avenue Haig. She specialised in Hawaiian and Russian dances and gave one or two turns most evenings. To augment her salary she would join the other girls after each performance and continue through the evening as a dance hostess. Her total earnings at the Del Monte were from $350 to $400 a month.

Helen Webb is about 26 or 27 years of age and in appearance is said to be extremely like the famous film actress and dancer, Dolores del Rio. According to my informant the likeness is so strong that it is practically impossible when photographs of the two are placed side by side to tell which is Helen Webb's and which is that of Dolores del Rio. Helen Webb is spoken of as being an extremely clever dancer and an intelligent woman able to speak Russian and Japanese fluently, also a little French.

I have not been able to confirm the allegation that this woman was on friendly terms with many young naval officers. My information is that she spent most of her spare time with American sailors and an occasional Marine.

As a dancer and entertainer Helen Webb is held in high esteem by the management of the Del Monte and should she return to Shanghai she will have no difficulty in getting back her old job at this cabaret.

This inquiry will be kept in view & in the event of the subject's return to Shanghai a further report will follow.

C.S. Jones

D.C. Special Branch D.S.

Mr Gao, Please send a copy to Capt. Bowe JWG

In copy sent to you File JWG

November 27, 1935.

S.2

Please make discreet inquiries regarding Helen Webb, a Japanese Eurasian, who is said to be engaged on espionage work, probably on behalf of Soviets. Helen Webb used to be an entertainer at the Delmonte Cafe, but left for Hankow last Summer. She is said to be friendly with many young naval officers.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.S. Jones
DSR 28/11

D-7117

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

S. 5 Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 12, 19 35.

Subject: Prosecution against two Chinese students for publishing indecent articles in a weekly magazine entitled "Yin Yu News" (影與周報) (Movie & Dancing News).

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore.

Sir,

Zau Ts Nga (趙子峩) and Tseu Wei Lien (鄒威廉), joint publishers of a weekly magazine entitled "Movie & Dancing News", who were proceeded against on summons under Article 235, Section 1, of the Chinese Criminal Code for publishing indecent articles in their publication on November 18 and 26, appeared before the 1st Special District Court on December 12, when they were fined $150 each.

The accused gave notice of appeal.

GHMoore
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

D.C. (Brine)
Information.
JHS

File
JHS

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (SPECIAL BRANCH)

22-F
G. 10M-8-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"D" Division.
Kaysi de Police Station.
Dec. 12, 19 35.

CRIME REGISTER No:— 2092/35.

Diary Number:— 2. Nature of Offence:— 51.

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	12/12/35 A.M.	Places visited in course of investigation each day	S.S.D. Court.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Final Diary.

The two accused appeared before the S.S.D. Court on the morning of 12/12/35, when they were found guilty, and each sentenced to a fine of $150.00.

The seized books were ordered to be detained in Court.

D.S. 249.

Senior Detective i/c. 13-12.
D.D.O. "D" Division.
Officer i/c S5.

FM. 22 G. NO. 1
G. 20M-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

D. D. 217

"D" Division.

Central Police Station.

Dec. 11, 19 35.

Crime Register No. 3092/35.

Diary Number 1.	(Sheet No. 1.)	Nature of Offence:— 51.	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	3-30 pm. to 4 pm. 10/12/35.	Places visited in course of investigation each day.	42 Yee Loh Li, Tongshan Rd.

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Place or description of premises.	Wei Sen (維新) Printing Company (股業電), 42 Yee Loh Li, Tongshan Road.
Time and date of offence.	During November 1935.
" " " reported.	Not reported.
Name, occupation and address of complainant.	S. H. P.
Number of criminals with full individual description.	Two male Chinese: (1) Tsai Hsi Ming, 蔡錫鳴 24, Shanghai, S/Student. (2) Zau Ta Ngu, (趙大五) 27, Shanghai, S/Student. Both c/o the Wei Sen Printing Company, 42 Yee Loh Li, Tongshan Road.
Arrests.	Committed to Second Special Court on 12/12/35 A.M.
Classification of property stolen.	Value $
Classification of property recovered.	Value $
In cases of Murder or Suspected Murder points (a) to (d) should be answered. (a) Time and date body was discovered. (b) Position, appearance and marks on body. (c) Apparent cause of death. (d) Motive if known.	
Full Details of Method used in Committing offence. In cases of larceny, housebreaking etc., all the points(e) to (i) should be answered, if known. In all cases in which there is fraud, the false pretence and the character assumed by the suspect should be fully described. (e) Mode of entry, including manner of approach to premises. (f) Means used (tools etc.) (g) Character assumed by criminal, and story told, etc. (h) Mode of transport and description. (i) Peculiar act (poisoning dog, partaking of food etc.)	Indecent publication. C. D. d. Grubb M. (85) Further report please in due course. JHG

FM 22 G. NO. 2.
G. 15M 8-35

CRIME DIARY NO. 1. (SHEET NO. 2)

(j) What staff employed on premises?
(k) Are they all "old" servants?
(l) If not, what was their last employment and for how long?
(m) What was their "characters"?
(n) If any suspicion attached to any of them and if so, which one and for what reason?
(o) Are old servants suspected?
(p) Are friends and visitors above suspicion if not, who is suspected?

Remarks

(Any outstanding or peculiar feature to be commented on by investigating officer).

On 26/11/35, ~~C.P.C.~~ C.D.S. 96, attached to S5, purchased from an unknown street newsvendor on Chantung Road, two copies of a periodical entitled "Movie and Dancing News". One of the magazines published on 10/11/35 contained an article in indecent language regarding two females admitted to sexual acts of a perverted nature, while the other, published on 26/11/35, contained a piece about a prostitute who married a socialist. Copies of both articles are attached.

The above publications were printed by the Wai Sen (惟善) Printing Company, 42 Yao Loh M., 白爾路 Tungchen Road, and bore the names of the two accused described on Sheet No. 1, as joint publishers. Both the accused are students in St. John's University.

Summonses against the two accused were applied for by S.I. Norris, i/c S5, and same were received on 10/12/35. They were brought to this station by D.P.S. Lockwood and C.D.S. 96 at 3-30 p.m. on 10/12/35, and were served at 4 p.m. same date by C.D.S. 96 and C.D.C. [illegible].

A charge of publishing indecent articles, contrary to article 235 (1) of the C.C.R.C., has been preferred against the two accused. The case is set for hearing at 9 a.m. on 12/12/35.

D.S. 249.

Senior Detective i/c. 11-12

Officer i/c S5.

SHANGHAI FIRST SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

(Summons No. 9719 issued on 9.12.35)

S.M.P.

v.

Tseu Wei Lien (鄒威廉),

c/o Wei San Printing Co., 維山印書局
No.42 Yee Loh Li, Tongshan Road.
頤樂里

For publishing in November 1935 an indecent article contrary to Article 235, Section 1, of the Chinese Criminal Code.

Date of Hearing:- 9 a.m. December 12.

Place of Hearing:- No. 2 Court Room of the Shanghai First District Court.

Summons taken to
Wayside Station for Service
at 3 p.m. Dec. 10. by D.S.S.
Lockwood and C.P. 96 Special
Branch. Thomas D.S.S.
10/12/35

[redacted] COURT

Cause No. [redacted] Issued on Dec. [redacted]

[redacted] Municipal Police

-v-

Sam To Ngu (徒手囚),
c/o The [redacted] Sen Printing Co, 匯山印務局
No. [redacted] Hoe Loh Li, [redacted]
顧樂里

For [redacted] in Nov[redacted] 1938 an Indec[redacted] Public

[redacted] contrary to Article 248, Section 1, of [redacted].

D[redacted] of Hearing: 9 a.m. December 12, 1938 [redacted]

No. 2 Court room.

Form No. 3
G. 35,000-1-35

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, Station. 7117

REPORT

Date December 4, 1935.

Subject Applications for Summonses against Chinese newspapers for publishing indecent articles

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore.

Sir,

Submitted attached for favour of your signature are two applications for summonees against Zau Ts Nga (鄒子峩) and Tseu Wei Lien (鄒威廉), publishers of the "Yin Hu News" (影湖新聞), c/o The Jei San Printing Company (振三印務局), No. 42 Yee Loh Li (怡樂里), Tongshan Road.

Moore
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Summons applications signed and returned herewith. W.S.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. 7114

S. 5 Special Branch.

REPORT

Date December 3, 19-35.

Subject Anonymous letter re. indecent article appearing in the "Yin Hu News" (Movie & Dancing News), a weekly periodical.

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Moore.

Sir,

With reference to the anonymous letter on file dated November 25, relating to an indecent article which appeared in the "Yin Hu News" (影舞新聞) (Movie & Dancing News), a translation of the article referred to, marked "A" and a further article from the same publication, marked "B", is submitted attached.

The language used in these articles appear to be definitely indecent, and a contravention of Article 235, Section 1, of the Chinese Criminal Code.

The "Yin Hu News" (Movie & Dancing News) is published by two students named Zau Ts Nga (趙子昂) and Tseu Wei Lien (鄒威廉) of St. John's University.

The first issue appeared in August 1935, and approximately 2,000 copies are printed each issue. The printing is done by the Wei San Printing Company (滙山印務局), No. 42 Yee Loh Li (頤樂里), Tongshan Road.

The publication in question is not registered with the Chinese Authorities, although an application for same has been submitted to the Shanghai City Government.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

S5

Please arrange to prosecute.

3 DEC 1935

"A"

The Movic & Dancing News (影舞新聞), a weekly periodical, published the following article on November 18, 1935:-

There is a certain young and exceedingly beautiful lady who goes by the name of Ah Kiu (阿九) living in an alley off Swatow Road. This girl has a craving for "knowledge" of persons of her own sex and this is her one joy in life. She has no use for the Banana or Jinseng (penis), never bothering about how it feels, and caring no more for it than she does for a pair of straw slippers. In the next house to Ah Kiu there also lives another dissolute girl named Lou San (老三), who is a connoisseur in sexual intercourse, but she also does not enjoy the opposite sex. Since these two girls have become acquainted, they associate so closely with each other that they are like husband and wife. These two girls on various occasions will hire a room in a hotel and hold a debauch between themselves, when they battle together. They use daggers and knives (imitation penises) in their battles, and all sorts of these are supplied by Ah Kiu. They get so thrilled during their "fighting" that they do not stop until they are utterly exhausted.

One day a certain girl went to call on one of them on a matter of business and when she went in and opened the bedroom door there they were both lying naked in the throes of a "battle". Their hair was all dishevelled and their bodies were all splashed with "fluid", while they kept crying out "Happiness, Happiness" incessantly. The two girls had reached the gasping stage when the guest came in, and so although they saw her they could no longer stop. The guest withdrew at once, but she had seen this secret act of indecency quite clearly.

The above information was provided by the girl

guest in question, with the request that the matter be not published. Seeing however that a reporter's duty necessitates him publishing all he can find out this story is being published in the interests of morality.

"B"

The Movie & Dancing News (影舞新聞) published the following article on November 26:-

A PROSTITUTE MARRIES A SODOMIST

A certain prostitute marries a person who is a sodomist. Upon learning that her husband is a sodomist the girl divorced him. This girl is very voluptuous.

Mr. Zee (倪), a friend of mine, knows all about the affair and he writes the following poetry in remembrance of the affair:-

"I can play self-abuse at the age of 13.

"At the age of 14, I learnt to dance.

"I read sex books at the age of 15.

"I posed for indecent pictures when 16.

"I became your wife at the age of 17.

"As you are a sodomist, I am always alone in the room and there is a lack of sexual intercourse.

"I make use of the 'Mr. Koh' (an imitation penis) every night but break five of them every three days and even then my passion is not satisfied.

"It is hard to be your wife and so I have to divorce you".

Form 226
T.H. 1000-1-35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Anonymous letter.

November 25, 193 5.

To

The Commissioner of Police,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sir,

A publication entitled "The Yin Pu News", 20th edition, has come to the notice of the undersigned. It is not the intention of the writer to raise the question whether what has been recorded is authentic or not, but the language used is so indecent that it would seriously affect public morals if the same is allowed in circulation. A page is forwarded herewith for your information please.

(Signed): "Wang Liang Fah".

Translator's note:

The paragraph underlined by blue ink reports a female named Ah Chiu, allowing herself in sentuality, residing in Swatow Road, having associated with the company of a loose woman named Lao San, living next to her. Despite the fact that they are of the same sex, they love each other as married parties and sensualize by means of perversion. In very dirty language the report describes how the secret was performed and witnessed by a third party.

SKHO:

逕啟者頃閱影舞新聞第二十期，其所記載與事實相輔與否尚且不論，其用字句之粗俗，不堪過眼，對於社會風化，大有妨礙，茲將其略傷風化者錄下，其他有傷風化者更不知凡幾……

此致

總巡先生 鈞鑒

王良發書

十一月廿五日

D-7120

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/22.
Date 15/12/36

December 15, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

The Sin-Zing-Zuh (新说识 'New Knowledge'), Volume 6, published the following article written by one Wei Zung (怀成) :-

WHY SO MANY INCIDENTS?

During recent years, China has been faced with many domestic and external troubles, especially after the Mukden Incident of September 18, 1931, all of which have given rise to "gross misunderstandings" and "unfortunate incidents".

So far as we can recollect many misunderstandings and incidents have taken place since the January 28th Incident in Shanghai. Take, for instance, the murder of the Japanese marine named Hideo Nakayama which took place sometime in June (? November) last year in the Hongkew district. It was alleged that this murder was a preliminary step in the anti-Japanese movement of the Chinese people. For this reason, immediately after the incident took place, our "friendly nation" at once definitely asserted that the murder was perpetrated by Chinese. Later, a certain clue was obtained and several Chinese were arrested and they admitted that they were the persons who had murdered the Japanese marine. This ended the Nakayama murder case. Later, similar incidents took place in Pakhoi, Swatow, Chengtu, Hankow and even Taiyuan, Shansi Province.

The attempted murder of a family couple of our "friendly nation" took place not long ago in Hongkew. Fortunately, due to the fact that one of the couple sustained only a slight injury to the ear, the incident did not give rise to any serious misunderstanding.

But it must be noted that such incidents do not take place without cause. Although the circumstances surrounding these incidents differ, yet the principal cause is the same. The forcible occupation of our North-eastern territory by our "friendly nation" has aroused anti-Japanese feeling among the Chinese; if our "friendly nation" did not take advantage of the anti-Japanese movement as a pretext to intimidate and oppress our Government preparatory to further acts of aggression or to demanding certain privileges, there would not have been so many unfortunate incidents.

We do not deny that some of our fellow-countrymen have resorted to foolish and stupid acts in their indignation, but the cause of it all is due to the aggression of our "friendly nation". We do not approve of such acts; we strongly object to assassination of individuals. We advise such people to reserve their energy for activities that are beneficial to the whole country.

In order to overthrow our real enemy - the Imperialists in the Far East - we should first consolidate ourselves. The persons we want to kill are not the subjects or the soldiers of a certain enemy nation, for it is their masters -- the executioners -- who are responsible for the state of our country.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

December 15, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Simultaneous with this explanation, we desire to state that, although we have had absolutely no connection whatever in many of the unfortunate incidents, yet we have been held responsible for them. Take, for instance, the Takase murder case. According to the reports published by the "Hwa Lei Wan Pao", the case is obviously one involving some love affair among Japanese , yet the Japanese military authorities at once definitely alleged that it was the work of Chinese.

Ever since the "New Life Weekly" case which arose out of the publication of an article entitled "Gossip about Emperors", our Government has repeatedly promulgated orders restricting freedom of speech. Countless number of persons who could not withhold their patriotism have thus been imprisoned on a charge of harming the diplocatic relations of the country. But has this reduced the number of unfortunate incidents? From this, we can see that "to put on a smiling face after being slapped" and "to offer concessions according to the wishes of others" can have no satisfactory results. If the Government were to follow the wishes of the people and resolutely reject the demands of the enemy, it will be able to recover the lost territory and frustrate the dirty tricks of the enemy.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 712 22
Date 1 1

November 7, 1936. Morning Translation.

MAINICHI

JAPANESE RESIDENTS TO CARRY POLICE WHISTLES

The uneasiness of Japanese residents in Shanghai has been increased by the frequent acts of anti-Japanese terrorism. An effective suppression of such acts by the Shanghai Municipal Police and the Bureau of Public Safety is desirable, but Japanese residents are also required to adopt precautionary measures. It is being suggested that every Japanese resident should carry a police whistle.

JAPANESE RESIDENTS AND A SPECIAL ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICT

At 7 p.m. yesterday the Northern Branch of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions held a meeting at the Japanese school on North Szechuen Road to discuss the question of establishing a special administrative district. This will give rise to problems of police authority, taxation, telephone, electricity and other public utilities.

After a lengthy discussion the meeting passed a resolution which will be handed to Consul-General Wakasugi.

THE JUKONG ROAD INCIDENT

At 11 a.m. yesterday Mr. Terasaki, Japanese Consul, called on Mr. O.K. Yui, Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, and lodged a strong protest against the Jukong Road incident. He requested the speedy arrest and severe punishment of the culprit.

In reply, Mr. Yui expressed deep regret and promised that every effort will be made to trace the offender.

Mr. Liang, officer in charge of the North Railway Station Branch Bureau of Public Safety, yesterday afternoon called on Mr. Amano, Chairman of the Japanese Residents Corporation, and Mr. Tajima, officer in charge of the First Section of the Japanese Consular Police, and expressed his regret over the incident.

CHINESE SEAMEN AT SAN FRANCISCO FORM ANTI-JAPANESE NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION AT THE INSTIGATION OF AMERICAN PUBLIC BODIES

The Chinese seamen in San Francisco have formed an Anti-Japanese National Salvation Association. It will publish a magazine called "The Hai Tung" ("Sea Light").

The Shanghai Seamen's Association has sent a telegram to the Association suggesting co-operation.

This is part of the movement to unite the various National Salvation Associations in China with similar associations abroad for the purpose of furthering anti-Japanese activities in foreign countries.

The expenses of the Seamen's National Salvation Association are paid by several American public bodies and Chinese residents in America. Thus, it would seem that foreign countries are assisting the anti-Japanese movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/22.
Date 7 / 12

November 7, 1936. Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao (6/10) and Ta Mei Wan Pao (6/10) :-

ANOTHER UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT IN HONGKEW

At 7.15 p.m. November 5, Mr. Kagoshima, a Japanese, was stabbed and wounded by an unknown person. This morning (November 6) Consul Terasaki of the local Japanese Consulate-General called at the Shanghai City Government and lodged a verbal protest with Mr. O.K. Yui, Chief Secretary of the City Government. Mr. Yui expressed deep regret over this incident and stated that as the nationality of the assailant had not yet been established and the actual facts were still unknown, enquiries would have to be made.

The Shanghai City Government holds the view that as both China and Japan are anxious to adjust their relations, the occurrence of any kind of incident is liable to give rise to misunderstanding. It has therefore instructed the Bureau of Public Safety to conduct discreet enquiries and to arrest the assailant for punishment.

According to the Central News Agency, Mr.Kagoshima, who is 35 years of age, resides at No. 83 Kashing Road. At 7.10 p.m. November 6, whilst he was walking with his wife and his two sons in front of House No. 11 Pao Tuh Li (寶德里) off Jukong Road, he was attacked from behind by a man who attempted to stab him dn the head, but failed. The assailant made good his escape. Mr. Kagoshima and his wife at once reported the matter to the Chapoo Road Branch of the Japanese marine post and a squad of armed Japanese marines was at once detailed to the scene of the incident. In the meantime, a party of Chinese Police led by Mr. Liang Fu Tso, Officer-in-Charge of the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, and Mr. Chen Chih Kuan (陳志寬), Inspector-in-Charge of North Szechuen Road Police Station, had arrived at the place and immediately conducted a search along Jukong Road and Hannon Road in co-operation with the Japanese marines. No arrests were made. Later the Japanese marine posts were withdrawn and conditions became normal once more.

As Mr. Kagoshima sustained a slight wound only to the right ear, he did not go to a hospital for treatment. Both the Shanghai City Government and the local Japanese Consulate-General are conducting further enquiries into the incident.

The Sin Sun News Agency states that the Japanese attacked was not wounded nor was the assailant a Chinese as reported by the local Japanese newspapers; he was a drunken Russian.

Ta Kung Pao :-

JOINT MEETING OF CHINESE AND JAPANESE BEING ARRANGED

Following the incident on Haining Road, the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters adopted such strict measures that large numbers of people removed from Hongkew thereby causing a slump in the business of the

November 7, 1936. Morning Translation.

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...NAVAL POLICE
S. D. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/22
Date 7/1

21.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120 22.
Date 6 / 11 / 36

November 6, 1936. 2. Morning Translation.

China Times (Nanking Telegram):

THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

In connection with the question of the inspection of factories in the International Settlement, the Ministry of Industry, after conferring with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, has drawn up a set of measures which have been forwarded to the Executive Yuan for consideration. It is learned that the Ministry of Industry will soon notify the Shanghai City Government of these measures so as to enable the latter to resume the negotiations with the S.M.C.

It is said that these measures will authorize the S.M.C. to undertake the inspection of factories in the International Settlement; a Factory Inspectorate composed of officials nominated by both the Chinese authorities and the S.M.C. will be established to undertake the inspection of factories in the Settlement.

Sin Wan Pao (Peiping Telegram):

THE SITUATION IN SUIYUAN

Fighting has not yet broken out in East Suiyuan. On the morning of November 5, five Japanese aeroplanes reconnoitered the regions held by the Suiyuan Provincial troops.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers:

JAPANESE ATTACKED AND WOUNDED

At 7.35 p.m. yesterday while a Japanese named Mr. Kagoshima, age 35, residing at No.83 Kashing Road, was walking together with his wife and his son in front of House No.10 Pao Tuh Li (宝德里), Jukong Road, a man, wearing black short clothing, came up from behind and attempted to stab the Japanese in the head. The Japanese moved his head to the left with the result that the knife wounded him in the neck. The assailant escaped through a small alleyway behind the Moon Palace Hotel. The knife was later found in the alleyway and was taken to the North Szechuen Road Police Station. The Chinese Police made an investigation of all residents living in the area of the trouble. House No.8 which is next to House No.10 is a coffee shop opened by a Japanese.

Mr. Liang Hu Tso (梁扶初), Officer-in-Charge of the North Station Branch of the Public Safety Bureau, accompanied by Assistant Superintendent Wong Vee Min (王惟明), visited the scene to make an investigation. In the meantime, Mr. Tajima, Officer-in-Charge of the First Section of the Japanese Consular Police, together with 14 Japanese marines, had arrived and conducted an investigation with the assistance of the Chinese Police.

Mr. Kagoshima reported the attack to the Japanese Landing Force Headquarters, but did not go to a hospital for treatment. Later he returned to his home.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7126/32
Date 1 1

November 6, 1936.

NIPPO , MAINICHI AND NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE STABBED BY CHINESE NEAR ISIS THEATRE

At 7.20 p.m. November 5 a Japanese named Shigeru Kagoshima, age 34, in company with his wife Kiyono, age 34, a son named Mamoru, age 5, and a second son named Katashi, age 2, was walking in front of the "Cafe Heart(?) behind the Isis Theatre on Jukong Road, Chapei, when a Chinese suddenly approached from behind and stabbed him in the neck with a dagger inflicting a superficial flesh wound about three inches long under the right ear. The assailant made good his escape. The victim immediately reported the incident to a Japanese marine sentry on duty in front of the Japanese Nishi Honganji Temple on Range Road and to the Marine post on Chapoo Road. Mr. Kagoshima is an employee of the Shanghai Kemban Association of Japanese Restaurants; he resides at No. 83 Kashing Road.

The Japanese Special Naval Landing Party and the Bureau of Public Safety immediately dispatched officers to the Jukong Road District for guard duty and investigation.

Mr. Kitamura, Chief of the Japanese Consular Police expressed the hope that Japanese residents will not take thoughtless action but will leave the matter in the hands of the authorities.

A dagger discovered

Soon after the stabbing, the Chapei Police discovered the dagger which was used in the attack at a spot between No. 9 and No. 8(Cafe Heart) about 60 feet away from the scene of the crime.

Mr. Yukichi Sakagami of the Restaurant Togo and Mr. Kotaro Maruyama of the Restaurant Ichimatsu who saw the Chapei Police find the dagger stated as follows:- "When we saw the dagger being picked up by the Chapei Police, it looked like a bayonet. The point was stained with blood. The policeman who picked up the dagger took the dagger to the North Szechuen Road Branch Station and claimed that the dagger belonged to him. It is rather strange to hear that a blood stained, naked dagger belonged to a uniformed policeman."

The victim's wife made the following statement.

"At a warning shouted by my husband, I turned my head and saw a Chinese of about 5 feet and 6 inches in height running away. He wore a short coat and trousers but no hat. The colour of his clothing was not clear because the place was dark."

Mr. S. Fukai, a friend of Mr. Kagoshima, states as follows regarding his character:-

"Mr. Kagoshima is a very kind man who talks very little. He is not a sort of man who would have enemies."

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/22
Date 4/11/36

China Times (Nanking Telegram):

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S. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

7120
16 " 36

"C" Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: Misc.817/36 Hongkew Police Station.

12/11/36. 19

Diary Number:— 1 Nature of Offence:

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Report of attempted attack upon a female Japanese on Park Lane on 12/11/36.

At 11.30p.m. on 12/11/36, Miss.Kimi Yamashita, ( ), age 29, cohabiting at No.453 Boone Road with Mr.J.K.Gracie, auditor of the British American Tobbaco Company, came to station and reported as follows:-

x files S. 1909
> C/R -C. 845

On the evening of 12/11/36, she visited a friend at No.9 Park Lane and left there at about 9p.m. same date.

She walked along Park Lane toward Boone Road and when crossed Quinsan Road, she was approached by a male Chinese of age about 30, height about 5' 4", wearing a blue long gown, no hat, long hair parted on the left.

CHINESE BRANCH
13 NOV 1936
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Walking along Quinsan Garden, she noticed that she was still being followed by the Chinese. She therefore let him go past her and walked slowly about 5 yards behind him.

IL 16 "

When nearing the corner of Park Lane and Quinsan Garden, the Chinese suddenly turned back and took out something black from the long gown. Taking this as a pistol, she raised an alarm and ran back to Quinsan Road. On coming to Quinsan Road, she noticed that the Chinese had gone out of sight. She then immediately

G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

Division.

CRIME REGISTER No: *Police Station.*

..... 19

Diary Number:—	Nature of Offence:—
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

returned to the corner of Park Lane and Quinsan Garden and saw the Chinese walking away hurriedly along Quinsan Garden toward N.Szechuen Road.

She then returned home and came to station to make a report at the advice of her suitor.

She denied having done anything to cause any Chinese to bear a personal grudge against her.

Whether the thing which the Chinese had taken out from the long gown was a pistol or not, she could not state definitely.

J.D.C.101.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D D.O."C".

Copy to D.C (Special Branch)
S.P.O.

Miss Kimi Yamashita.

Japan. D.S. Elders.

H'kew Stn. 14/11/36.

My name is Miss Kimi Yamashita, age 23, I am a Japanese subject. I reside in Room No. 5 of a foreign-boarding-house at No. 453 Boone Road. I am employed as a dancing girl in the Red Rose Caberet North Szechuan Road.

At about 9.05 p.m. on the 12/11/36 I left my friend's home at No. 9 Park Lane in company with my girl friend Miss Suye Kamoi who resides at that address.

We walked along Park Lane in a southerly direction towards Quinsan Road. On arrival at the corner of Park Lane and Quinsan Road we separated after saying goodbye. My friend proceeded in an easterly direction along Quinsan Road.

Just then I observed a male Chinese loitering at the north-west corner of Quinsan Road and Park Lane. I crossed over Quinsan Road into Quinsan Garden Road still walking towards the south intending to go to my home at 453 Boone Road. Just as I was crossing Quinsan Road the male Chinese whom I had seen loitering, began to follow me walking behind me within two or three feet of me. I became afraid of the man and so paused and glanced round to see my friend walking away just to allow the man to pass me.

He did pass me, and he placed his hands behind his back and walked on along Quinsan Garden Road towards Boone Road. I followed him walking about 6 or 7 feet behind him.

On arrival at a point about 6 or 7 paces south of the road known as Quinsan Garden which runs between Quinsan Garden Road and North Szechuan Road, the man suddenly stopped and turned half round and looked at me. I saw him place his right hand in

the fold of the long gown he was wearing and slowly withdraw a dark object from under his gown.

I became very afraid because I thought the object was a pistol. However, I cannot be sure of this. He did not raise his hand with the object in it and point it at me. Being very afraid I screamed and turned round and ran back towards Quinsan Road. I glanced back and saw the man walk quickly into the road known as Quinsan Garden and proceed towards North Szechuan Road.

On seeing the man had gone away I proceeded along Quinsan Garden Road again to my home on Boone Road. I later reported the incident at the Hongkew Police Station.

The following is a description of the male Chinese in Question :-

"Age about 30, height about 5'5", slim build, thin face, no hat, hair oily, parted on left side and smoothed back, wearing a dark blue long gown, black leather shoes. Appearance clean and smart."

I can think of no reason why anyone should wish to harm me. I have no known enemies and have not been involved in any quarrel nor any other trouble whatever.

(Signed) Kimi Yamashita.

W No
16/11/50

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Wednesday, 18th, Nov. 1936

MUNICIPAL OF... S.B. REGIST. D. 7936 18/11/36

ALLEGED THROWING OF COAL AT J.N.L.P. W/LORRY.

At 8.40.a.m. 17-11-36, C.P.C. 2369 telephoned the station to the effect that whilst J.N.L.P. M/Lorry No.3.D.F. 70 was proceeding South to North on North Szechuen Road, a few yards North of Paoshing Road, the occupants of the truck, Japanese marines, descended from the truck and drew the attention of the C.P.C. to a mark of coal dust on the roadway indicating by signs that a piece of coal had been thrown at them presumably from behind a bamboo fence adjoining the Momoyama Cafe on the south side. Officer i/c immediately proceeded there and on investigations found that a short time before 8.40.a.m. 17-11-36, some person crossing North Szechuen Road at this point had accidently dropped a briquet on the roadway and the lorry passed over it, being hard it caused a slight jolt to the lorry and the driver stopped and the marines then drew their own conclusions to the effect that someone had thrown a piece of coal at them. The lorry had proceeded on its way prior to arrival of Officer i/c.

Copy made S.I. 18/11.

I.C. 18/11

18/11

18 NOV 1936 SPECIAL BRANCH

A.D. Jefferson .....Inspr.
Officer i/c

D.O. "C"
D.C. (Divs)
O.C. Special B'ch. ✓

Copy made S.I.

D.7120/15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
No. D 7120/15
Date 14/10/36

October 14, 1936. Morning Translation.

Lih Pao:

Fruit Debris Falls on A Japanese Marine : Case Concluded.

Lee Feng Fah (鄭分發), a coolie employed by the Shing Lee (興利) Bakery, 171 Yue Ching Faung (裕慶坊), North Szechuen Road, was released at 10.30 p.m. October 12 after having been detained for 15 days by the North Szechuen Road Police Station of the Bureau of Public Safety for having carelessly thrown out from a window some fruit debris which fell on a Japanese marine on the night of September 27.

D.7120/15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/15
Date 4/10.1.36

Lih Pao:- Oct.4, 1 36. orning renslation.

Fruit Debris Falls on Japanese Marine

Lee Feng Fah (李 (法), a coolie of the Ching Lee Bakery, North Szechuen Road, who was arrested on September 27 by the Bureau of Public Safety for throwing lung-an shells and other bebris on a Japanese marine, is still detained.

It is learned that the case has been settled. Lee was sentenced to imprisonment of 15 days, and as he was taken into custody on September 29, he will be released on October 13. He is now detained in the North Szechuen Road Police Station of the Bureau of Public Safety.

D.7120/15

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/15
Date 29 9 36

September 29, 1936. orning Translation.

Lih Pao : -

FRUIT DEBRIS FALLS ON JAPANESE MARINE

Lee Feng Fah (李豐法), a coolie of the Shing Lee Bakery (興利麵包公司), off North Szechuen Road, accidentally threw some lung-an shells and other debris on a Japanese marine the other day. Subsequently Lee Feng Fah and Li Chi Fah (李啟發), the proprietor of the Bakery, were arrested by the Public Safety Bureau for interrogation.

Yesterday two Japanese residing in the neighbourhood of the Bakery informed the Japanese Landing Party Headquarters that Lee Feng Fah and no intention to throw the lung-an shells on the marine. Thus there is a possibility that the matter may be settled peacefully.

Yesterday Lee Feng Fah and Li Chi Fah were still in the custody of the Public Safety Bureau. They will be released to-day after an explanation has been made to the Japanese authorities.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. 13
Date

September 28, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Kung Pao :-

FRUIT DEBRIS FALLS ON JAPANESE MARINE.

At about 9 p.m. yesterday an alarm was caused on North Szecheun Road when Lee Feng Fah(), aged 26, native of Ningpo, a coolie of the Shing Lee Bakery(), No. 172 Yue Ching Fong Alleyway() off North Szechuen Road, threw out of a window of his room on the second floor some lung-an shells and other debris which, by chance, fell upon a Japanese marine on post duty near the place.

Regarding the act as an insult, the Japanese marine entefed the bakery to inquire into the matter and attempted to take Lee Feng Fah to the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters.

As a result of a consultation between Inspector Liang Foo Tsoo() of the North Railway Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety and an Inspector of a Settlement Police Station, it was agreed that the coolie Lee Feng Fah and a responsible person of the bakery be taken to the North Szechuen Road Police Station of the Bureau of Public Safety for interrogation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

TROUBLE BETWEEN BUS CONDUCTORS AND CHAPEI POLICEMEN.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday, bus No.4902 of the No.4 Route of the Chinese Bus Company, operating between the Civic Centre and Paoshan Road, was boarded by about six policemen. When the conductor named Wong Hai Yung() approached them for fares, a fight took place at Hwa Yuan Ka(), as a result of which the conductor was injured in the head. The bus was then driven to the North Railway Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety. A request for the punishment of the policemen was of no avail. Subsequently the entire body of drivers and conductors of the No.1 Route buses travelling between Chapei and Kiangwan and No.4 and No.5 Route buses travelling between Paoshan Road and the Civic Centre went on strike.

Upon hearing of the trouble, the Bureau of Public Safety detailed the Deputy Chief of the Superintendent's Office to assist Liang Foo Tsoo, Inspector in charge of the North Railway Station Branch of the Public Safety Bureau, to discuss the trouble with representatives of the Chinese Bus Company and the Sixth District Bus Company Workers Union and to persuade the strikers to resume work. Policeman No.2109 and the other officers concerned were stripped of their uniforms and removed to the Headquarters of the Public Safety Bureau to be dealt with according to law.

The entire body of strikers resumed work at 10.15 a.m.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
30 SEP 1936
(CRIME BRANCH)

E. 22 F.
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.
Dixwell Road Police Station.
Sept. 27th. 19 36.

CRIME REGISTER No:— Misc. 61/36.

Diary Number:—		Nature of Offence:—	
Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day		Places visited in course of investigation each day	

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Dried Fruit Shells of Loong Nan (龍 南) alleged to have been thrown a. a Japanese Patrol.

At 9.35 p.m. 27/9/36 a marine in the patrol, under the supervision of Chief Warrant Officer Taniyama, of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, reported to C.P.C. 93 Crano at Dixwell Road Police Station that whilst the patrol of eight men were proceeding North to North on Chan Chun Road, stones were thrown at them from house 179 Tue Hing Tong (德興堂) off Chan Chun Road, Hongkew, under the control of C.P.C. Servant, North Szechuen Road Police Station.

Officer i/c Dixwell Road, C.P.C. Wan Tih Foo, J. C. 51, Hanao, I. C. C. 40 Osano and the undersigned attended.

Enquiries showed that the shells of dried Loong Nan (龍 南) a Japanese dried fruit, were thrown from the rear window of the 2nd floor of 179 Tue Hing Tong to the Chan Chun Road by a coolie named Lee Yong Kih (李 永 記) employed by New Loaf Bakery, owner Lee Kyi Foh (李 記 佛); as stated by him without any malicious intent, the shells however, struck one of the patrol.

Officer i/c North Szechuen Road Police Station attended, and he escorted the culprit and the owner to his his station for further enquiries.

D. D. O. "C" informed.

D. D. O. "C" Div.

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Monday, 28th. Sept. 1936.

ALLEGED THROWING OF FRUIT SHELLS AT JAPANESE PATROL.

At 9.05.p.m. 27-9-36, a marine in the patrol, under the supervision of Chief Warrant Officer Sawayama, of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, reported to J.D.C. 33 Osano at Dixwell Road Police Station that whilst the patrol of eight men were proceeding South to North on Chan Chun Road, stones were thrown at them from house 172 Yue Ching Fong off Chan Chun Road, Chapei, under the control of S.P.S. Bureau, North Szechuen Road Police Station.

Officer i/c Dixwell Road and Sen. Detective attended.

Enquiries showed that the shells of dried Loong Nan, a Fukienese dried fruit, were thrown from the rear window of the 2nd floor of 172 Yue Ching Fong to the Chan Chun Road by a coolie named Lee Vong Fah, employed by New Loaf Bakery, owner Lee Nyi Fah, as stated by him without any malicious intent, the shells however, struck one of the patrol. *esd*

Officer i/c North Szechuen Road Police Station attended, and he escorted the culprit and the owner to his station for further enquiries.

D.D.C. "C" informed.

D. Cd. Misc. 68/36.

A J Jefferson.

.....Inspr.
Officer i/c

D.C. "C"
D. C. (Divisions)
O.i/c Special Branch. ✓

16745
U. 7120/3
28 9 36

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Saturday, September 26, 1936.

Unhappy Happyland Head Gets Life Term Commuted

MR. HU YUNG-NIEN, unhappy proprietor of the Happyland Cabaret on North Szechuen Road, is happier today because hopes loom on the horizon that his "life sentence" may soon be commuted.

The cabaret proprietor was "sentenced" to call on the Headquarters of the Japanese Naval Landing Party every afternoon "as long as he lives" to report on the results of the search for a patron who intentionally or unintentionally threw a pear core that hit the back of the neck of a Japanese bluejacket on Monday night.

Two persons have now been nabbed for the "Pear Core Incident" that caused much stir in Hongkew, only to be overshadowed by the murder of a seaman on Yalu Road Wednesday night. They are now detained by the North Station branch of the Public Safety Bureau for questioning. If they prove to be the right men, Mr. Hu will not have to call on the Japanese headquarters any more.

The arrested persons are Mr. Huang Ling-shaw, instructor at the "Happy Life" Dancing School, and Hsu Zau-ning, a tea-boy in the same institution. They were taken into custody by Chinese police late Thursday night, it was revealed this morning. The Chinese police will prosecute the pair for creating the "Pear Core Incident."

Mr. Hu found his daily trips to the Japanese Headquarters an unpleasant job during the last few days. Going through a bristling ring of shining bayonets and the cordon thrown out by Japanese bluejackets as result of the latest Hongkew incident made Mr. Hu wish that he had ever called himself Yung-nien, which means "Perpetual Life." He is much relieved today, however, now that the alleged culprits have been rounded up.

16649
7120
24 9 36

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, September 23, 1936

"In The Neck"

WE READ in a morning contemporary that excitement ran high Monday night in the Hongkew district when a member of the Japanese Naval Patrol was hit in the back of the neck by a pear core allegedly thrown out of the window of the Happyland Cabaret on North Szechuen Road.

No details, unfortunately, seem available as to the amount of pear still adhering to the core, and we regard this as a reflection on the reporter covering the story. If there were still one or two sizeable bites of pear left on the core, this would augur a state of excitement and perhaps of active anti-Japanese feeling on the part of its ex-owner. On the other hand, if the core were well "chawed" this would indicate that it was all merely a rub of the green and just one of those regrettable incidents likely to happen to anyone traversing North Szechuen Road in the vicinity of the Happyland Cabaret.

High tension existed in the vicinity for some time, after the Naval Patrol had thrown a cordon around the cabaret, we read. But with relief we find that this eased off after an investigation had been launched by officials.

The owner of the Happyland was of course hurried off to the North Station Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety and interrogated, finally being released with a caution.

"A careful search was made of the cabaret and of the rooms above it," continues the news story. "Peelings of pears were found by Bureau of Public Safety officers in spittoons in the dance hall and on the balcony." This adds up nicely, of course, although the fact that at least part of the pear had been eaten probably prevented the officers from identifying which specific peelings belonged to that pear-core which so outrageously smote the Naval Patrol man in the back of the neck.

Japanese photographers and news men were soon on the scene and it was reported that six flashlight photos were taken of the spot where the "incident" occured; after which the gentlemen of the press entered the Happyland Cabaret (strictly for business purposes) and took several pictures of the interior and its occupants, no doubt including the spitoons and the pear peelings, but probably excluding the pear core and the back of the victim's neck in view of the gravity of the whole matter.

Whatever the outcome of this latest incident it seems certain that out North Szechuen Road way there will be no more references to catastrophe by the slang phrase "upsetting the apple-cart." Henceforth a substitute usage will be employed, *viz.*, "overturning the pear-spitoon."

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Wednesday, September 23, 1936

Happyland Proprietor Promises To Spend Life Time Calling Daily At Headquarters Of Japanese Until "Pear Core Case" Ends

THE "Happyland Dance Hall Incident," better known as the "Pear Core Case," was brought to a happy conclusion late on Monday night, when Hu Yung-nien, the proprietor of the North Szechuen Road cabaret, submitted a written apology to the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party.

Mr. Hu also gave a pledge to call daily, as long as he lives, at the headquarters of the Landing Party to report on the progress of his search for the culprit, who on Monday evening tossed a pear core out of the window at a passing patrol of bluejackets.

If Mr. Hu succeeds in apprehending the guilty man, he is to take him immediately to the barracks of the Landing Party, under the terms of the pledge made in the letter.

The incident had its inception at 7:15 o'clock on Monday evening, when a pear core flew out of the window of the Happyland and struck a marine on the neck.

The patrol was immediately called to a halt, the Chinese police were notified, Japanese naval officers were summoned, and an inquiry was launched to determine whether the throwing of the pear core was accidental or was a deliberate insult to the Navy.

Merrymaking came to a halt in the Cabaret as the police proceeded to inspect spitoons and search rooms above the dance hall, to determine from where the core had come.

Captain Liang Wu-chu, chief of the North Station branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, who hastened to the spot shortly after the "incident," was in charge of the investigations.

He it was who took Hu the Owner to the police station for questioning.

Tomorrow afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Hu will make his third call at the headquarters of the Special Naval Landing Party to report that the culprit has not yet been found.

Note: Editorial comment on the "pear core incident" appears on page 10 today.

All Is Happy At 'Happyland' As 'Pear Core Case' Ends

Chinese Owner Offers Apology To Japanese And Promises To Report Daily On Results Of Search For Fruit "Tosser"

The "Happyland Dance Hall Incident," better known as the "Pear Core Case," was brought to a happy conclusion late on Monday night, when Hu Yung-nien, the proprietor of the North Szechuen Road cabaret, submitted a written apology to the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party.

Mr. Hu also gave a pledge to call daily, as long as he lives, at the headquarters of the Landing Party to report, on the progress of his search for the culprit, who, on Monday evening, tossed a pear core out of the window at a passing patrol of bluejackets.

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Merrymaking came to a halt in the cabaret as the police proceeded to inspect spittoons and search rooms above the dance hall. to determine whence the core had come.

Captain Liang Wu-chu, chief of the North Station branch of the Bureau of Public Safety, who hastened to the spot shortly after the "incident," was in charge of the investigations.

He took Hu, the owner, to the police station for questioning.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Hu will make his third call at the headquarters of the Special Naval Landing Party to report that the sulprit has not yet been found.—Domei.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7120/13

4

September 23, 1936. Morning Translation.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao (September 22) :-

THE INCIDENT AT HAPPYLAND DANCE HALL.

On the night of September 21, North Szechuen Road was thrown into a state of commotion owing to a trivial incident. Fortunately, due to the calm attitude of both the Chinese and Japanese authorities, the matter was amicably settled.

The following are the facts in the incident :-

At about 7.40 p.m. September 21, as two Japanese officials of the Landing Party were passing by the Happyland Dance Hall in the vicinity of the Isis Theatre on North Szechuen Road, two pieces of pear peelings fell on one of the officers. The officer ceased walking. He evidently regarded this as a deliberate act and as an indirect insult to the Japanese Imperial Navy. He immediately notified the Japanese Naval Landing Party Headquarters which at once detailed a number of men to guard the vicinity of the dance hall. A search was then made of the cabaret in conjunction with officials of the Settlement Police and the Bureau of Public Safety. For a time, North Szechuen Road was thrown into a state of panic. The patrons of the dance hall and its employees were terrified as they were not allowed to move about. It seemed as if something serious was about to befall them.

As a result of the search, one of the patrons of the dance hall admitted having thrown out several pieces of pear peelings a few minutes ago. The man was taken away by the officers of the Japanese Naval Landing Party. After some interrogation, it was ascertained that he had no intention to throw the peelings at the officer. The man tendered an apology to the Japanese authorities and was released on guarantee furnished by Liang Fu Tsoo(梁福初), Officer-in-Charge of the North Railway Station Branch Bureau of Public Safety.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

S.M.C. EMPLOYEE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

In April, 1934 Woo Tsoh Yee(吳作賢), native of Shanghai, age 31, residing at 79 Hsin Ling Tsung (信陵邨), Rue du Marche, French Concession, the owner of a certain piece of land, desired to apply for a title deed from the Bureau of Land, but did not know the procedure. Upon hearing of this, a friend named Liu Kwang Yee(劉坤貴) informed Woo that he (Liu) had a relation named Yao Ziang Zai(姚成才) who works in the Bureau of Land, and advised Woo to pay $500 as a fee to get a title deed. On April 21, 1934 Woo delivered $500 to Liu, and the latter gave him a receipt in return. Two years have now elapsed, but nothing has been seen of Liu.

In August this year, Woo filed a prosecution against Liu in the Shanghai Second Special District Court, but Liu did not put in an appearance. The Court then issued a warrant for his arrest. On September 19, Woo met Liu on the street and took him to the Second Special District Court.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

G. 22 F.
G. 150M-1-36

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

"C" Division.
Dixwell Road. Police Station.
21st. September. 1936.

CRIME REGISTER No:- 64/36.

Diary Number:— Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

Alleged throwing of Fruit at a Japanese Naval Patrol

At 7.20 p.m. on the 21/9/36, a telephone message was received from J.P.C.114 to the effect that pieces of fruit had been thrown at a Japanese Naval Patrol consisting of six men, whilst they were marching past the Happy Land dance hall, No 512 N.Szechuan Road, the patrol insisting that the fruit came from the windows of the d dance hall.

Insp. Jefferson, D.S.I.Crowther, J.D.S.Hasuo and the undersigned proceeded there and found that some officers from the Japanese Naval Landing Party and members of the P.S.Bureau were in attendance.

Several pieces of pear had been retrieved from N. Szechuan Road by Mr. Liang i/c the 8th. Div Station and some pieces of skin of a similar fruit were found in a coping which stretches the length of the dance hall and just below the windows.

This coping is about five feet wide, being a sign-board and it was obvious to the undersigned that if anyone did throw the fruit from the dance hall that the act could not have been intentional as the roadway is practically obscured from that point.

The next floor windows command a clear view and it was found that Mr.Woo, the owner of the cabaret, was in a room on this floor during the occurrence; but he strongl

F. 22 F
G. 150M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CRIME DIARY.

CRIME REGISTER No:--

.....Division.
.....Police Station.
.....19

Diary Number:— 1/2.

Nature of Offence:—

Time at which investigation begun and concluded each day.	Places visited in course of investigation each day

RECORD OF INVESTIGATION.

denied having thrown t e fruit and no evidence of the recent consumption of fruit could be found in that or any other room on that floor.

Photographs of the hall, it's occupants and the road way from all angles were taken by Japanese press reporters; the manager of the cabaret was taken to the Naval Landing Party H. . by Mr. Liang, and officers of the Japanese Marine Corps, where he was severly cautioned by the former and released.

Geo Daly.
D.S.120.

Sgt. Det. 1/c.

D.D.O."C" DIV.

Copy from Daily Report of Officer in charge of Dixwell Road Police Station.

Tuesday, 22nd. Sept. 1936.

ALLEGED THROWING OF FRUIT AT A JAPANESE NAVAL PATROL.

At 7.30.p.m. on the 21-9-36, a telephone message was received from J.P.S.114 to the effect that pieces of fruit had been thrown at a Japanese Naval Patrol consisting of six men, whilst they were marching past the Happy Land dance hall, No.512 North Szechuen Road, the patrol insisting that the fruit came from the window of the dance hall. Officer i/c and Detectives proceeded there and found officers from the J.N.L. Party, and Supt. Liang Officer i/c North Station, P.S.B. in attendance. From enquiries it would appear that whilst the patrol were proceeding North along North Szechuen Road, South of Jukong Road, and when passing the Happy Land Dance Hall, several pieces of fruit, pear cores, were thrown from an upstairs window of the Dance Hall, which struck one of the patrol on the left shoulder. A verandah in front of the dance hall about 4 feet wide on the 1st. floor and surrounded by a sign board was littered with paper and pear peelings, and it is possible the cores were thrown from there unintentionally striking the patrol as they fell to the roadway. Mr. Woo, the owner of the cabaret, who resides on the 2nd. floor above the dance hall, was taken to the J.N.L. Party Headquarters, by Supt. Liang and in the presence of officers of the J.N.L.P. was severely cautioned and released. Flash light photographs of the Dance Hall interior, occupants and the outside of the Happy Land Cabaret, were taken by Japanese reporters and press agents.

D. R. Misc. 63/36.

SUSPECTED LARCENY IN CHAPEI INVOLVING AN INDIAN.

At 1.40.p.m. 21-9-36, a telephone message was received from the North Station, P.S.B. Chapei, to the effect that they had a British Indian in custody involved in a larceny charge. Enquiries show that at about 12 noon, 21-9-36 2 Indians, Vir Singh and Lahoru Singh brought to the North Station, P.S.B. another Indian named Buta Singh, whom they accused of having stolen a large sum of money and clothing from their room situated 96 Paoshing Road, the accused also resides at this address and during the absence of the 2 complainants who have been absent from Shanghai for about 2 months, visiting Weihaiwei pursuing their occupation of fortune tellers, they returned to Shanghai on the 20-9-36. At 7.p.m. 20-9-36 Vir Singh gave accused Buta Singh, $1.00 to buy wine which the 3 of them drank together and retired at about 8.p.m., it was then the accused when being given the dollar noticed the amount of money in possession of Vir Singh. On arising at 6.a.m. 21-9-36, Buta Singh had already gone out and on examining their luggage found that the money and other property to the value of about $600.00 was missing. On Buta Singh's return to the house at about 12 noon, they accused him of the theft which he denies. Full enquiries made by D. Rd. Station detectives when it was found there was insufficient evidence to support a charge. D.D.O. "C" Division present at Station and the case referred back to the 5th. Div. P.S.B. when Buta Singh was released.

D. Rd. Misc. 63/36.

O.i/c Special Branch.

D.C. "C"

D. C. Divs.

A. S. Jefferson .....Inspr.
Officer i/c

Copy for S.B.

SHAI MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGIS
B. D. 7120
21 7 36

"B"

Stn.Ref.228/36. B'Well
July 20th. 36.

2.

6am-7am. 19/7/36. Gordon Road.

Missile thrown at Japanese Marines on Gordon Road.

Between 6am. and 7am. on 19/7/36, J.D.C. 182 Sugimoto, C.D.C. 278 and the dumb witness to the act, kept observation on Gordon Road near where this missile was thrown, but the witness failed to observe the offender.

A P.W.D. Coolie No. 33, named Lieu Tsu Yung(劉子榮), aged 57, native of Kompo, who was working there, stated that on the morning of 18/7/36 he was cleaning in the vicinity of Gordon and McBain Roads, but did not notice anything unusual.

It is possible that the offender is one of the youths of the beggar class who sleep frequently in Lane 83 Gordon Road.

D.F. Watson.

D.S.
J.D.C.182 Sugimoto
D.S.I.Tang Tsu Hun.

Sen. Det.
D.D.C. "B"

Copy for S.P.O

MUNICIPAL POLICE
B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7120
Date

Stn.Ref.228/36. B'Fell
July 18th. 36.

1.

10am.-11am. 18/7/36. Gordon Road and vicinity.

Missile thrown at Japanese Marines on Gordon Road.

At 9-30am. on 18/7/36, Lieutenant M. Izuno, Commander of the Western Section of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, attended this station and reported that at about 6-15am. same date, a motor truck containing ten unarmed Japanese Marines was proceeding North on Gordon Road near McBain Road, when an unknown male Chinese threw an old Chinese shoe at the truck. This shoe struck a sailor named S.Wakamatsu on the back and dirtied his white uniform, but did not injure him.

The truck was immediately stopped and the occupants left the vehicle and searched the road, finding an old cloth shoe in the middle of the road opposite Lane 83 Gordon Road. They found nothing further.

J.D.C. 182 Sugimoto, D.S.I. Tang Tzu Hung, C.D.C.s 278 and 233 accompanied by the informant, also J.P.S. 53, immediately proceeded to the scene, and obtained the following information.

From one Loh Jang Sung(陸長春), aged 15, native of Zangzok, a shop assistant of a Chinese motor repair works at No. 87 Gordon Road, it was learnt that at about 6-15am. a dumb Chinese shoe maker, name unknown, had seen a male Chinese throwing something at a Japanese Marine Truck.

This dumb Chinese was then located at No. 91 Gordon

Stn.Ref.228/36.

1/sheet 2.

Road, and by means of signs and drawings, he explained that a male Chinese youth, probably aged about 17 or 18, wearing white cotton jacket and white short pants, had thrown the shoe.

Immediately afterwards he ran into Lane 83 Gordon Road and disappeared.

He states that he would know this person if he was to see him again, and that the offender was relieving nature at the entrance to Lane 83 Gordon Road shortly before he threw the shoe.

Thorough enquiries were made at houses in this lane, which extends to Seymour Road, but no further information could be gained.

On the A.M. of 19/7/36 observation will be kept in this vicinity.

Det. Det.
D.D.C. "B"

D.S.
J.D.C.182 Sugimoto.
D.S.I. Tang Tzu Hung.

November 27, 1936. Morning Translation. 7120/25

MAINICHI

ANTI-JAPANESE ELEMENTS ACTIVE SULPHURIC ACID THROWN AT JAPANESE: INFLAMMATORY HANDBILLS DISTRIBUTED

At about 3.45 p.m. November 25, while Mr. Hayashi of the Komei Yoko, No. 33 Miller Road, was reading a magazine at his shop, a Chinese threw a bottle of sulphuric acid at him. The bottle struck Mr. Hayashi in the shoulder. Upon rushing out of the shop, Mr. Hayashi saw a Chinese running away, at the same time throwing away some handbills. Mr. Hayashi chased the Chinese to the vicinity of the Higashi Honganji Temple on Chapoo Road where he lost sight of the man. The Japanese Consular Police in co-operation with the S.M.P. later made an investigation to locate the Chinese.

The handbill contained the following slogans:-"Slaughter all cold-blooded traitorous merchants", "Boycotting enemy goods is fundamental way of saving the nation", "Drive away the Japanese invaders and recover our lost territory".

JAPANESE RESIDENTS CORPORATION AND THE WATER RATE

Upon learning that the Shanghai Waterworks Co is about to increase the water rate by 10%, the Foreign Affairs Negotiations Committee of the Japanese Residents Corporation held a meeting at noon yesterday to consider the matter.

The meeting decided to lodge a protest with the S.M.C. against the increase on the ground that such an increase was unreasonable at this time of trade depression.

SEVERE SUPPRESSION OF STRIKERS DESIRED

The strikes of cotton mill workers started first in the Eastern District and later spread to the Western District. The strike situation became quiet after the arrest of several leading members of the Various Circles National Salvation Association who were secretly directing the strikes. It is reported that one or two mills of the Naigai Cotton are still expecting trouble while the mills of the Nikka Cotton Co. on Ferry Road are still on strike and the mills in Pootung are affected.

As the strike has not yet been settled, it is to be hoped that the authorities concerned will adopt strict measures to cope with the situation.

TROUBLE AT TSINGTAO

At 5 p.m. November 25 the workers of the Nippon Cotton Mill in Tsingtao were locked out. The workers held a demonstration on the street and attacked a motor car occupied by a son of Mr. Mida, manager of the Toyoda Cotton Mill, with stones and empty bottles, inflicting injuries upon the occupants.

D-7121

D-7124

D-7129

L.C.C.

FM. 2
C 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S. B. [illegible]
No. File No. [illegible]
Date [illegible]
S. 2. XXXXXX

Date December 13, 1935.

Subject G.W. Spence.

Made by D.P.S. Henchman Forwarded by S B Ross A/C

Enquiries made in respect of G.W. Spence, ex-member of the S.M.P., disclose that following the termination of his services with the Police on Sept. 28, 1933 he was engaged in wireless repair work of a private nature until June 20, 1934 when he obtained employment with the shipping firm of Moller Bros., 30 Foochow Road. With this firm, in the capacity of junior accountant, he remained until June 30, 1935 when he resigned, telling his employers that he had received an invitation from the local Soviet Embassy to proceed to Vladivostock and from thence to Siberia where he was to obtain employment as a lumber expert. Spence does not appear to have availed himself of this invitation, for he remained, unemployed, in Shanghai until August when he applied to the secretary of the Anzac Society for repatriation to Australia, his native country. His application was successful and he was granted a passage on s.s. "Tanda", in which vessel, occupying Cabin No.68, Spence left Shanghai on August 9.

Enquiries made at Mackinnon and Mackenzie's, agents for the above vessel, show that s.s. "Tanda" sailed from Shanghai to Japan, where she visited Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama, leaving the latter port on August 25, arriving in Hongkong on August 31 and in Sydney on September 20.

It is impossible that the Major Spence, whom Rosa York stated she met in Hongkong, could be identical with G.W. Spence, for Rosa York arrived in Hongkong on July 31 and G.W. Spence was in Shanghai on that date.

Having sailed, ostensibly with the intention

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

of going to Australia and with a non-transferable ticket, one might suppose that Spence is now resident in Australia, possibly at his father's address, Cameron Street, Wauchope, N.S.W.

There is, however, a possibility that Spence either did not reach his home or that he broke his journey in Japan. This possibility arises from the fact that it is reported that Spence was seen between September 21 and 26 in Tokyo by a Mr. Witte, former employee of Moller Bros. in Shanghai and now employed by Nassey & Co. of Yokohama.

The above mentioned shipping agents have no record of the journey having been broken but they state that had Spence wished to do so nothing in their regulations could have prevented him.

D. P. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

File

FM. 2
G. 40M-F.S.

7121

H.B.M. Consulate General,
Shanghai.

29. 11. 35.

My dear Givens,

Early in July we received a report from you (verbally I think through one of the Detectives of the Special Branch) concerning a certain G. W. SPENCE who was formerly employed by Moller Bros. in a clerical capacity and who had received an invitation from the local Soviet Embassy to proceed to U.S.S.R. as a lumber expert. He is the holder of Australian passport No. 122049 of 12.12.34.

You will also remember that ROSE YORK while she was here stated in conversation that she knew a certain Major Spence in Hongkong but we were never able to trace this man.

It appears to us now to be barely possible that these two are identical. Can you by any chance let us know where G.W. Spence is at the moment.

Yours Sincerely,

T.P. Givens Esq.,
Special Branch,
S.M.P.

S2,
For attention please.
29 NOV. 1935

DS Henchman.
DSR 30/11

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3949.

SHANGHAI, 11 December 1935.

Sir,

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No.D.7124 dated the 10th instant regarding M.V.Maslow and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens,Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

D. 7125

December 10 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letters dated November 30 and December 2, 1935, and to forward herewith for your information a copy of a Police report regarding one M.V. Maslow.

x Enclosed 10/12 888

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JWG

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

FM-2
GM-5-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 4121
S. 2.

REPORT

Date December 9, 1935.

Subject Communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General, dated November 30, 1935, re Michael V. Masslow, Russian.

Made by D.S. Makaroff *Forwarded by* S B Ross S/I

Michael Vladimirovitch Masslow, Russian, was born on December 25, 1896 at Moscow.

He studied in one of the schools there and upon graduation attended the Imperial Technical Institute on Chemical-Engineering faculty.

However, owing to outbreak of Great War, he discontinued his studies and entered the Kazan Military School, where upon passing a short course, he graduated with the rank of first lieutenant.

In August 1915 he left for Austrian front with the 125th Fusilier Regiment and fought in the ranks up to 1918, when the revolution broke out. During his actual service he received the Order of St. Anna, 3rd and 4th degree, the Order of St. Stanislav of 3rd degree and also the Soldier's Cross of St. George, all for bravery and highly distinguished service.

In 1918 he left the Austrian front and proceeded to the Volga Region, where he joined the White forces of General Kappel and fought against the Bolsheviks up to the latter part of 1918, when he was wounded at Railway Station Cheshmy and conveyed to the Oms Military Hospital and later transferred to Vladivostock Military Hospital, where he was discharged in 1919.

In February 1919 he came to Shanghai and soon afterwards secured employment with the Liulin Estate at Kuling as custodian, in which capacity he worked up to the end of 1919.

In 1920 he left for the Philippine Islands, where he worked as chemist with the New Life Bazaar, Import

FM. 2
G. 40M. 5-35

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Company, up to 1921 when he resigned from his position and proceeded to Harbin. For the next two years he worked with the "Niva" Printing and Publishing Co. as manager of a printing department and also with the "Russian Daily News," a Russian newspaper published in English.

In May 1923 he came to Shanghai and in company with a Mr. Cooper established the Cooper & Co., Distillery and Perfumery Works, 301 Avenue Joffre.

This establishment closed down in 1924 owing to poor business and Masslow proceeded to the Philippine Islands, where at Manapla, Negros, he joined the Sugar Refinery Factory as a chemist.

In 1929 he returned to Shanghai and established the "St. Georges" Pharmacy at No.1559 Bubbling Well Road. He conducted this business up to 1933 when he sold out and left for Tsingtao.

Whilst in Tsingtao he became a shareholder and manager of the "Tsingtao United Industrial & Trading Co.", a store containing a stock of medical supplies.

Masslow's wife and daughter reside in Tsingtao at present.

It should be noted that Michael V. Masslow is not identical with one Moses Grigorievitch Masloff, Soviet citizen of Jewish origin and former employee of the Centrosojus, who is mentioned in the attached communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General.

Nothing detrimental is known by this office against this individual either politically or criminally.

N. MacRanoff
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

December 9, 1935.

Communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General, dated November 30, 1935, re Michael V. Masslow, Russian.

Michael Vladimirovitch Masslow, Russian, was born on December 25, 1896 at Moscow.

He studied in one of the schools there and upon graduation attended the Imperial Technical Institute of Chemical-Engineering.

However, owing to outbreak of the Great War, he discontinued his studies and entered the Kazan Military School, where, upon passing a short course, he graduated as a first lieutenant.

In August 1915 he left for the Austrian Front with the 125th Fusilier Regiment where he fought until 1918, when the revolution broke out. During his actual service he received the Order of St. Anna, 3rd and 4th degree, the Order of St. Stanislav, 3rd degree, and also the Soldier's Cross of St. George, all for bravery and highly distinguished service.

In 1918 he left the Austrian Front and proceeded to the Volga Region, where he joined the White forces of General Kappel and fought against the bolsheviks up to the latter part of 1918, when he was wounded at Railway Station Cheshmy and conveyed to the Omsk Military Hospital and later transferred to Vladivostock Military Hospital, where he was discharged in 1919.

In February 1919 he came to Shanghai and soon afterwards secured employment at the Liulin Estate at Kuling as custodian, in which capacity he worked up to the end of 1919.

In 1920 he left for the Philippine Islands, where he worked as chemist with the New Life Bazaar, Import Company, up to 1921, when he resigned from his position and proceeded to Harbin. For the next two years he worked with the "Niva"

Printing and Publishing Co. as manager of a printing department and also with the "Russian Daily News", a Russian newspaper published in English.

In May 1923 he came to Shanghai and in company with a Mr. Cooper established the Cooper & Co., Distillery and Perfumery Works, 301 Avenue Joffre.

This establishment closed down in 1924 owing to poor business and Masslow again proceeded to the Philippine Islands, where at Manapla, Negros, he joined the Sugar Refinery Factory as a chemist.

In 1929 he returned to Shanghai and established the "St. Georges" Pharmacy at No.1559 Bubbling Well Road. He conducted this business up to 1933 when he sold out and left for Tsingtao.

Whilst in Tsingtao he became a shareholder and manager of the "Tsingtao United Industrial & Trading Co.", which dealt in medical supplies.

Masslow's wife and daughter reside in Tsingtao at present.

It should be noted that Michael V.Masslow is not identical with one Moses Grigorievitch Masloff, Soviet citizen of Jewish origin and former employee of the Centrosojus, who is mentioned in the attached communication from the Netherlands Consulate-General.

Nothing detrimental is known by the Special Branch against this individual either politically or criminally.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

No. 3836.

SHANGHAI, 2 December 1935.

Sir,

Further to my letter of the 30th November 1935, No. 3833, I beg to inform you that the visé on the passport of Maslow was issued by the American Consulate in Tsingtao and not in Shanghai as mentioned in my letter.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,

SHANGHAI.

Reg. Please attach W file. Will a reply be necessary?

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 3833.

SHANGHAI, 30 November 1935.

S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. 7124
2 12 35

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Michael V. MASLOW has applied for a visé for admission into the Netherlands Indies.

He is of Russian origin, and in possession of a passport issued by the Tsingtao Municipal Government at Tsingtao on the 9th November 1935, No. 251220.

According to his passport he was born in Moscow on the 25th December 1896.

He states to have been connected with Messrs. Zimmerman & Co. Inc., 60 Chung Shan Road, Tsingtao, for the last two years as a chemist, and intends to visit the Philippines and Java to study the distillery business.

A visé for admission into the Philippines was issued to him by the American Consulate in Shanghai on the 6th November 1935, No. 10/1935-36.

He intends to leave on the Empress of Russia on the 3rd December.

I should be much obliged to you if you could let me know, if possible, whether he is the same person who has been formerly connected with the Centrosojus and whether he and the firm who recommends him to me, still entertain relations with Soviet organisations.

I may add that although Maslow stated that he would only stay in the Philippines for about two months his American visé was granted for permanent residence.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
~~Your~~ obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T. P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

D S Maclaren
DSB 3/12

$2, For attention please. JMG

2 DEC 1935

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE SUISSE
EN CHINE

D. 7129

G.-VII L.- 24

Shanghai, January 4th 1936.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of December 3rd and 17th last regarding the investigations made by your services on Mr.N.V.Dolgikeff. I am much obliged for the information forwarded and wish to thank you for you kind assistance in the matter.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SWISS CONSUL-GENERAL

To the Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S h a n g h a i .

REGISTRY
D. 7129
18 12 35

December 17 35.

Consul General for Switzerland,

Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter No. G.XI L.3068 dated November 30, 1935, and to inform you that Nicholas Vladimirovitch Dolgikoff, a Russian, is at present in the French Municipal Gaol serving a term of 50 days' imprisonment which was imposed upon him on November 4, 1935, for fraud.

Dolgikoff has no fixed abode. No. 294 Tongshan Road, which he gave as an address, is occupied by the Hsui Kong(瑞康) Chinese Pawn Shop, and there is no foreigner living there.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) [illegible]

Acting Commissioner of Police.

L.C.C.

FORM No. 3
C 35.000.1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY S. 2. D. 7129

REPORT

Date December 17/12.35.

Subject Communication dated November 30, 1935, from the ~~Swiss Consulate-~~ General re Dolgikoff, Russian.

Made by D.S. Makaroff Forwarded by

Enquiries go to show that the individual mentioned in the communication from the Swiss Consulate-General is identical with on Nicholas Vladimirovitch Dolgikoff, Russian, born on November 11, 1902 at Rostov-on-Don.

This Dolgikoff has no fixed abode and the address given in the attached communication (294 Tongshan Road) was a ficticious one, as the premises are solely occupied by the Hsu Chong (瑞康) Chinese Pawn Shop.

N.V. Dolgikoff is at present serving a term of 50 days imprisonment in the French Municipal Gaol on charge of fraud. (Released on 6-1-39)

In addition to this offence Dolgikoff's record in the Finger Print Bureau contains the following convictions:-

1) Issuing worthless cheque - cautioned. 29-12-30. Fr. Police.
2) Fraud. 2 months imprisonment. 6-3-31. ditto.
3) Fraud. Fine $10 or 5 days. 13-6-32. ditto.

N. Makaroff
D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch)

B. D. 212

December 3, 35.

Consul General for Switzerland,
Shanghai.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. G.-XI L. - 3068, dated November 30, 1935, and in reply to inform you that the matter is receiving attention, the results of which will be communicated to you in due course.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

(Sd) K. M. Bourne.

Acting Commissioner of Police.

CHY/

CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE SUISSE
SHANGHAI
POUR TOUTE LA CHINE

SHANGHAI November 30th 1935.

TELEG. ADR. SWISSCOLAT
A. B. C. 5ÈME & 6ÈME ED.
BENTLEY'S COMPLETE & SECOND PHRASE CODE

REFERENCE NOTRE G.-XI L.- 3068
VOTRE

B. D. 212

Sir,

On behalf of one of my nationals, I am endeavouring to collect an amount of $ 190.76 from a certain Mr. Dolgikoff, whose office address was given as 294 Tongshan Road. My registered letter was however returned and enquiries on the spot were equally without result, the person referred to being unknown at the factory situated at 294 Tongshan Road.

Under the circumstances, I should greatly appreciate it, if you could cause some investigations to be made as to the existence and whereabouts of Mr.Dolgikoff, so as to enable me to reply to the creditor.

Thanking you in anticipation,

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

SWISS CONSUL-GENERAL

To the Commissioner of Police,
Shanghai Municipal Council,
S h a n g h a i .

D-7131

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S B D. 7131
Date 29-7-36

Special Branch-S2 Station,

REPORT

Date July 29, 1936.

Subject Paul de Flondor, Rumanian.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by DB Ross 0 0 1

According to information secured from the local Italian Consular authorities in connection with Paul de Flondor, a Rumanian who left Shanghai in the summer of 1933, this individual is, or was until recently, in Bangkok, Siam, where he was appearing as a newspaper man. de Flondor has apparenetly been contributing several articles of an anti-Italian nature in the "Bangkok Spectator" deriding the Italian attempts to conquer the Ethiopians. These articles have been contributed for a period of several months.

With de Flondor in Bangkok is the woman he bigamously married, Miss Anne Marie Traub, German.

D.S. Pitts

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to M.I.B.
DBR 29/7

27- 7/31
27- 7-36

July 25, 36.

Confidential

Sir,

In reply to your letter, dated July 4, 1936 concerning the activities of Paul de Flondor, I have the honour to forward herewith a copy of a police report giving details of his activities that have come to the notice of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

I would much appreciate any further details concerning this individual that may have come to the knowledge of the Italian Consular Authorities.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd) F. W. Gerrard

Commissioner of Police.

Consul-General for Italy,

Shanghai.

CONFIDENTIAL

Special Branch - Section 2.
July 24, 1936.

MEMORANDUM ON PAUL DE FLONDOR

Paul de Flondor alias de Flonder, alias Flonda, alias Flounder, a Rumanian Jew, now aged 36, arrived in Shanghai in 1931. A plausible rascal, his activities in Shanghai were by no means above board and there is every reason to believe that when he left this city in 1933, he did so in order to escape his numerous creditors and to avoid any court proceedings which would have been the natural outcome of certain shady dealings, of which he was the instigator.

Nothing is known by this office regarding his early life; on July 15, 1922, however, he was conferred with the degree of Bachelor of Law by the Rector of Bucharest University, having passed the final examination of the Law Faculty of that University (Diploma No. 39 dated July 15, 1922).

de Flondor is next heard of in Calcutta, where on July 9, 1924 he was legally married to a Miss Kathelsen Mayer, a British subject by birth, at St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row.

In October 1925, de Flondor appeared in London, when he presented himself before the Royal Rumanian Legation there, for purposes of receiving documents in the English language showing that he was a qualified lawyer and that he was a member of the Bar Association of Bucharest.

From 1925 until 1930, it is not known what mode of employment de Flondor followed or where he was domiciled, although information is extant to the effect that three children were born in Calcutta to him and his wife as follows:-

(1) Babette, born on June 9, 1925.

(2) Nanette, born on June 12, 1927.

(3) Daphne, born on Sept. 9, 1929.

which rather indicates that de Flondor and his wife were residing in Calcutta over this period (1925 - 1930).

In 1930, de Flondor was accused of criminal misappropriation of certain money by Messrs. E.D. Sassoon & Co. of Calcutta. Both he and his wife, however, were successful in escaping from India at that time, de Flondor obtaining a certificate of identity by falsely describing himself as a Hungarian, whilst his wife obtained a British Indian passport by the expedient of making a false declaration under the name of Saunders.

Both Mr. and Mrs. de Flondor succeeded in getting as far as Naples in their flight from justice, but in July 1930, by virtue of an extradition warrant, were brought back to Calcutta to stand trial, de Flondor being subsequently sentenced to two years' R.I. for criminal misappropriation. He was, however, acquitted on appeal, by the Honourable High Court in March 1931, after which he and his wife then obtained certificates of identity in order to proceed ostensibly to Rumania. These certificates were issued in Calcutta on April 14, 1931, but whether de Flondor proceeded to Rumania is not known. A few months later, however, we find him in Shanghai.

In September 1931, de Flondor was seen in the role of President of "Argus Properties Inc.," 80 Nanking Road, and as Managing Director of "De Flondor, Limited," No.316 Kiangse Road. Both companies were incorporated in the State of Delaware, and both were real estate and investment concerns.

The authorized capital of "Argus Properties Inc." consisted of G$500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of common stock at par value of G$2.50 and 100,000 shares of preferred stock at G$2.50 par value.

The new concern was extensively advertised in the local vernacular press, and a large number of shares were taken by numerous Chinese. In this connection, however,

and exhaustive enquiries have confirmed it, no business at all was carried out by either Argus Properties Inc. or de Flondor Ltd., which were both considered to be firms of no repute and of no consequence in the business world. Naturally de Flondor and his partners drew large directors' fees and lived sumptuously but when their past began to catch up with them, the companies just dropped out and by the spring of 1932, some six months after their incorporation, they ceased to exist. There is very little doubt that both the companies were promoted with fraudulent intent.

In July 1932, de Flondor set himself up as a lawyer - "Paul de Flonder, LL.B." - and as President of "The Rumanian Association of China." He was at this time renting offices at 412/3, 2 Peking Road, from where he conducted his interests.

In connection with his legal enterprise he presented, in August 1932, his credentials to various extraterritorial courts in Shanghai and in due course received permission to practice in the United States Court for China, Swiss Consular Court, Norwegian Consular Court, Netherlands Consular Court, Royal Consular Tribunal of Italy and H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Actually, de Flondor's business in the legal world never prospered, although he participated in a number of criminal and civil cases in some of the above mentioned courts.

As President of the Rumanian Association in China, de Flondor was able to induce certain other well-to-do Rumanians to part with large sums of money to finance schemes engineered by himself and from which large profits were supposed to accrue. None of the schemes came to anything, however, and the only person who benefited from the transactions appears to have been de Flondor. One instance is on record of a gentleman who parted with some

C.$10,000 to de Flondor, and who would, if certain of his erstwhile compatriot's whereabouts, have him extradited and brought to book for fraud.

By April 1933 de Flondor's star was on the wane and being dunned by numerous creditors, he disappeared from his offices at 2 Peking Road which were later sealed by court order. In the following month, de Flondor rented an office in the Ward Building, 620 Szechuen Road, but trouble quickly arose over the non-payment of rent and this office, too, was sealed by the order of the court.

During December 1932 de Flondor was the defendant in a civil debt case in the Shanghai Special District Court, the Tung Ming Electric Co. being the complainants, whilst on March 17, 1933 he was charged by the China Finance Corporation with fraud in a Private Criminal Prosecution at the Shanghai Special District Court. The case however was not entertained. In this latter case it is of interest to note that he described his nationality as "Hungarian."

He left Shanghai in the summer of 1933 en route to India, and his departure was undoubtedly brought about by the fact that his many creditors were demanding payment, and failure to settle obviously meant legal cases in which he would have been defendant.

In November 1933 de Flondor turned up in Bombay, where, after having been examined for purposes of naturalization, he was on November 4, 1933 granted a Certificate of British nationality No. 453 by the Government of India. On November 28, 1933 he was issued with British Passport No. 86754 from Bombay.

In 1934 de Flondor was very ill in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, whence he was discharged in August 1934.

In January 1935, a Miss Anne Marie Traub, German, applied to H.B.M. Consul-General in Cairo for a visa to proceed to India for the purpose of marrying Paul de Flondor.

He was in Cairo at the time and solemnly declared before the Consul-General that it was his intention to marry Miss Traub on arrival in India. The Consul-General at Cairo referred the matter to the Government of Bombay, who cabled to have the visa cancelled. By that time, however, de Flondor and Miss Traub had already left Egypt and proceeded to Aden where they went through a form of marriage on February 2, 1935. They then proceeded to Ceylon where they arrived on February 9, 1935. On the same day Miss Traub produced German passport No. 57 issued in Wurtemburg, to the Colombo Secretariat, from whom she obtained British Passport No. 10274 dated 9.2.35 in the name of Mrs. Anne Marie de Flondor.

A little later de Flondor was arrested in Colombo for failure to pay his hotel bill of Rs. 1119/- The matter was later settled out of Court. They both left ostensibly for Madras on March 18, 1935 on the s.s. "Lecomte de Lisle" but did not land at that port and passed through to Singapore. de Flondor's present whereabouts, however, are unknown.

Subsequent enquiries showed that de Flondor committed bigamy by marrying Miss Traub, he having been legally married to Miss Mayer in 1924, which union has not been dissolved.

He is wanted by the Police authorities in Bombay for bigamy and for making a false declaration to obtain a British certificate of naturalization.

A thorough rogue and an undesirable character, steps have been taken by the British Authorities in India to revoke his certificate of British nationality and to cancel the validity of his British passport.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch - S2 Station,

REPORT

Date July 24, 19 36.

Subject Paul de Flondor, Rumanian.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by D.K.Lo C.D.I.

With reference to the attached communication dated July 4, 1936 from the Italian Consulate-General on the subject of Paul de Flondor, Rumanian Jew, I forward herewith a memorandum giving all details of this individual and his activities as is known to the Municipal Police.

deFlondor's flight from Shanghai in the summer of 1933 was precipitated by the fact that he was in debt to the China Finance Corporation to the extent of many thousand dollars. This concern had intended bringing court actions against de Flondor for various loans, mortgages, etc. but were unable to locate his whereabouts in order that he could be apprised of the intended actions.

In view of the fact that the Italian Consular authorities are seeking information regarding de Flondor's activities, it is more than possible that they themselves are already in possession of facts of which we are unaware, the receipt of which, however, would probably be of assistance to this office for future enquiries.

Y17

D. S. Pitts.

D. S.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Copy sent to N.B.
DKL

CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA
SHANGHAI

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 7131
Date 8 7 36

No. 1037.
Pos. A. 53.

Shanghai, July 4th, 1936 (XIV).

CONFIDENTIAL

The Commissioner of Police
Shanghai Municipal Council
L O C A L

Sir,

I should be grateful if you could kindly furnish me with all available information concerning Chevalier P. de Flondor, a Jewish Rumanian, who it is reported travels with a British passport, and was expelled from Shanghai last year.

He is accompanied by a woman of German origin whom he affirms is his wife.

Any information about his identity, activity and past conduct would be very much appreciated.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

Carl Marchini

for Consul General for Italy absent.

Copy of letter No. 4047-D.D. dated the 23rd July 1935, from the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to the Director des Services de Police P.I., Concession Francaise de Changhai, Shanghai.

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With reference to your letter No.950/A dated the 17th June 1935, I have the honour to inform you that Mr. and Mrs. de Flonder have not been traced in Calcutta. Mrs. Lea Hair, the sister-in-law of de Flonder who is living in suite No.5 Hempton Court, No.6 Royd Street, stated that her brother-in-law was seriously ill in the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, and was discharged from there in August 1934, after which he and his wife are said to have left for Roumania. In 1930, de Flonder was accused of criminal mis-appropriation of money by Messrs. E.D. Sassoon & Co. of Calcutta. Both he and his wife managed to escape from India at that time. de Flonder obtained a certificate of identity by describing himself as a Hungarian subject and his wife obtained a British Indian Passport by making a false declaration under the name of Saunders. Both were brought back from Naples by reason of an extradition warrant in July 1930, and de Flonder was sentenced to 2 years' R.I. for criminal misappropriation. He was however acquitted on appeal by the Hon'ble High Court in March 1931. He and his wife then obtained certificates of identity in order to proceed to Roumania. These certificates were issued on the 14th April 1931, since which date neither de Flonder nor his wife have come to the notice of the local Police

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True copies

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 4/1 21

Special Branch S.2. Section,

REPORT

Date. December 16, 1935

Subject Inquiry from H.B.M. Consulate General re Paul de Flondor

Made by D.S. Jones *Forwarded by* D.B. Rao D/I

In continuation of my report dated December 6, 1935 on the subject of Paul de Flondor, I have now ascertained that he left Shanghai for Hongkong during June or July 1933. After remaining for a short period in Hongkong he is understood to have continued his voyage to India.

I stated in my previous report that a Mr Ryssin was President of the Rumanian Association, but I now find that this is incorrect. Paul de Flondor and not Mr Ryssin was head of this association, It was largely because of de Flondor's position as President of the Rumanian Association in Shanghai that Mr Ryssin, himself a Rumanian, was induced to make over substantial sums of money to finance schemes engineered by de Flondor.

Mr Leopold Ryssin has been in Shanghai for about sixteen years: he is an architect by profession, and resides at No.2/141 Avenue Haig. According to his own statement, he had great faith in de Flondor and looked after him in time of sickness. De Flondor repaid his kindness by persuading him to part with various sums in business ventures from which large profits were supposed to accrue. None of these ever came to anything and the only person to benefit seems to have been de Flondor who mulcted his friend Ryssin of approximately $10,000 local currency.

Everything points to de Flondor being a Rumanian subject. Mr Ryssin is in possession of a receipt issued to de Flondor at the Vice-Consulate of the Republic of China in Bombay. This receipt, dated August 6, 1934, reads as follows :

"Received from Mr P. de Flondor, Roumenian citizen, the sum of 11 Gold Lei, Roumanian currency, for the fee of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject .....

Made by.....Forwarded by.

certification requested by him.". This was sent to Mr Ryssin from de Flondor when in Bombay together with a covering letter which cleared up certain matters in a court case which de Flondor had previously been working on in Ryssins's behalf.

Mr Leopold Ryssin is extremely anxious to learn of de Flondor's present whereabouts. If he could be certain that de Flondor is in India he would be prepared, he says, to make the voyage there for the sole purpose of bringing his erstwhile friend to book.

L.H. Jones

D.C. Special Branch D.S.

HC. Copies of D.S. Jones report of Dec. 6 & 16 together with original enclosures pm'd. & attached herewith. JCK 16/12.

FM 2
C. AD.C. 7-1-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 31

Special Branch S.2.

REPORT

Date December 6, 1935

Subject Inquiry from H.B.M. Consulate-General re Paul de Flondor

Made by D.S. Jones Forwarded by D.D.Ross D.I.

With reference to the letter from H.B.M. Consulate General dated December 4, 1935 concerning Paul de Flondor, I have ascertained that this individual rented Rooms 412/3 at No.2 Peiping Road (Glen Line Building) during 1932 and 1933. It was on July 25, 1932 that he took over these offices, indicating on the application for lease that he was manager of "Argus Properties Inc." (now non-existent). He paid his rent until April 1933 and then, as he was being dunned by various creditors, he disappeared from the building. At about this time the offices rented by him were sealed by Court Order, but no information is available regarding the person or persons responsible for the sealing order. In May 1933 de Flondor took an office in the Ward Building, No. 620 Szechuen Road. Trouble quickly arose over the non-payment of rent and this office, too, was sealed by order of the Court. An auction of the office property was held and David & Co., 320 Kiangse Road, the landlords, purchased everything belonging to de Flondor at a low figure. Among the office effects auctioned were de Flondor's ledgers and business papers, which are being held by David & Co. against payment of rent. From a cursory inspection which it was permitted me to make of these books and papers I discovered that de Flondor had practised at different Consular Courts in Shanghai, but chiefly at the British Court. Many dossiers of his various cases are there. In addition to the books and papers there is a number of framed certificates dealing with his legal career. One of these, dated October 6, 1925, was issued by the Royal Rumanian Legation at London; it certified that de Flondor had obtained a Bachelor of Law degree at Bucharest and that he was a member of the Bar Association of Bucharest. In addition to other

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. File No. .....

REPORT .....Station,

Date.....19

Subject .....

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activitées de Flondor seems to have been a financier and company promoter, for a Minute Book among the property in question deals with the formation of a brokerage house - with seemingly unlimited interests - styling itself "De Flondor Ltd"; incorporated in the State of Delaware on November 16, 1931. There are also papers appertaining to the "Argus Properties," No.80 Nanking Road. A close examination of the property now held by Messrs David & Company would probably throw considerable light on the financial side of Paul de Flondor's career.

The exchange of correspondence between the French Police of Shanghai and Police authorities in India originated with the French Police, who were endeavouring to trace de Flondor because of a complaint made by a Mr Ryssin, President of the Shanghai Rumanian Association, then residing in the French Concession, de Flondor, it seems, swindled Mr Ryssin in the sum of $2,150 and the latter reported the facts to the French Police with the object of bringing a criminal charge against de Flondor.

In view of the foregoing, it seems extremely unlikely that de Flondor will return to Shanghai.

No attempt has been made by either de Flondor or an agent acting on his behalf to redeem the private papers held by David & Company.

E.H.Jones.

D.C. Special Branch D.S.

Original enclosures attached for return to A. OSR 6/2.

H.B.M. Consulate General,

Shanghai.

S. B. REGISTRY
D. D. 7131

2. 12. 35.

My dear Givens,

I enclose, herewith, certain correspondence from India regarding one PAUL DE FLONDER.

Can you verify that he ever lived at 212 Szechuan Road and have you anything on record concerning him ?.

Please return the enclosures to the letter from India dated 8.11.35. to me, as they are my file copies.

You will notice that the Police at Calcutta have been in direct with the French Police in this matter.

Yours Sincerely,

Hallepine

T .P . Givens Esq.,
Special Branch Shanghai Municipal Police,

S2, For attention, please.
FHG

D.S. Jones / DOR 4/12.

Intelligence Bureau, Home Department,
Government of India,
New Delhi dated 8.11.35.

Dear

I forward, herewith, for your information, a copy of a letter No.585/34-A dated 13th September 1935, with enclosures, received from the Government of Bombay regarding one Paul de Flonder.

Paul de Flonder and Miss Anne Marie Traub, whom he married at Aden on 2.2.1935 arrived in Ceylon on the 9th February 1935, from Port Said. De Flonder was in possession of passport No.36754 dated Bombay the 28th November 1933. Annie Marrie Traub was in possession of German passport No.57 issued at Nurtemburg, but on arrival in Colombo she obtained from the Colombo Secretariat British passport No.10274 dated 9/2/35 in the name of Mrs. Anne Marie de Flonder. De Flonder is also in possession of a Certificate of British Nationality No.453 granted by the Government of India on 4.11.33.

It will be seen from the attached correspondence that Paul de Flonder is an undesirable character and has committed an offence of bigamy by marrying Miss Anne Marie Traub. He is at present believed to be in Shanghai where, it appears from the last enclosure he is already known. A visiting card of his seen in Colombo had the address Ward Building 212 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

We are anxious to find out more about Paul de Flonder in order to take action to cancel his certificate of British nationality and shall be grateful, therefore, for any further information that you can give us.

A copy of this letter is being sent to Singapore.

Yours sincerely,

---- ----

Copy of letter No.585/34-A dated the 13th September 1935, from the Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Bombay, Political and Reforms Department, to the Secy. to the Government of India, Home Department.

Subject:- Grant of a visa for India to Miss Anne Marie Traub, a German national.

- - - - - -

In continuation of my letter No.585/34-A, dated the 13th August, 1935, I am directed by the Governor in Council to forward, for such action as the Government of India may consider necessary to take, copies of a report from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No.4136/F/2114, dated the 28th August 1935 and of its accompaniments, from which it will be seen that Paul de Flonder was legally married to Miss Kathleen Mayer in 1924, and that as the marriage has not been dissolved he has committed an offence of bigamy by marrying Miss Anne Marie Traub at Aden on the 2nd February 1935.

M.S.

Copy of a report from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No.4186/F/2114, dated the 28th August 1935.

- - - - - - -

Enquiries have now been made at Calcutta and Madras. A copy of the letter sent to the Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Madras is forwarded herewith, together with a copy of the reply thereto. It will be seen from the reply of the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, that Paul de Flonder was legally married to Miss Kathleen Mayer at Calcutta on the 9th July 1924. As she is alive and there is no record of any divorce, it might be presumed that the marriage of Paul de Flonder with Miss Anne Marie Fraub at Aden on the 2nd February 1935 is bigamous.

In view of his record, steps might be taken to revoke his certificate of British nationality. His present whereabouts are not definitely known, but he is believed to be in Shanghai.

MS

Confidential.

Copy of letter No. 2038/1.3-35, dated 23rd August 1935, from the Offg. Commissioner of Police, Madras City, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

- - - - -

Ref:- Paul de Flonder - Your letter No.3933/35/F/3114 dated 17.8.35.

- - - -

This individual and his alleged wife Anne Marie de Flonder did not land at Madras when the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle" touched this port on 20.3.35 but passed through to Singapore.

No information is available here regarding their present whereabouts.

Copy of letter No.4559-D.D. dated the 23rd August 1935, from the Commissioner of Police, Detective Department, Calcutta, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay.

- - - - - -

With reference to your letter No.3933/F/2114, dated the 17th August 1935, I have the honour to inform you that Paul de Flonder was married to Miss Kathleen Mayer at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row Calcutta, on the 9th July 1924. There is at present no trace of Mr. and Mrs. de Flonder in Calcutta.
I send herewith in this connection a copy of a letter which was addressed to the Shanghai Police last month, which may be of interest.

MS

Confidential.

Copy of letter No.3933/F/2114 of 1935, dated 17th August 1935, from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta and Madras.

- - - - -

I have the honour to inform you that one Paul de Flonder, formerly a Roumanian subject, was granted a certificate of naturalization under the British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act of 1914 at Bombay in November 1933. When he was examined for the purpose of naturalization, he declared that he was a married man with three children, his wife being a former Miss Kathleen Mayer, British subject, Calcutta, where the three children were born as noted below:-

(1) Bebette born on the 9th June 1925,

(2) Nanette born on the 12th June 1927, and

(3) Daphne born on the 9th September 1929.

In January 1935, a Miss Anne Marie Traub, German subject, applied to H.M's Consul General, Cairo, for a visa to come to India for the purpose of marriage to Paul de Flonder. He was in Cairo at the time and solemnly declared before the Consul General that it was his intention to marry Miss Traub on arrival in India. The Consul General at Cairo referred the matter to the Government of Bombay, who cabled to have the visa cancelled. By that time they had already left Egypt and proceeded to Aden. They were married at Aden on the 2nd February 1935. They then proceeded to Ceylon where they arrived on the 9th February 1935. Paul de Flonder was arrested there for failure to pay his hotel bill of Rs. 1119/-. The matter was later settled out of court. They left

for Madras by the s.s. "Leconte de Lisle" on the 18th March 1935, since when no information has been received about them.

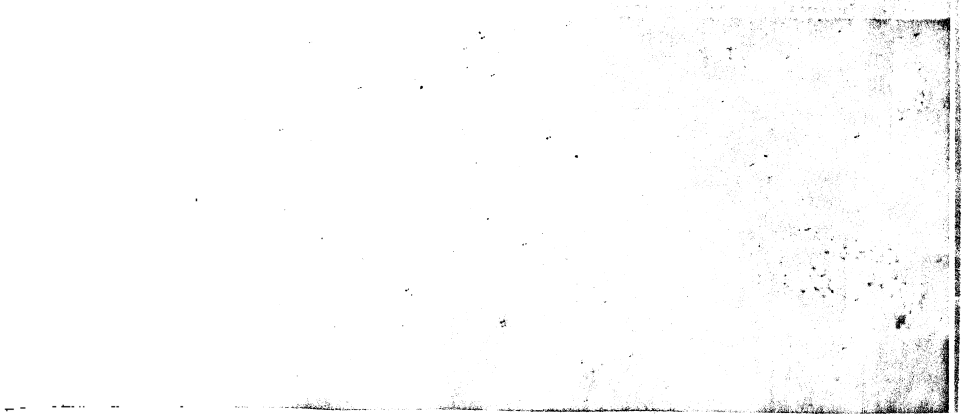
The Government of Bombay desire to ascertain whether he was legally married to Miss Kathleen Mayer. Her present whereabouts are not known. It is reported that her family are residents of Calcutta but the address is not known. Will you kindly have enquiries made to verify whether she was legally married to Paul de Flonder? If Paul de Flonder can be traced, will you kindly ascertain from him if he was legally married to Miss Mayer, and if not, why he made a false declaration to obtain his British certificate of naturalization. Any information of his present whereabouts and activities may please be communicated to me.

M.S.

The Royal Rumanian Legation at London certifies on the strenght of the documents presented that Mr. Paul de Flondor has passed the final examination of the Law Faculty of the Bucharest University by virtue of which he was conferred the degree of Bachelor of Law.

Mr.de Flondor is a member of the Bar Association of Bucharest.

No.1506.
London, the 6th.October 1925.



UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

SHANGHAI, CHINA

August 25, 1932.

Paul de Flonior, Esquire,
2 Peking Road,
SHANGHAI.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of August 15, 1932 requesting permission to appear before this Court in certain cases, you will be granted the same courtesy in this matter as is granted to lawyers of other non-American nationalities. Your request for permission to appear will be considered in connection with any particular case in which you may desire to appear at the time when said case is brought before the Court.

Yours very truly,

JAMES M. HOWES,
Clerk.

JMH:CT.

COUR CONSULAIRE SUISSE EN CHINE.

V 1/1742.D/L. Shanghai, September 5th, 1932.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowldege receipt of your letter of August 15th last, to which copies and translations of your University diploma and of the certificate of membership of the Bar Association of Bucarest were enclosed.

I have also taken due note of the authorisation granted to you on August 23rd, 1932, by the British Supreme Court for China to appear before British Consular Courts in this country as an attorney, and of similar authorisations obtained, according to your letter of the 28th instant, from the U.S.A. Court for China and the Italian Court for China.

In its present practice, the Swiss Consular Court generally admits to its bar without further investigation legal practitioners who have been duly authorized to appear before the Consular Courts of their own country.

As for those lawyers who are nationals of countries without extraterritorial privileges in China, the Swiss Consular Court examines their qualifications on occasion of their first request to appear in a particular case, the decision being then taken on the strength of documentary evidence; there are no further formal requirements to be fulfilled to that effect.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

CONSUL GENERAL & PRESIDENT
OF SWISS CONSULAR COURT.

Monsieur Paul de Flondor,
Shanghai.

Royal Norwegian Consulate General Shanghai, August 30th, 1932.

Paul de Flonder Esquire,
P.O. Box 1930,
2, Peking Road,
Shanghai.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 24th instant with enclosures I beg to say that I do not see that there should be any reason to prevent you from appearing before this Court.

It would be necessary, however, in each separate case to apply to the Court for permission to appear when the case in question comes on for hearing.

Yours faithfully

N Aall

President of the Norwegian
Consular Court for China.

Nederlandsche Consulaire Rechtbank

voor Midden China

No.2373.

Shanghai, 26th August 1932.

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 24th 1932 regarding your wish to be allowed to practise in the Netherland Consular Tribunal for Mid-China.

In reply I have been instructed to inform you that, should you wish to appear in any particular case, you apply for permission to do so.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Acting Clerk.

Paul de Flondor, Esquire,

2 Peking Road,

SHANGHAI.

CONSOLATO GENERALE D'ITALIA
SHANGHAI

No.830 Pos Tr.

Shanghai, 25 agosto 1932 - X

Paul de Flondor Esq.
P.O.Box 1930 - 2 Peking Road
S h a n g h a i

Chiarissimo Sig.de Flondor,

In relazione al Suo ricorso in data 15 corrente, sono lieto di comunicarLe che con suo decreto in data odierna il Signor Console Giudice ha ammesso la S.V. ad esercitare l'ufficio di patrocinatore e difensore in materia civile e penale dinanzi a questo R.Tribunale Consolare d'Italia a condizione che la S.V.osservi nell'esercizio delle sue funzioni le Leggi vigenti presso questa Sede Consolare.

Con distinta osservanza

Il Cancelliere

TRANSLATION FROM ITALIAN.

Dear Mr.de Flondor,

With reference to your application of the 15th.instant, I have pleasure in informing you that by a decree of date the Consular Judge has approved of your appearing as a Counsel in civil and criminal cases before the Royal Consular Tribunal of Italy, on the condition that in exercising such functions you will observe the regulations in force at the Consular Office.

Yours truly,
ad.

H.B.M. Supreme Court,

Shanghai,

23rd August, 1932.

Dear Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 15th instant addressed to the Judge of this Court regarding permission to appear in certain cases as Counsel, I am instructed by the Judge to inform you that he is prepared to extend to you the same privileges as are enjoyed by French legal practitioners.

If, therefore, you desire to appear before this Court in any particular case, it would be only necessary for you to formally ask for permission to appear when the case comes on for hearing.

Yours faithfully,

Registrar.

Paul de Flondor, Esq.,

2, Peking Road,

S H A N G H A I.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

SECURITY UNDERWRITERS INCORPORATED, U.S.A.
4 Ezra Road, Shanghai, China.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned hereby makes application for 20 Units of new Capital Stock issue of ARGUS PROPERTIES INCORPORATED, U.S.A. on the following terms and conditions:

The sale price being in Shanghai Tls. 50.00 per unit.
Each unit consists of one preferred participating certificate (par value Tls. 10.00 each) and four common shares.

Shanghai Taels One Thousand Taels is deposited herewith, in full payment of purchase price, and the undersigned agrees to accept all shares hereby applied for, or any lesser number of units which they may allot.

Shares are to be alloted and issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware of the United States Government, and you are hereby authorized to register the undersigned as owner of any shares alloted in response to this application.

Dated December 29th 1931 193

Philip G. Sargeant.
Applicant's Signature

Philip Aaron Sargeant
Applicant's Name

24 The Bund Shanghai
Applicant's Address

(If Applicant is Chinese signature must be in both Chinese and English)

APPLICATION FOR SHARES

SECURITY UNDERWRITERS INCORPORATED, U.S.A.
4 Ezra Road, Shanghai, China.

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned hereby makes application for 100 Units of new Capital Stock issue of ARGUS PROPERTIES INCORPORATED, U.S.A. on the following terms and conditions:

The sale price being in Shanghai Tls. 50.00 per unit.
Each unit consists of one preferred participating certificate (par value Tls. 10.00 each) and four common shares.

Shanghai Taels $5.000.00 is deposited herewith, in full payment of purchase price, and the undersigned agrees to accept all shares hereby applied for, or any lesser number of units which they may allot.

Shares are to be alloted and issued in accordance with the laws of the State of Delaware of the United States Government, and you are hereby authorized to register the undersigned as owner of any shares alloted in response to this application.

Dated December 29th 1931 193

Philip G. Sargeant.
Applicant's Signature

Philip Aaron Sargeant
Applicant's Name

24 The Bund
Applicant's Address

(If Applicant is Chinese signature must be in both Chinese and English)

PREFERRED

1023

-500-

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF DELAWARE

FULL PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE

ARGUS PROPERTIES INCORPORATED

Authorized Capital Stock: Common: Shanghai Taels 1,000,000.00—Par value Taels 10.00
Preferred: Shanghai Taels 1,000,000.00—Par value Taels 10.00

This is to Certify that PAUL de FLONDOR, Esq.,

is the owner of FIVE HUNDRED..... shares of the PREFERRED *Capital Stock of* ARGUS PROPERTIES INCORPORATED, *transferable only on the books of the Corporation by the holder hereof in person, or by duly authorized Attorney upon surrender of this Certificate properly endorsed.*

Witness the Seal of the *Corporation and the Signatures of its duly authorized Officers affixed this* FIFTH *day of* DECEMBER *A.D. 19* 31.

F. B. Lowry
Treasurer

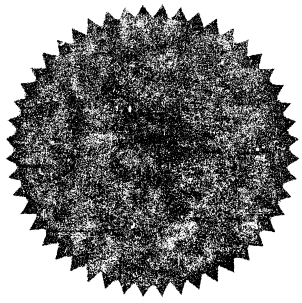
D. H. Dunlop
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
~~*President*~~

State of Delaware

Office of Secretary of State.

I, William D. Denney, Assistant Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of Certificate of Incorporation of the "De FLONDOR, LIMITED", as received and filed in this office the sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1931, at 9 o'clock A.M.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Dover this sixteenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-one.



W. D. Denney
Assistant Secretary of State.

D-7132

Form No. 3
G. 35,000 8-35

z.b

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

No. S. B. [illegible]

Section 2, Special Branch [illegible]

REPORT

Date November 26, 36.

Subject Tiffin given by Mayor Wu Teh Chen to Japanese Naval Officers and Officials.

Made by D. S. Jones *Forwarded by* [illegible]

The lunch given by Mayor Wu Teh Chen at his residence, No. 464 Avenue Haig, on November 24, 1936 to Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, and a number of Japanese officials passed off without incident.

The following members of the Special Branch kept observation outside of Mayor Wu Teh Chen's residence from 12.30 p.m. to 2.50 p.m., the time of departure of the last guest.

D. S. Jones

D. S. Larby

C.D.C. 141.

D. S. Jones

D. S.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SPECIAL BRANCH 25 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

FM
G. 45M-1-36

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 24, 1936.

Subject Telephone Message from City Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang.

Mr. S. H. Tang, Secretary to Mayor Wu Teh Chen, telephoned this morning at 11 a.m. stating that the Mayor will entertain Vice-Admiral Oikawa and a number of Japanese officials to a lunch in his residence, 464 Avenue Haig, at 12.30 p.m. this date. The S.M.P. are requested to detail uniform and plain clothes to the address mentioned.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch).

D. O. B.
B. Hall
} informed by 'phone. DBR

D. S. Jones
D. S. Lawley
C.D.C. 24.
} Detached for observance in duty.
DBR
24/11.

D. C. (Div.)

DEPUTY (DIVISIONS)

24 NOV 1936

C.I. Information

Jones
D.C.

Form No. 3
C 55,000-1 35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

Special Branch - S2 Station. S.B.D. 7192

REPORT

Date November 24, 1936. 36

Subject Dinner Party given by Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa at ~~the Japanese~~ Club on November 23, 1936.

Made by D.S. Pitts. Forwarded by J Bogue 1/24

A dinner party at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, was given by Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japapnese Third Fleet in Chinese Waters, who is being transferred shortly to the Naval General Staff Office in Japan, at 6.30 p.m. November 23, 1936. The function lasted until 8.40 p.m. and some 330 guests, including prominent Japanese residents, attended.

Personnel of Hongkew Station, members of the Special Branch, and representatives of the Japanese Consular Police and Naval Landing Party carried out observation duties in the vicinity of the Club during the period of the function. Nothing of an untoward nature occurred.

The following attended from the Special Branch:

D.S.S. Pitts, Lockwood, Kamashita.

D.S. Pitts.

D.C. (Special Branch).

CHI 24 NOV 1936 CENTRAL DISTRICT

FORM No 3
G 35 000-1.35

N.K.

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch. Station,

REPORT

Date November 23, 1936.

Subject Dinner Party to be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on November 23, 1936.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* [illegible]

A dinner party will be given at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 6.30 p.m. November 23, 1936, by Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, who is leaving for Japan in the near future bein transferred to the Naval General Staff Office.

Some three hundred prominent Japanese residents have been invited to the dinner party.

Copies handed:
D. C. S.
Rockwood
Ditto

D. S. Kamashita

Dc (Div)

SPECIAL BRANCH 23 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

D. S. Pitts
D. S. Rockwood
D. S. Kamashita
have been detailed for
photographic duty.

Ditto

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 23 NOV 1936 (DIVISIONS)

Form No. 3
G. 22000-1-28

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No.
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 7132
Date

REPORT

C.S.o, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

Date Nov. 20, 1936.

Subject (in full) Dinner party held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on 19.11.36, in honour of departing Japanese Naval Officers.

Made by and *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Golder.

The dinner party given at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, yesterday - November 19 - at which the guests of honour were Vice-Admiral K.Oikawa, Rear-Admiral A.Kondo and Rear-Admiral S.Iwamura, all of whom have been appointed to new positions, passed off without incident.

The undermentioned members of the Special Branch were on observation duty in the vicinity of the Japanese Club between 6.30 p.m. and 9.10 p.m. :-

D.S.I. Golder.

D.S. Larby.

S.D.H.102 Basant Singh.

S.D.C. Dalla Singh.

S.D.C. Sewa Singh.

DSK 20/11

20/11 Members of the S.B were detained for duty at the request of the D.C (T.) Fm Golder D. S. I.

DSK 20/11

D. C. Special Branch.

SPECIAL BRANCH 20 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Form No. 3
C. 35,000.1.35

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S B. REGISTRY D. 7132

S. 2. Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November ~~17~~ 18th 1936.

Subject Dinner Party to be held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, on November 19 in honour of Admiral Oikawa, Kondo and Iwamura.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* [illegible]

4. 627

A dinner party will be held in the Japanese Club, Boone Road, at 6.30 p.m. November 19, 1936 in honour of Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, Rear-Admiral A. Kondo, Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party and Rear-Admiral S. Iwamura, chief staff officer of the 3rd Fleet.

These officers have been recently appointed to posts in the Naval General Staff Office and Yokosuka Naval Station respectively and they will be leaving for Japan in the near future.

Some 300 leading Japanese residents are expected to attend the function.

CIA BRANCH 17 NOV 1936 SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

D. S. Kamashita

D.

Dish.

D.O.C.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
C. 104-11-35

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch, D. Station.

REPORT

File No. 3(2)
SECRETARY
D
12
8

Date August 5, 1936.

Subject (in full) Movements of Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* Inspr. Lui

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from South China on board the cruiser "Idzumo" which berthed at the O.S.K. Whangpoo Wharf, Yangtszepoo Road, at 12.30 p.m. on August 4, 1936.

D. Kamashita
D. S.

DBK 5/8

file

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
G. 10M-11-35

N.K.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch. Station.

REPORT

Date May 10. 1936.

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Notable.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by [illegible]

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, left Shanghai for upper Yangtsze ports on board the cruiser "Idzumo" at 12 noon on May 10. 1936. The Admiral is expected to return to Shanghai on June 24.

N Kamashita

D. S.

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

FILE

FORM NO. 3
S. 10M-11-35

N.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY 32

S. 2. Special Branch Division.

REPORT

Date April 21, 1936.

Subject (in full) Departure of Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Cogan

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, left Shanghai for Dairen on board the cruiser "Idzumo" at 2 p.m. on April 20, 1936. The Admiral is expected to return here on May 3.

N. Kamashita
D. S.

DBR
21/4/36

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

FORM NO. 3
C. 10M-11-34

M.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible] POLICE REGISTRY

S. 2. Special Branch (Addl.) 1932

REPORT

Date April 15, 1936.

Subject (in full) Movements of Japanese Notable.

Made by D. S. Kamashita *Forwarded by* D.S.I. Boyce

Vice-Admiral K. Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from South China on board the cruiser "Idzumo", which berthed at the Japanese naval vuoy off the French Bund at 8 a.m. on April 15, 1936.

K. Kamashita
D. S.

DSB 16/4

Officer i/c, Special Branch.

f.c. 72

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S. 1, Special Branch, Station, 7432

REPORT

Date February 22, 19 36

Subject (in full) Reception held at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, February 22.

Made by D.S.I. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

In connection with the reception given at the Japanese Club by Vice-Admiral Ozawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Third Fleet, in honour of leading Japanese officials and members of the Japanese community on February 22, I have to state that 320 persons attended the function, which commenced at 6.30 p.m. and terminated at 8.30 p.m.

A number of police officers from Hongkew Station were on duty in the vicinity of the club. D.S.I. Umemoto and D.S. Kamashita of the Special Branch carried out observation duty between 6 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. No untoward incident occurred.

H.C.

H. Umemoto.

D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (DIVISION B) 24 FEB 1936

A.C. (Dirge)
Information.
J.H.S.
24 FEB. 1936

File
24 FEB 1936.

✓

Form No. 3
G 35.000-'35

M.P.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 2. Special Branch Station.

REPORT

Date. February 21, 1936.

Subject. A Dinner Party to be held at the Japanese Club Boone Road, on February 22, 1936.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by D B Ross D.C.

A dinner party will be given at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, by Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, at 6 p.m. on February 22, 1936. Some 300 leading Japanese residents are expected to attend the function, which will last about two hours.

AS Umemoto and DS Kamashita have been detailed to perform observation duty in the vicinity ||.

N Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Distribution :
D.O. "C"
Hongkew

D.C. (Divns)
Information.

21 FEB 1936

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
21 FEB 1936
(DIVISIONS)

FORM No. 5
G 35,000-1.35

M.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. [illegible]

S. 2. Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date February 17, 19 36.

Subject ...ovement of Japanese notable.

Made by D. S. Kamashita Forwarded by [illegible]

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese 3rd Fleet in Chinese waters, arrived in Shanghai from South China via Formosa on board the cruiser "Izumo", which berthed at the Japanese naval Buoy off the French Bund at 7 a.m. on February 16, 1936.

M.

N. Kamashita
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 14, 1936.

Subject (in full) Reception held at the Japanese Club on January 13.

Made by D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

In connection with the reception given on January 13 at the Japanese Club, Boone Road, by members of the Japanese community in honour of Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, and senior naval officers, I have to state that some 300 persons were present including Mr. Ariyoshi, Japanese Ambassador to China, and Mr. Ishii, Consul-General. The function commenced at 6.30 p.m. and terminated at 8.30 p.m.

Precautionary measures were adopted by a number of police officers from Hongkew Station. The Japanese Consular Police also detailed several men for duty at the Club. D.S. Umemoto and D.S. Kamashita of the Special Branch performed observation duty in the vicinity of the Club from 6 p.m. to 8.45 p.m. No untoward incident occurred.

M. Umemoto.
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 40M. 9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. D. 7[illegible]

S. 1, Special Branch, Shanghai, [illegible]

REPORT

Date January 12, 1936.

Subject Reception to be held at the Japanese Club on January 13.

Made by D.S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* [illegible]

At 6.30 p.m. January 13, a dinner party will be given by members of the Japanese community in honour of Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third, at the Japanese Club, Boone Road.

The reception is being sponsored by Mr. Ishii, Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Amano, President of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, and Mr. Yonesato, Chairman of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Leading Japanese officials and prominent members of the community are expected to attend the function which will last for about 2 hours.

H. Umemoto.

D. S.

D.S. Umemoto and D.S. Kamashita of Special Branch have been detailed to perform observation duty in the vicinity of the Japanese Club during the function;

Distribution
D.C. "C"
Hongkew

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

DC (Dai)

Information

D.7132

December 28, 1935. Morning translation.

ADMIRAL OIKAWA RETURNS TO SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander of the Third Fleet, returned here from the North on December 26 on the flagship "Idzumo".

D.7132.

December 26, 1935. orning translation.

VICE-ADMIRAL OIKAWA DUE TO ARRIVE TODAY

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, Commander-in-chief of the Third Fleet, who left Shanghai for North China on December 17 on the flagship "Idzumo", will return to Shanghai today.

No. D 7132.

December 12, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

NICHI NICHI

MOVEMENTS OF JAPANESE WARSHIPS.

The flagship "Idzumo" of the Third Fleet carrying its Commander Oikawa on board will leave for the North at 3 p.m. December 15 and is expecting to return here on December 26.

The flagship "Atake" of the IIth Squadron carrying its Commander Hibino on board will leave for Hankow on December 16.

The special service ship "Muroto" which arrived in Shanghai on December 9, will leave here for Sasebo Naval base to-day.

The flagship "Ubari" of the 5th Torpedo Flotilla carrying its Captain Yamamoto on board arrived here yesterday and will leave here for the South on December 16.

BRITISH SUBJECT AND KOREAN DANCING PARTNER

A Korean dancing partner named Rose alias Kim Kum Nu, age 19 , of the Moon Palace, who was reported on December 1 to have deserted her sweetheart named Tuchao(?), age 30, British subject, staying at the New Asia Hotel on North Szechuen Road, returned here from Tsingtao on the S. S. Taingtao Maru the other day.

On December 10 and 11 the Japanese Consular Police took statements from both the girl and her sweetheart, but the contents of the statement are entirely contradictory to each other regarding the reported desertion. As a result Mr. Tuchao is reported to be intending to file a fraud charge against the girl on December 12.

AN AMERICAN UNDERGOING POLICE INTERROGATION AT TOKYO

A Dentsu telegram from Tokyo dated December 11 reports that an American English teacher named Willys Raymond of the Meiji Institution in Tokyo, is now undergoing police interrogation at the Tokyo Police headquarters for having published an article in an official magazine of the Christian Church called "Our Club" under the heading of "Japan of To-day" criticising the patriotism of the Japanese people and insulting the Japanese Imperial House. The magazine in question was ordered to be prohibited on November 20, 1935.

SUBJECT
BRITISH/COMPLAINS AGAINST JAPANESE SHOP.

At 3 p.m. December 10 Mr. Brown (British) of the Chinese Customs lodged a complaint at Hongkew Police Station against a Japanese shop Messrs Fujiyama Yoko at No. 125 Nanzing Road on the grounds that he had paid $46 for an order to have a tie set sent

D.7132

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7132
Date 11 / 12 / 35

December 11, 1935. Afternoon translation.

JAPANESE THIRD FLEET LEAVING FOR THE NORTH

On December 15 Vice-Admiral Oikawa will leave here for the North on the flagship "Idzumo" to inspect the protective measures adopted there and to pay courtesy calls on the authorities there.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S. B. D. 7132

S. I, [illegible] Station, Date 10 [illegible] 35

REPORT

Date December 9, 1935.

Subject Arrival of Vice-Admiral Oikawa and departure of Vice-Admiral Nyakutake.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by* BB Emmett D.I.

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, arrived on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" and disembarked at the [illegible] Wayside Wharf at 4.10 p.m. December 8. He proceeded to the flagship "Idzumo", which is berthed at the [illegible] Wharf, and took over command of the Third Fleet from Vice-Admiral Nyakutake. After having been relieved of office, Vice-Admiral Nyakutake left the "Idzumo" and proceeded to the Toyo Hotel, North Sichuan Road, arriving at 4.45 p.m.

At 8.00 a.m. December 9, Vice-Admiral Nyakutake left the hotel, proceeded to the [illegible] Wayside Wharf and boarded the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru", which sailed for Japan at 9 a.m.

A Municipal Police motor-cycle escort was provided during the official movements of the two Admirals on December 8 and 9. In addition to the Police escort the Japanese Naval Landing Party, the Japanese Military Police and Consular Police also performed the escort duty.

D.S. Umemoto and D.S. Kawashita of the Special Branch were on observation duty at the [illegible] Wharf and the Toyo Kan Hotel from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. December 8 and again on December 9 from 7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. No untoward incident occurred.

Approx. 8 hours special duty performed by Sb. Pr. FG.

H Umemoto
D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

D.C. (Weiss)
Information. F.H.G.

File FHG

F.M. 2
G. 40M-9-35

Misc. *File No.* 479/35.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Wayside *Station,*

REPORT

Date 8th December, 1935.

Subject Arrival of newly-appointed Commander-in-chief of the Japanese third fleet.

Made by D.S.I. Black. *Forwarded by*

Sir,

At 4.10 p.m. 8-12-35 Vice Admiral Oikawa arrived at the N.Y.K. Wharf on board S.S."Nagasaki Maru". He proceeded to the D.K.K. Wharf, and after inspecting the guard of honour boarded the flag ship "Idzumo".

At 4.30 p.m. the late commander-in-chief Vice Admiral Hyakutae, left the D.K.K. Wharf in an open motor car and proceeded on west Broadway.

Rear Admiral Hibino the new commander of the 11th Squadron, arrived on the "Nagasaki Maru" and took over command of the flag ship "Ataka", the retiring Admiral Sugisaka left with Vice Admiral Hyakutae.

I am, Sir,

Yours obediently,

D.S.I.

9-12

C.D.I. Grubb,
For attention
please. J.W.G

D.I. Yamamoto,
Please submit a report on
arrival of Vice Admiral
9/12/35

D.7132

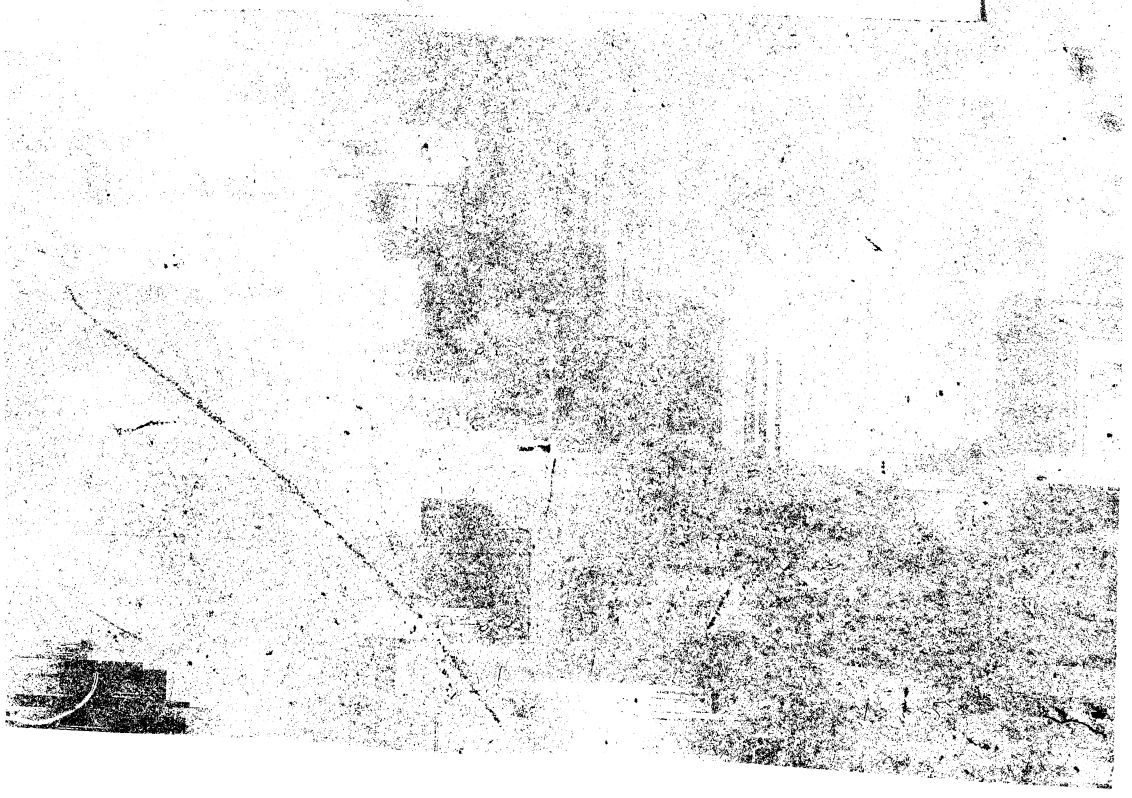
No. D 7132.
Date 9 / 12 / 35

December 9, 1935. Afternoon translation.

VICE-ADMIRAL OIKAWA ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, the newly appointed commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, arrived here yesterday on the s.s. Nagasaki Maru.

To-day the Admiral will pay courtesy visits to the Ambassador, Mayor Wu Teh Chen, Mr. Arnhold, chairman of the S. M. C., the Japanese Residents Corporation, and the Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy.



7132
Dec. 9, 35

December 9, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

MAINICHI

VICE-ADMIRAL OIKAWA ARRIVES IN SHANGHAI.

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, the newly appointed commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, arrived here yesterday on the S. S. Nagasaki Maru.

To-day the Admiral will pay courtesy visits to the Ambassador, Mayor Wu Teh Chen, Mr. Arnhold, chairman of the S.M.C., the Japanese Residents Corporation, and the Military Attache to the Japanese Embassy.

VICE-ADMIRAL HYAKUTAKE AND REAR-ADMIRAL SUGISAKA LEAVING SHANGHAI TO-DAY

Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, who handed over the command of the Third Fleet to Vice-Admiral Oikawa yesterday, and Rear-Admiral Sugisaka, formerly commander of the IIth Squadron, will leave here for Japan on the S. S. Nagasaki Maru.

MASS ARREST OF JAPANESE ON A CHARGE OF LESE-MAJESTY IN JAPAN

A Dentsu telegram from Tokyo dated December 8 reports that the Japanese authorities arrested several hundreds Japanese who are the followers of the Omoto religion for having committed lese-majesty against the Japanese Emperor. There are about one million believers of that religion in Japan.

JAPANESE AUTHORITIES REJECT SILVER SMUGGLERS' PETITION.

At II a.m. yesterday about one hundred Japanese silver smugglers visited the Japanese Consular Police and petitioned for the removal of the suppression on silver dollar smuggling, but it was rejected by the authorities who advised them to go back to Japan as quickly as possible. It is further reported that there are about 1,000 Japanese silver dollar smugglers who have come here from Japan recently, each of whom is hoarding over one thousand silver dollars.

ADMIRAL OIKAWA ISSUES STATEMENT.

Vice Admiral Oikawa, who has been appointed the commander of the Japanese Third Fleet, issued the following statement on his arrival in Shanghai:-

"Having been appointed Commander of the Third Fleet, I have come to Shanghai to-day. The Third Fleet, as every body knows, consists of the IOth Squadron, the IIth Squadron and the 5th Torbedo Flotilla besides the Special Naval Landing Party. The duty of th Third Fleet

S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

is to uphold the good name, rights and interests of the Japanese Empire as well as to protect the lives and property of Japanese subjects along entire China coast and the Yangtsze Valley which area runs into over three thousand miles. I feel the serious nature of the duty strongly at present especially, when the relations between Japan and China are in so delicate a condition. In the past we had much difficulty between these two countries and we have still some more waiting for settlement. I firmly believe that it is a pre-imposed mission upon these two great countries in the Far East that they should devote themselves to the happiness of mankind and the peace of the world by means of co-operation and mutual assistance. Cherishing this view in my heart, I hope, together with all the subjects of our Empire in China, to serve the public till the time of death."

NICHI-NICHI

CHIEF INSPECTOR FUKUYAMA LEAVING SHANGHAI.

To-day Chief Inspector Fukuyama, officer in charge of the First Section of the Japanese Consular Police, is leaving for Japan on home leave. During his absence Inspector Kimura will take charge of the Section.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. S. B. D.

S. 1, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT Date December 4, 1935.

Subject Movements of Japanese Admirals.

Made by D. S. Umemoto. *Forwarded by*

Vice-Admiral Oikawa, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, will arrive in Shanghai from Japan on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru", which will berth at the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, at about 3 p.m. December 8. Following disembarkation from the vessel the Admiral will proceed by motor-car along Yangtszepoo Road to the cruiser "Idzumo", which is berthed at the O.S.K. Whangpoo Wharf, to take over office from vice-Admiral Nyakutake.

Upon being relieved, vice-Admiral Nyakutake will leave the flagship and proceed to the Hoyo Hotel, North Haining Road, by motor-car, by way of Yangtszepoo, Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Haining and North Haining Roads.

At about 8 a.m. December 9, the Admiral will leave the hotel and proceed by motor-car to the N.Y.K. Wayside Wharf, taking the same route, and board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru", which will sail for Japan at 9 a.m. on the same date.

Commander Ohsugi, Senior Staff Officer of the Japanese Naval Landing Party, has requested that a Municipal Police motor-cycle escort be provided for these two Admirals during their official movements on December 8 and 9. It was also learned from this officer that a guard of honour consisting some 80 officers and men from the Japanese Naval Landing Party will form up in front of the Hoyo Hotel on the occasion of the arrival of vice-Admiral Nyakutake at the hotel on December 8 and again on December 9 when he leaves for the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru".

Rear-Admiral Hioino, newly appointed Commander of the 11th Squadron, will arrive by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" on December 8.

FM. 2
G. 40M-9-35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

Subject.....

(4)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Rear-Admiral Sugisaka, late Commander of the 11th Squadron, will also leave for Japan on December 9 by the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru".

M Umemoto

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch.

Distribution
S.P.C.
D.C. "C"
D.C. "D"
Hongkew
Wayside
Yulin Road.

D.C. (Divs)
Information. Will you kindly arrange about motor cycle escort?

C.D.I. Grubb,
Further report please in due course.

Special Branch December 6,1935

Movements of Japanese Admirals - Special Arrangements by Naval Landing Party

The following is a translation of an order issued by the Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in connection with the official movements of Vice-Admiral Cikawa, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the late Commander-in-Chief, on December 8 and 9, a copy of which was received by Mr. Uyehara :-

The 2nd Emergency Corps on duty on December 8 will form a guard party, which will be directed by Lieutenant Tachikawa.

December 8 The duty shall commence 30 minutes prior to the arrival of the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" at the wharf and terminate upon the arrival at the Hoyo Kan Hotel, North Hsining Road, of the late Commander-in-Chief, after he has been relieved of office by the new Commander-in-Chief on board the "Idzumo."

December 9 The duty shall commence at 7.45 a.m. and continue until the departure of the late Commander-in-Chief on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru."

Outline of precautionary measures to be adopted

December 8

On the occasion of the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief

Route: Wayside Wharf (from the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru")
Yangtszepoo Road, D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf (to board the "Idzumo")

Precautions will be taken as follows :-

Wayside Wharf : 2 sections under a company commander will be detailed for guard duty. Guards are to be stationed along the lane leading to the front gate. Additional guards are to be posted at the front gate and along other lanes within.

Yangtszepoo Road : 4 patrols each comprised of a squad shall patrol along the road continuously.

The maintenance of order in the vicinity of this area will be undertaken in conjunction with the S.M.P. and the Japanese Consular Police.

Precautionary measures inside the compound of the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf will be undertaken by the Captain of the "Idzumo."

The order of procession will be as follows :-

S.M.P. m/cycle escort

m/car occupied by the Commander-in-Chief

2 motor-cycles of the Naval Landing Party

a section of the Landing Party in a motor truck, and several motor cars occupied by officers.

On the occasion of the movements of the late Commander-in-Chief

Route : D.K.K. Wharf (Idzumo), Yangtszepoo, Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Haining and North Haining roads (Hoyo Kan Hotel)

Precautions

Guards will be posted along Yangtszepoo Road from the front of the D.K.K. Wharf to any point at the discretion of the officer in charge. (This duty is to be performed by the same unit detailed for duty at the N.Y.K. Wharf.)

A section under a section officer, will guard the front of the Hoyo Hotel.

Patrol duty along the road will be undertaken by other units.

The order of procession is same as above

December 9

Route From the Hoyo Kan Hotel to the Wayside Wharf by way of North Haining, Haining, Woosung, Boone, Broadway and Yangtszepoo roads.

Precautionary measures to be adopted at the Jaysido Wharf will be same as that at the previous day.

A section under a section officer will be detailed for guard duty in front of the Hoyo Kan Hotel.

Other units will be detailed for patrol duty along the roads according to the previous day.

The procession will be in the same order.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

S. P. O.
A. C.(Japanese)
D. O. "C"
D. O. "D"
Hongkew
Jaysido

Copy sent to DC (Sino)
File
WG

The programme to be carried out by the Japanese Naval Landing Party on Dec. 8 and 9 in honour of and as a precautionary measure on the occasion of the arrival and departure of Admirals is being done on an elaborate scale, and there does not seem to be much in the way of precautions that the Special Branch can do.

D.S. Umemoto and D.S. Kamashita have been detailed to be in attendance.

WG

Movements of Japanese Admirals - Special Arrangements by Naval Landing Party

The following is a translation of an order issued by the Commander of the Japanese Naval Landing Party in connection with the official movements of Vice-Admiral Oikawa, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, and Vice-Admiral Hyakutake, the late Commander-in-Chief, on December 8 and 9, a copy of which was received by Mr. Uyehara :-

The 2nd Emergency Corps on duty on December 8 will form a guard party, which will be directed by Lieutenant Tachikawa.

December 8 The duty shall commence 30 minutes prior to the arrival of the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru" at the wharf and terminate upon the arrival at the Hoyo Kan Hotel, North Haining Road, of the late Commander-in-Chief, after he has been relieved of office by the new Commander-in-Chief on board the "Idzumo."

December 9 The duty shall commence at 7.45 a.m. and continue until the departure of the late Commander-in-Chief on board the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru."

Outline of precautionary measures to be adopted

December 8

On the occasion of the arrival of the new Commander-in-Chief

Route: Wayside Wharf (from the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru") Yangtszepoo Road, D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf (to board the "Idzumo")

Precautions will be taken as follows :-

Wayside Wharf : 2 sections under a company commander will be detailed for guard duty. Guards are to be stationed along the lane leading to the front gate. Additional guards are to be posted at the front gate and along other lanes within.

Yangtszepoo Road : 4 patrols each comprised of a squad shall patrol along the road continuously.

The maintenance of order in the vicinity of this area will be undertaken in conjunction with the S.M.P. and the Japanese Consular Police.

Precautionary measures inside the compound of the D.K.K. Whangpoo Wharf will be undertaken by the Captain of the "Idzumo."

The order of procession will be as follows :-

S.M.P. m/cycle escort

m/car occupied by the Commander-in-Chief

2 motor-cycles of the Naval Landing Party

a section of the Landing Party in a motor truck, and several motor cars occupied by officers.

On the occasion of the movements of the late Commander-in-Chief

Route : D.K.K. Wharf (Idzumo), Yangtszepoo, Broadway, Boone, Woosung, Haining and North Haining roads (Hoyo Kan Hotel)

Precautions

Guards will be posted along Yangtszepoo Road from the front of the D.K.K. Wharf to any point at the discretion of the officer in charge. (This duty is to be performed by the same unit detailed for duty at the N.Y.K. Wharf.)

A section under a section officer, will guard the front of the Hoyo Hotel.

Patrol duty along the road will be undertaken by other units.

The order of procession is same as above

December 9

Route From the Hoyo Kan Hotel to the Wayside Wharf by way of North Haining, Haining, Woosung, Boone, Broadway and Yangtszepoo roads.

Precautionary measures to be adopted at the Wayside Wharf will be same as that at the previous day.

A section under a section officer will be detailed for guard duty in front of the Hoyo Kan Hotel.

Other units will be detailed for patrol duty along the roads according to the previous day.

The procession will be in the same order.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Distribution

S. P. O.
A. C.(Japanese)
D. O. "C"
D. O. "D"
Hongkew
Wayside

D-7136

D-7135

7136
21/7/36

May 20 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1767 dated May 19,1936, regarding John Waan Sik-hung alias John S.A. Waan alias Oen Sek-ang, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Offioer i/c Special Branch.

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General,

Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.1767.

SHANGHAI, 19th May 1936.

MUNICIPAL
S. C. REGISTRY
R. D. 7136

Sir,

I have the honour to refer to your letter of December 17, 1935, No.D.7136, and to inform you that John Waan Sik-hung alias John S.A.Waan, alias Wen Hsi-huang, alias Waan Yoh Mong, alias Oen Sek-ang (溫 錫 煌) was banished from Hongkong for a period of 10 years and departed on the 21st of April 1936 by train for Sham Chun, Kwangtung, a border station on the British Chinese frontier.

He speaks English and Malay, understands the Netherlands language and speaks also the Cantonese dialect..

As far as is known he travels on a Chinese passport, it is possible however that he is in the unlawful possession of Netherlands or Netherlands Indian papers.

He was born in Singapore, is 34 years of age, height 166, heavy built.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

Noted

D18: 20/5/36 WHO 20/5 Noted 16/5 12

T.Robertson,Esquire,
Officier in charge of Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S.D. 7136
13/1/36

January 13 36.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 150 dated January 11, 1936, regarding John S.A. Waan alias Ooi Seck-ang, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

for Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch).

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,
Netherlands Consulate-General,
Shanghai.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No.150.

SHANGHAI, 11th January 1936.

Strictly Confidential.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of December 17, 1935, No.D.7136, I have the honour to inform you that it has been proved that John S.A.Waan is the same person as Oon Seck-ang, mentioned for the last time in your letter of May 17, 1933, No.D.4793, who in 1928 was suspected of fraud in respect of a sweepstake lottery and was consequently expelled from the Chinan University. In 1930 he was arrested in Hongkong, charged with forgery and sentenced to 8 months imprisonment. On his discharge from prison he secured employment as Chinese Secretary in the Italian Consulate at Hongkong, continuing there until July 1935 when his services were dispensed with. Since then the Italian Consul has had complaints against him for withholding a telegram, addressed to the Consulate, for using official Consulate paper and for making malicious calls on the telephone.

Oon is also responsible for a malicious article published in the Chinese Weekly Review of 7 January 1933, and purported to be written by a Netherlands subject of Chinese origin at Shanghai, Oey Kang-lim alias Huang Chiang-lin, against whom he had a grievance and concerning whose family he published defamatory notices.

He also laid false information concerning forged bank notes against a Java Chinese Merchant Au Pit-seng, to whom and his family he also sent indecent pictures through the post.

Since

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

Attach file
72

Since his dismissal from the Italian Consulate he seems to depend on the Java Fruit Agency in which he has been interested for some time. He resides with his wife at No.72, Sun Kee Terrace, 1st floor.

He claims to have been born in Singapore and to have been taken to Batavia when an infant. His father apparently died in Swatow 15 years ago. His mother is said to be living in Batavia while he claims to have four brothers WAAN SIK TAO, WAAN SIK TSHI, WAAN SIK HIOEN, WAAN SIK HONG, who are all thought to be living in the Netherlands Indies.

After being expelled from Chinan in 1928, he made one trip as a clerk on one of the European steamers, sailing from Hongkong and then secured employment as outdoor agent in the Advertising and Publicity Bureau, Hongkong.

His various aliases appear to be :

John Waan Sik-hung, John S.A. Waan, Wen Hsi-huang, Waan Yoh-mong, Oen Sek-ang, Oen Seck-aang, Oon Seck-ang (溫 錫 煌).

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.

7136

No.4022.

SHANGHAI, 18 December 1935.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, D.O.I.7136, concerning George C.T.Waan, and to thank you for the information contained therein.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P.Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner, Special Branch,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

S2, For attention please. J.W.G.
FILE

December 17 35.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 3862 of December 5, 1935, and to inform you that careful inquiries have failed to confirm the report that George S.T. Waan arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Tjisadane" or any other vessel. The s.s. "Tjisadane" arrived here from Hongkong on December 1, 1935, but George Waan's name did not appear on the passenger list. Enquiries at the Customs House and among local fruit importers show that no shipment of Java mangoes has arrived recently in Shanghai from Hongkong.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

T.W.G.

Deputy Commissioner
(Special Branch)

J. Van den Berg, Esq.,

Netherlands Consulate-General.

December 17 35.

My dear Barton,

With reference to your letter of December 6, 1935, I have to inform you that careful inquiries have failed to confirm the report that George S.T. Waan arrived in Shanghai by the s.s. "Tjisadane" or any other vessel. The s.s. "Tjisadane" arrived here from Hongkong on December 1, 1935, but George Waan's name did not appear on the passenger list. Enquiries at the Customs House and among local fruit importers show that no shipment of Java mangoes has arrived recently in Shanghai from Hongkong.

Yours sincerely,

J.H.G.

James Barton, Esq.,
H.B.M. Consulate-General.

FM. 2
G. 40M 9-35

zoz-c

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D.
Date

Section 2, Special Br.

REPORT

Date December 14, 1935

Subject Inquiry from Netherlands Consulate-General re. Mr. George S. T. Waan.

Made by D. S. Jones Forwarded by D B Rao A/C

With reference to the attached inquiry re. Mr. George S. T. Waan, director of the Java Fruit Agency and manager of the Java Products Agency, of Java and Singapore, I have to state that although careful enquiries have been made it has been impossible to obtain any information regarding this individual. The name does not figure on the passenger list of the s.s. "Tjisadane", which arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong on December 1, 1935, and it has proved impossible to verify that he arrived in Shanghai by this or any other vessel.

A visit to the Customs House elicited the information that during the last week or so no cases of mangoes have been imported into Shanghai from Hongkong. Enquiries have also been made at fruit importers in an effort to trace Mr. Waan through his shipment of Java mangoes; these have likewise led to no result.

D. S. Jones

D. S.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch)

Title

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST.

Thursday, November 28, 1935.

BATAVIAN FRUIT

Manager arrives to push sales in Hongkong

Mangoes for Exhibition

Among the passengers arrived here yesterday by the J.C.J.L. line Tjisadane from Batavia was Mr. George S.T. Waan, director of the Java Fruit Agency, and manager of the Java Products Agency, of Java and Singapore. Mr. Waan is the brother of Mr. John S.H. Waan, the former Chinese secretary to the Italian Consulate General here. He brought with him 164 cases of fresh Java mangoes for local fruit exhibitions. The mangoes include four different varieties.

Mr. Waan who was the Chief Editor of the daily Chinese Malay paper Sin-po of Batavia, will continue on the same ship which sails this morning for Amoy and Shanghai, to push the sale of Java fruits in North China.

H.B.M. Consulate General,

Shanghai.

6th December, 1935.

My dear Givens,

I have received from the Netherlands Consulate-General a copy of their letter to you No.3862 of December 5th on the subject of the brothers WAAN.

I shall be most grateful if you could inform me of anything you may discover concerning the local activities of George Waan.

Yours sincerely,

R. C. Lambe.

T. P. Givens, Esq.,

SHANGHAI.

S2, For attention please. JHJ

D.S. Jones. a back to file. DSR 7/12

CONSULAAT-GENERAAL DER NEDERLANDEN
VOOR MIDDEN-CHINA.
TEL. AD. HOLLANDIA.

No. 5862.

SHANGHAI, 5th December 1935.

REGISTRY
B. D. 7

Sir,

I have the honour to enclose herewith a news item from the South China Morning Post of 28 November 1935 concerning the brothers George S.T. Waan and John S.H. Waan.

From correspondence received from the Netherlands Consulate General at Hongkong it would appear that John, who has many aliases, was born at Singapore but educated in Java. After his dismissal from the service of the Italian Consulate General at Hongkong he appears to have written many articles in the papers and letters to the authorities often of a slanderous nature. Latterly he is reported to have engaged in blackmail.

The local agents of the Java China Japan Line could not confirm whether George Waan arrived by the "Tjisadane" in Shanghai.

As he appears to pose sometimes as a representative of the Department of Agriculture at Batavia I should be much obliged to be informed of his movements and activities should they come to your notice.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chinese Secretary.

T.P. Givens, Esquire,
Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch),
Shanghai Municipal Police,
SHANGHAI.

DS Jones.

$2. For comment please. Is anything known about them locally. JWH

DSJ 7/12.

FM. G. 40M 1.35
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 7135
12 35

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 4, 1935.

Subject Activities of students of local schools in connection with political situation

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* [illegible]

Discreet enquiries have been made with a view to bringing to light any agitation existing among students of local schools in connection with the recent developments in the Sino-Japanese Situation, but so far no information worthy of note has come to light.

Confidential information reveals that the Chinese students of local schools pay little attention to current political affairs in consequence of the strict surveillance exercised by the Chinese Authorities.

Following the conclusion of the peace agreement between the local Chinese Authorities and the Japanese Military officials subsequent to the Sino-Japanese hostilities in Chapei in 1932, students of local schools lost interest in politics, and organizations of political trend in schools disappeared one after another. Nevertheless the occupation of Jehol and the movement inside the Great Wall of Japanese troops at the beginning of 1933 re-kindled to some extent the ardour of the students. Students' Volunteer armies were organized and funds raised for the relief of the troops engaged in resisting the Japanese. Attempts were made by local students to resuscitate, under the supervision of the local Kuomintang, the defunct University Students' Federation and the Middle School Students' Federation, which played a leading part in the students' activities in 1931. The attempts to revive these organizations ceased in the middle of May, 1933, when, following the signing of the Tanku Pact between the Japanese and Chinese on May 31, 1933, students' activities of an anti-Japanese nature were prohibited by the Chinese Authorities.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 5 DEC 1935 CRIME BRANCH

CHIEF OFFICER OF POLICE 6 DEC.

SI, Please peruse report by S2 and return to me. HHG. 6

DEC 1935 Noted SI 9/12

FM-3
C. 40M-9-35

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

..... Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Since that time the authorities have paid close attention to the activities of Chinese students, and it is believed that the local Kuomintang has placed agents in the Chinese schools to forestall any reactionary activities.

The majority of the students who played important roles in the anti-Japanese movement in 1931, have graduated, and departed from Shanghai. Consequently, no organizations of any political significance are now in existence, and, with the strict surveillance now exercised by the Chinese Authorities, it is unlikely that such organizations will be allowed to come into existence.

In the three municipalities of Shanghai there are at present some twenty universities and colleges, eighty middle schools, and 1,000 primary schools, all of which are under the control or supervision of the Chinese Authorities.

Attached herewith is a list of schools, the students of which have participated in political movements during the past few years.

Agent Yao Gee-chong assisted in obtaining information for the compilation of this report.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.S. (Crime)

Very important investigation

Information and kindly see report by D.S.I. Coyne underneath. Inquiries re being continued about a couple of schools which have been named as suspect in connection with the Nanking Road Japanese porcelain shop case. 6 Copies of these reports and lists have been sent to S.P.O. Kindly pass this to A/C.R. Tks

6 DEC. 1935

6 DEC. 1935

LIST OF SCHOOLS IN SHANGHAI, THE STUDENTS OF WHICH ONCE PARTICIPATED IN POLITICAL MOVEMENT

Name of School and Address	Name of Principal	No.of students	Past activities of students
Comparative Law School of China, 146 Quinsan Road.	John C.H.Wu (吳經熊)	200	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "University Students' National Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "University Students' Federation" consequent upon the Manchurian Incident. Participated in the procession held at Chapei on 25/11/31 to demonstrate the anti-Japanese movement; joined the local university students delegation in the appeal to the National Government in December, 1931. Their activities ceased in May, 1933 after the conclusion of the Tanku pact between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities.
Shanghai Law University, 450 Rue Pere Robert.	Tsang Sz-tsao (章士釗)	300	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "University Students' National Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "University Students' Federation" consequent upon the Manchurian Incident. Joined the local university students delegation in the appeal to the National Government in December 1931. Ceased agitation after the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities.
Kwang Hwa University, Great Western Road, O.O.L.	Tsang Zeu-yoong (張秀鏞)	1,000	-do-

Name of School and Address	Name of Principal
Shanghai College of Fine Arts, 440 Rue de Karche.	Liu Hai-soh (劉海粟)
Kiaotung University, Avenue Haig.	Lee Tsao-kwan (黎照寰)
Chu Chi University, Sui Dien Road, Chapei.	Ho Sz-tsung (何世楨)

No.of students	Past activities of students
400	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "University Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "University Students' Federation in consequence of the Manchurian Incident. Joined the University students delegation in the appeal to the National Government in December, 1931. This school served as a meeting place for representatives of local university students who were engaged in conducting anti-Japanese movements in 1931. Agitation ceased after the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities.
700	Joined the local University students delegation in the appeal to the National Government in December, 1931. Participated in the mass meeting held in Wantao and the subsequent attempt to attack the local Tangpu Headquarters on 17/1/32. Communist elements participated in the activities to welcome the Barbusse Mission and the organization of the People's Self Salvation Association to Resist Japan (between April and September, 1933).
400	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the"University Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan"organized by the defunct"University Students' Federation" following the Manchurian Incident.

Name of School and Address	Name of Principal
Great China University, 2566 Chung San Road.	Wong Pah-chun (王伯羣)
University of Utopia, South Station Road, Nantao.	Zao Liang-hsia (曹梁厦)
Shanghai University, 771 Military Road.	Herman Liu (劉湛恩)
College of Marine Products, Woosung.	Tsang Tseu-sing (張楚星)
Tung Chi University, Woosung.	Oong Tse-loong (翁之龍)

No. of students	Past activities of students
1,150	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "University Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "University Students' Federation" consequent upon the Manchurian Incident. Joined the university students delegation in the appeal to the National Government in December 1931. Undertook collection of funds for the aid of volunteers and troops engaged in the anti-Japanese campaign in the North, in February, 1933. Communist elements participated in the activities to welcome the Barbusse Mission between April and September, 1933.
300	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "University Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "University Students' Federation" following the Manchurian Incident. Agitation ceased after the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese authorities.
500	-do-
130	-do-
300	Participated in the procession held at Chapei on 28/11/31 to demonstrate the anti-Japanese movement. Joined the local university students' delegation in the appeal to the National Government. Agitation ceased after the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities.

Name of School and Address	Name of Principal
Fuh Tan University, Kiangwan.	Li Tung-hwei (李登輝)
Chinan University, Chenju.	Ho Ping-soong (何炳松)

No. of students	Past activities of students
1,000	Anti-Japanese Movement: Participated in the procession held at Chapei on 25/11/31 to demonstrate the anti-Japanese movement. Joined the local university students' delegation in the appeal to the National Government. Joined the Anti-Japanese and Support Ma Group formed in November, 1931 for the purpose of recruiting students for the Heilungkiang forces under General Ma Chuen-san. Participated in the attack of local Tangpu following the arrest of the Chinese authorities of a student representative of the Peking University in December, 1931. Agitation ceased after the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese authorities.
1,000	Anti-Japanese Movement: Participated in the procession held at Chapei on 25/11/31 to demonstrate the anti-Japanese movement. Concerned in the attempt on 9/12/31 to cut the S.N.R. line at Chenju. Joined the local University students delegation in the appeal to the National Government in December, 1931. Participated in the mass meeting held in Nantao and the subsequent attempt to attack the local Kuomintang Headquarters on 17/1/32. Communist elements participated in the activities to welcome the Barbusse mission between April and September, 1933.

MIDDLE SCHOOLS

Name of School and Address	Name of Principal	No.of studen
Jao Kwang Middle School, 609 Hart Road. (Formerly known as Hwa Jao Middle School, located at Seymour Road).	Cheu Han-ping (朱漢平)	200
Tseng Foong Middle School, 204 Rue Prosper Paris.	Ho Chong-zu (胡曾治)	400
Middle School of Kwang Hwa University, 2146 Great Western Road, O.O.L.	Liao Mei-zu (廖梅文)	560
Middle School of Great China University, 2566 Chung San Road.	Wong Pah-chun (王伯群)	600
Shanghai Middle School, 52 Kiaochow Road, C.C.L.	Chen Tsi-chen (陳濟成)	780
Middle School of Shanghai University, Military Road.	Herman Liu (劉世恩)	400
Chung Nyi Middle School, 231 Kuo Hu Road, Nantao.	Wu Kai-sien (吳開先)	350
Ching Nyih Middle School, 15 Zu Kwei Loong, Zu Kwei Ka, Nantao.	Dao Kwang-chuen (陶廣川)	300

ts

Past activities of students

Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese Movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "Middle School Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "Middle School Students' Federation," but ceased their activities following the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities.

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

-do-

Name of School and Address	Name of Principal
Ming Lih Middle School, 866 Chung Hwa Road, Nantao.	Soo Ying-chih (蘇穎智)
Ming Lih Girls' Middle School, 29 Wen Miao Road, Nantao.	Doong Ying-pah (董纓白)
Shanghai Girls' Middle School, 96 Arsenal Road, Nantao.	Woo Tse-chien (吳志堅)

No. of students	Past activities of students
1,000	Participated in the local students' anti-Japanese movement between 1931 and 1933 conducted by the "Middle School Students' National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan" organized by the defunct "Middle School Students' Federation," but ceased their activities following the conclusion in May, 1933 of the Tanku Pact between the Chinese and Japanese Authorities.
800	-do-
400	-do-

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE.
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

C.D.I. Grubb Shanghai, November 24 1935

To S.I.

Please report on extent to which various schools in Shanghai have been affected by agitation recently and the nature of the agitation. In compiling the report and collecting information please give special attention to schools, such as the Fine Arts College, French Town, and branches of Futan College which were formerly notorious for agitation among their students. JWG

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. REGISTRY
File No. D 12 35

Section 2, Special Br. Dec. '35

REPORT

Date December 4, 19 35.

Subject Enquiries re. anti-Japanese activities.

Made by D.S.I. Coyne Forwarded by DSI Ross A.C.

I have to report that on the instructions of the Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch) enquiries were made by detectives and agents, working in the sections shown in the attached plan, regarding possible anti-Japanese activities.

The schools shown on the attached list were visited with a view to ascertaining whether meetings of a political nature have been held recently, or any political organization has been formed. Nothing was learned however which would indicate that students of any of these schools were in any way concerned in the attack of the premises of Messrs. Hibino Yoko, or members of an anti-Japanese organization.

*See S 7077.

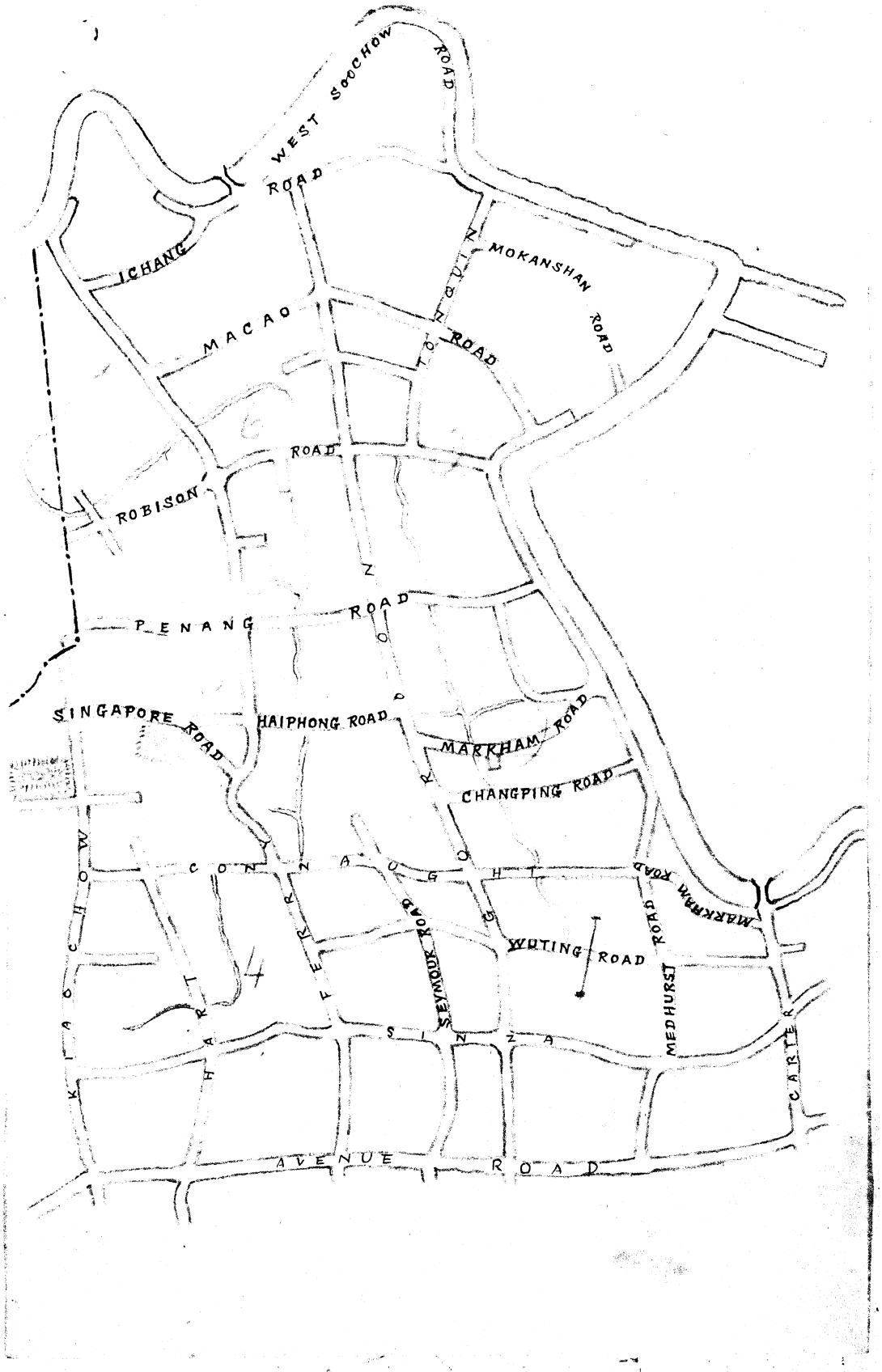
Enquiries made at industrial concerns in that area also failed to elicit information which would indicate that an organized anti-Japanese movement was afoot.

Copy sent to S.B.
HG

J Coyne
D. S. I.

Deputy Commissioner (Special Branch).

SI,
Please let me know the result of your inquiries about schools in general.
HG.


WEST SOOCHOW ROAD
ICHANG ROAD
MOKANSHAN ROAD
MACAO ROAD
ROBISON ROAD
PENANG ROAD
SINGAPORE ROAD
HAIPHONG ROAD
MARKHAM ROAD
CHANGPING ROAD
CONNAUGHT ROAD
WUTING ROAD
SEYMOUR ROAD
MEDHURST ROAD
AVENUE ROAD

Schools visited by Agent 37

Name of School	Address	Principal	No.of teachers	No.of Pupils
Sun Hwo Primary School (生活小學)	1085 Gordon Road.	Zung Wen-kwang (鍾文光)	3	205
Dah Ya Primary School (大亞小學)	800 Gordon	Wong Siu-yah (王秀雅)	3	73
Kuo Hwa ~~Primary~~ Middle School (國華中學)	1163 Gordon Road.	Siau Yuen (蕭沅)	9	200

Schools visited by Agent Yao

Dah Zung Primary School (大任小學)	Lane 88, No. 20 Connaught Road.	Tsih Yih-ying (戴逸影)	7	100
Chi Mong Primary School (啓蒙小學)	Lane 226, No. 5 Connaught Road.	Wong Sz-zung (王思任)	3	53
Chi Te Supplementary School (智德補學校)	79 Tuh Shing Li, Connaught Road.	Tsai Hung-tsing (崔鴻俊)	1	40
Soong Hwei Primary School (松輝小學)	Lane 516, No.33 Gordon Road.	Mr. Chang (張)	1	20

Schools visited by C.D.S.89

Fen Teh Primary School (奮門小學)	Lane 97, 3 Changping Rd.	Zi Kung-zung (徐公誠)		50
Ping Ming Primary School (平民小學)	Lane 211, 17 Changping Rd.	At present closed.		
Doong Zuan Primary School (同善小學)	Lane 682, 15 Markham Rd.	Yu Zuan-~~tsuen~~ ting (俞瑞廷)		356

(Agent 36)

		Principal	No. of pupils
Mei Hwa Middle School for Girls ( )	61 Carter Rd.	Siau Zoong-ngen ( )	300
Yung Kwang Primary School ( )	Lane 102, 9 Carter Road.	Liu Foh-sen ( )	170
Kwang Jui Primary School ( )	95 Carter Road.	Chu Sao-ping ( )	100
Shanghai Primary School ( )	Lane 179, 3 Connaught Road.	Chen Chi-zung ( )	200
Kwang Zuh Primary School ( )	359 Connaught Road.	Tsu Yu-hsien ( )	200
Lih Tuh Primary School ( )	Lane 56, 38 Connaught Rd.	Sung Chung-ling ( )	300
Kung Jen Primary School ( )	Lane 581, 151 Connaught Road.	Tai Ngoh ( )	60
Ming Chieh Middle and Primary School ( )	6 Connaught Terrace, Connaught Rd.	Liu Vee-tseh ( )	70
An Loh Primary School ( )	Lane 758, 12 Connaught Rd.	Sz Zong-chiao ( )	100
Ming Zung Primary School ( )	17 Kong Loh Fang ( ), Connaught Rd.	Tang Ming-beu ( )	90
Customs College No.2 ( )	1250 Connaught Road.		100
Lih Zung Vocational School ( )	20 Tai Ping Fang ( ), Connaught Rd.	Yang Chien-~~ming~~ ( )	50
Lih Jen Primary School ( )	Lane 707, 8 Gordon Road.	Wong Lih-jen ( )	106
Tseng Kwang Primary School ( )	Lane 685, 51 Gordon Road.	Chow Tsai-dai ( )	100
Hai Tao Primary School ( )	Lane 194, 38 Gordon Road.	Wong Yien-zai ( )	150
Dz Tsoong Girls School ( )	1126 Avenue Road.	Chen Nai-wen ( )	250
Seymour Primary School ( )	-do-	Chen Nai-ts ( )	100

Name of Concern	Address	Nationality	Normal Complements
Kuo Ming Canvas Factory (國民帆布廠)	1202 Wayside Road	Chinese	26
Sung Yih Canvas Belting Factory (中一勝業廠)	1202 Wayside Road	"	17
Dah An Glue Factory (大安膠廠)	15 Wetmore Road	"	225
Yangtzepoo Cotton Mill	24 Wetmore Road	Japanese	4,620
Chiang Ching Silk Factory (祥錦綢廠)	472-474 Wetmore Road	Chinese	18
Wei Loo Silk Factory (偉羅綢廠)	Lane 482, No.1-2 Wetmore Road	"	24
San Yu Silk Factory (三余綢廠)	Lane 491, No.3 Wetmore Road	"	17
Dah Sung Silk Factory (大生綢廠)	Lane 491, No.4-10 Wetmore Road	"	30
Kwang Hwa Silk Factory (光華綢廠)	Lane 491, 27,29 & 31, Wetmore Road.	"	30
Te Sing Silk Factory (志新綢廠)	Lane 491, No.32-34 Wetmore Road	"	15
Loong Hwa Silk Factory (倫華綢廠)	Lane 491, No.41 Wetmore Road	"	16
Yuen Lee Silk Factory (源利綢廠)	Lane 491, No.45-47 Wetmore Road	"	1
Yuin Hwa Silk Factory (雲華綢廠)	Lane 491, No.81-83 Wetmore Road	"	13
Dzung Yih Silk Factory (慎益綢廠)	Lane 491, No.85-87 Wetmore Road	"	18
Han Wen Tseng Ka Printing Works (漢文正楷印刷所)	Lane 491, 99-103 Wetmore Road	"	70
Dah Foong Silk Factory (大豐綢廠)	Lane 491, 100-106 Wetmore Road	"	28
Teung Shing Printing Works (正興印刷所)	Lane 491, No.105 Wetmore Road	"	20

Tseng Tuh Middle School ( )	1212 Avenue Road.	Ghui Toh ( )	340
Kuo Kwang Middle School ( )	653 Avenue Road.	Chien Wei-chung ( )	170
Tao Tsoeng Girls School ( )	564 Avenue Road.	Teieu Kien-ngoc ( )	500
An Kuo School No.2 ( )	875 Avenue Rd.	Yuan Bei-kwen ( )	300
~~Mei Hwa Middle School for Girls~~ ( )	~~61 Carter~~ Rd.	~~Sian Zungngan~~ ( )	300
Stock Exchange Primary School ( )	15-16 Wangka-show Gardens.	Moh Vee-hung ( )	170
Ching Yuin Primary School ( )	7 Wangka-show Gardens.	Tsai Wen-tseng ( )	200

YULIN ROAD DISTRICT

Name of Concern	Address	Nationality	Normal Complements
Kuo Ming Canvas Factory (國民帆布廠)	1202 Wayside Road	Chinese	23
Sung Yih Canvas Belting Factory (中一膠革廠)	1202 Wayside Road	"	17
Dah An Glue Factory (大安橡膠廠)	15 Wetmore Road	"	225
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill	24 Wetmore Road	Japanese	4,620
Chiang Ching Silk Factory (祥綷綢廠)	472-474 Wetmore Road	Chinese	18
Wei Loo Silk Factory (偉羅綢廠)	Lane 482, No.1-2 Wetmore Road	"	24
San Yu Silk Factory (三餘綢廠)	Lane 491, No.3 Wetmore Road	"	17
Dah Sung Silk Factory	Lane 491, No.4-10	"	30

D-7137

GREAT MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
B. D. 2/6

COMMENT ON JUDD LETTER

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS.

Sir:—The following passages appeared in the letter of Mr. W.A. Judd recently published in some of the local papers:

"Peters and I were shown every consideration while being detained pending our trial in the Civil Wing of Ward Road Gaol away from the prison proper."

"Our legal practitioners called whilst we were being detained . . . often after 5 p.m., and regardless of regulations they were allowed to see us."

If Mr. Judd's above statement is to be taken as truth then it would appear that not even foreign prisoners are treated alike in the Ward Road Goal. Prisoners under criminal charges may be lodged in the Civil Wing and prison regulations may be disregarded at will by those in charge.

Mr. Judd's statement must be true for it was based partly on his own testimony that he and his associate were acquitted.

It was pointed out to me by a doubting Thomas friend that the statements of Mr. Judd and Mr. Peters do not seem to agree and it was held that one of them may have even fibbed. It was further argued that if inaccuracies or untruths could have crept in on such a simple matter as prison treatment, etc. how could they be depend upon to give a truthful and accurate account of what actually did happen that wintry night when a poor Chinese beggar received his fatal immersion in the Soochow Creek?

I would attribute the discrepancies to the inaccuracies of the reporters or to cable mutilation and would abide without the slightest doubt by the decision which was so favorably received by some of the British Community where the decision was loudly applauded, creating thereby a precedent in the annals of British jurisprudence.

Moreover, even if our ex-police officers were guilty of the crime they were charged with they did very little harm except to their own conscience and to the prestige of the nation from whence they came. The victim, the poor beggar, was beyond harming. His lot was miserable and his death was his release.

KAO KWOK.

Shanghai, June 3. 1936.

ECHO OF THE PETERS-JUDD CASE

Mr. Judd Corrects Statements Made in England

Mr. W. A. Judd wishes to correct certain statements alleged to have been made in England by Mr. E. W. Peters in regard to the treatment received by Mr. Peters and Mr. Judd during their detention for trial in the recent case in the Supreme Court.

The statement in question was not published in the "North-China Daily News" but references to it have been made in other papers and Mr. Judd wishes it to be known that he and Mr. Peters were shown every consideration whilst being detained in the Ward Road Gaol, and Mr. Judd wishes again to thank the Gaol staff for their consideration. He goes on to say:

Regarding lawyer's fees, Peters paid exactly the same as I, as Peters' fees were paid the same time as mine, which was $250.00 for six days in the Police Court and $300.00 for eight days in the Supreme Court, and included outside-of-Court work.

These fees, I think, were exceptionally low, and I believe would not even pay overhead expenses for any lawyer. My father, thinking I would not have enough money for lawyer's fees, cabled £20 to my lawyer, who handed same to me intact. Our legal practitioners called whilst we were being detained, bringing books, newspapers and periodicals for us to read, often after 5 p.m. and they were allowed to see us. After our resignations had been accepted we were paid all moneys due to us and we were both granted second-class passages back to England via any route. Peters took the Siberian route and I, not wishing to return to England, stayed here and am now working in a clerical capacity for Clarke's Inquiry and Protection Agency, and not "far away up country."

14.66
MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. REGISTRY
R. D.

CORRECTING STATEMENT

Editor,
THE SHANGHAI TIMES

Sir,—With reference to a statement made by Ernest William Peters at Dover, England, on April 15 and re-published by some papers locally, I would like to bring to your notice one or two errors made by him in that statement.

Firstly, I will quote parts of his statement:—"I spent five weeks in a Shanghai prison. The cell was tiny and cold, the bed was hard and the food was scanty. Everywhere in the prison it was known that we were Police and the warders treated us more strictly than other prisoners lest it be thought we were receiving favours.

"I saw the £200 I had paid into the superannuation fund disappear in paying for my defence. The £200 which would have been added by the authorities was withheld.

"I obtained a third class passage back across Siberia."

"The other officer who was with me met with the same treatment: he, however, had a good friend who got him a post up country far away from the scene of our trial."

The following are a few authentic facts from the officer who was with him: Peters and I were shown every consideration whilst being detained pending our trial in the Civil Wing of Ward Road Gaol away from the prison proper. On the third day of our detention the senior Warder came and told us that a number of the foreign members of the Gaol Staff had asked for and received permission to send us three meals a day, from their own mess, for which they themselves would pay. I take this opportunity to thank them again.

Regarding lawyer's fees, Peters paid exactly the same as I, as Peters' fees were paid the same time as mine, which was $250 for six days in the Police Court and $300 for eight days in the Supreme Court, and included outside-of-Court work.

These fees, I think, were exceptionally low, and I believe would not even pay overhead expenses for any lawyer. My Father, thinking I would not have enough money for lawyer's fees, cabled £20 to my lawyer, who handed same to me intact. Our legal practitioners called whilst we were being detained, bringing books, newspapers and periodicals for us to read; often after 5 p.m. and, regardless of regulations, they were allowed to see us.

After our resignations had been accepted we were paid all moneys due to us and we were both granted second-class passages back to England via any route. Peters took the Siberian route and I, not wishing to return to England, stayed here and am now working in a clerical capacity for Clarke's Inquiry and Protection Agency, and not "far away up country."

W. A. JUDD.

Shanghai, May 30, 1936.

14589

THE CHINA PRESS, SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1936

Former S.M.P. Sergeant In Dover Talks Of Trial Here

E. W. Peters Says Jail Cell Tiny, Cold And Food Scanty; Man Freed On Murder Count Declares "I Will Not Whine"

While William Alfred Judd, former probationary sergeant of the Shanghai Municipal Police, is now working in Shanghai as a private detective, Ernest William Peters, former S.M.P. sergeant, who was freed with Judd last February of charges of having murdered a beggar, is now back home in England, ready to start life over again and with very little in the way of capital to help him along.

According to a Dover newspaper, Peters reached that city on April 15 with only 11 pence and a half-penny in his pocket. He had returned to England by way of the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Peters and Judd figured prominently in the headlines of local newspapers early this year, when they were tried before Judge A. G. Mossop and a jury of 12 men, on a charge of having murdered Mau Teh-piau, a beggar, by throwing him into Hongkew Creek early one morning in December. After a trial lasting more than a week, the jury turned in a verdict of "not guilty."

Held In Detention Cells

Both men were given their freedom on bail during the preliminary investigation held before Registrar C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court, but were sent back to a detention cell when charges of murder were preferred against them.

On his arrival in Dover, Peters granted a press interview, the first he gave since his arrest. The interview follows:

"I will not whine," he said, "although I have lost everything. My job has gone. I have forfeited the pension I was looking forward to at the conclusion of my police service.

"I had been promoted sergeant after only six years' service, and I was expecting further promotion. I left the Tank Corps with an exemplary character, and joined the Shanghai police. For a time I was with the riot squad, and took part in many fierce fights."

Referring to the hardships of his journey across Russia and Siberia, he related: "Many days I was hungry, and the hard boards were none too comfortable. And all this was on top of the five weeks I spent in a Shanghai prison. The story really starts in the early hours of the first day of last December. I was on duty in the station to which I was attached. Another officer new to the district was with me. News reached us that a Chinese was lying sick near a creek. Night after night we had received similar messages from Chinese anxious to receive attention.

"Off we went to see to this latest report. Ordinarily the other officer would have gone alone, but as he was new to the district I accompanied him. We found a Chinese named Mau Teh-piau. There seemed little wrong with him, so we carried him to the side of the Hongkew creek and put him into one of the scores of "beggar boats" that lie close to the bank.

"Bed Hard . . . Food Scanty"

"We had to lean over a railing and drop him about two feet. We had been taken to the spot in a police car driven by a Chinese police driver, who later made a statement that the other officer and I deliberately threw Piau (Mau) into the creek. Piau (Mau) was fished out of the creek, but evidence was produced at the trial proving that Piau (Mau) was seen after we had left the spot, and that he threw himself into the creek because he was starving and destitute. But Piau (Mau) died in hospital, and I was arrested and put on my trial accused of murder.

"At first I was granted bail, but subsequently, and until I came before the Supreme Court, I spent five weeks in a Shanghai prison. The cell was tiny and cold. The bed was hard and the food was scanty. Everywhere in the prison it was known that we were police, and the warders treated us more strictly than other prisoners, lest it be thought we were receiving favors.

Free—But Ruined

"It was a weary five weeks. I saw that whatever the outcome of the case I could never hope to be reinstated in the police service. I saw the £200 I has paid into the superannuation fund disappear in paying for my defense. The £200 which would have been added to my £200 by the authorities was withheld. I thanked God I was a single man. The case dragged on. Very contradictory evidence was given. Then I was found not guilty. I was free—but ruined. I obtained a third class passage back across Siberia. The little money I had for food was not nearly enough. I missed more meals than I had. I asked the authorities to appeal to the Foreign Office to see what could be done but this request was refused. The other officer who was with me met with the same treatment. He, however, had a good friend out there, who got him a post up country far away from the scene of our trial. Friends have advised me to get the matter brought up in Parliament. Anyhow, at 32, I am facing the world again with a first-class Army character, with an excellent and unblemished record of service in the police—and 11 pence half-penny."

March 6, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers.

COLLECTION OF AVIATION CONTRIBUTIONS FROM LOCAL BOATS

In Shanghai there are about 20,000 boats operating on the Huangpoo River and the Soochow Creek. The China National Aviation Corporation has now established a "Collection Office of Aviation Contributions from Local Boats" on the 5th floor of the Flour Exchange Building on Lin Kuo Road. Officials will be detailed daily to collect a contribution of 40 cents big money from each boat at Jih Loh Poo (十六鋪), Hongkew, Pootung and other districts.

Knowledge (知識), a semi-monthly magazine, published the following article in Volume 1, Issue No. 7:-

THE MILITARY COUP D'ETAT IN JAPAN

The military coup d'etat that took place recently in Japan was an attempt by Japanese Fascists to seize political power. The Japanese Fascist Movement became active in 1931 following the Manchurian Incident and was led by Japanese militarists.

If the coup of the Japanese Fascists succeeds it will intensify Japan's acts of aggression in China. As the Japanese Fascists have not yet settled their internal problems, we should take advantage of the opportunity to start a war for the emancipation of our race.

Knowledge published the following article in Volume 1, Issue 7:-

HOW CHINA SHOULD COPE WITH THE SITUATION

It is quite clear that the Imperialists of a certain country are intensifying their activities to annihilate China. Therefore, we must resist the invaders and boycott the goods of "X" country. We should do something as a protest against the partitioning of China by the Imperialists and the occupation of China by the Imperialists of a certain country.

The Lung Yu (論語), a bi-weekly, Issue No. 83, published the following brief comment :-

THE CASE OF THE TWO POLICEMEN

The two foreign policemen named Peters and Judd, attached to Kashing Road Police Station, who were charged with the murder of a Chinese named Ma Teh Piao (馬德標), were found not guilty by Mossop, the Chief Judge of the British Court.

It is a pity that I have had no opportunity to peruse the text of the judgment in this case, but I think that the verdict may have contained an expression like this: "The deceased lost his life because he could not swim", as the two foreign policemen were charged with having thrown him into a creek.

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February 24, 1936. Morning Translation.

Star Evening News (晚報) published the following comment on February 23:-

THE SUFFERINGS OF A SEMI-COLONIAL COUNTRY

Early on the morning of December 1, 1935, Peters and Judd, two British policemen of the Shanghai Municipal Police, threw a sick beggar named Ma Tuh Piao (馬德標) into the Hongkew Creek, thereby causing his death. The two policemen were charged and the British Court found them "Not Guilty" on February 11. The two accused have since been permitted to resign and it is reported that they will return to their country in a few days.

How shall we express our feelings upon learning of this news?

The citizens of a semi-colonial country have lost the protection to which they are entitled and their lives are not worth a cent. Who will ever come forward for justice and give an impartial decision when a Chinese has been killed or has suffered some grievance? Who is there to protect us or to help us? When a Chinese is killed, there the matter usually ends for nothing is ever done.

Such are our sufferings when our country is yet a semi-colony; what will they be after our country has been annihilated?

Rise! We cannot tolerate any further insult and oppression at the hands of any foreign Power. Let us make preparations and struggle for our emancipation!

Let us bear in mind one thing: if we desire life, we must suffer. Let us then prepare to fight for our existence!

Star Evening News and other local newspapers:

THE REPORTED KIDNAPPING OF THE SON OF A CERTAIN PROMINENT LOCAL PERSON

The "Mainichi", a local Japanese newspaper, has published a report to the effect that the son of a certain prominent local person has been kidnapped and that the kidnappers have demanded a sum of $2,000,000 for the return of his son.

The Editor's Remarks: Is this report true or not? It frightens us. According to the Japanese paper, the kidnapping took place many days ago. As no such report has been published by Chinese newspapers, the Japanese report is probably baseless. If it is true, then it is indeed the biggest kidnapping case that has occurred in recent years.

JUDD, PETERS RESIGN FROM THE POLICE

Returning To England Following Acquittal On Murder Charge

Recently acquitted on a charge of murder by a jury in H.M. Supreme Court, Sergeant Ernest William Peters and Probationary Sergeant William Alfred Judd have resigned from the Shanghai Municipal Police and will return to England in the near future, it was learned yesterday.

The two men, who were attached to Kashing Road Police Station, were accused of throwing a sick beggar into Hongkew Creek on the night of December 1, thereby causing his death. They were suspended from duty when the charge was preferred and have remained suspended ever since.

21 FEB 1936

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February 29, 1936. Afternoon translation.

Modern Daily News (时代日报), a mosquito paper, published the following comment on February 15:-

A POOR MAN'S LIFE

A Chinese proverb says, "To the poor life is precious; to the rich, money is precious". But this proverb is untrue because a poor men's life is not worth a cent.

The duty of a policeman is to protect the people, but this is not always so, as, for example, in the case of the two foreign policeman who threw a sick beggar into a creek. These policemen not only had failed to protect the people, but they tool a poor man's life.

We do not know whether the policemen actually threw the beggar into a creek, but as the Settlement olice had charged them, it would seem that it was not exactly without foundation. We are ignorant of the grounds on which the British Court found the policemen not guilty, for nothing had been published by the newspapers. What we can say is that certain people will regard England as a country of savages. At law, the rich and the poor are equal, but in reality wealth makes a great difference. In the present case, the victim is a beggar of a semi-colony, while the culprits are policemen of a great Power.

Life is thus only precious to the poor themselves.

Juries And Justice

To the Editor;

The question of a jury trial has been raised in connection with the Raven case here, and this brings us striking difference between the British and American courts here. Both courts follow, in large part, the same English law. But whereas in the one court a defendant can demand trial by jury as in the homeland, in the other court trial by jury has so far been continually and consistently denied.

Raven and Brown have been convicted for offenses against other Americans. But there are cases which involve other nationals, our Chinese hosts for instance.

What is really in the mind of a juror when he sits in a case in which a fellow-national is charged with an offense against a man of some nation or group which the juror considers inferior to his own? How many jurors in China go into the box with the solemn and high resolve to see justice done, whoever is hurt? How many have any real respect for the law, any real respect for the good name of the court in which they serve? How many have any idea of giving, in a foreign land, an example of free and equal justice which will serve as a light and a model for other peoples, and in which they can themselves take pride?

Trial by jury is one of the inestimable achievements of democracy. The right of a man to demand the judgment of his peers is an invaluable bulwark against the arrogance or oppression of officialdom. But when, as in China, special conditions give some national group the position of a privileged class, above the law of the land and subject only to our own laws, special responsibilities are involved. Above all is the responsibility of maintaining even-handed justice, of equality before the law, of courts and jurors showing themselves above personal favor and personal prejudice. Only by so doing, only by showing their possession of a strict sense of justice and equity superior to that of native courts, can extraterritorial courts in any way justify their existence.

I wonder how many jurors, in cases were their own nationals are charged with serious offenses against natives, ever consider such things. How many have any pride in our free institutions, any instinct of loyalty to these institutions? How many go into the jury box with a sense of the stern responsibility that is upon them,—the responsibility of showing, in an alien land and with the eyes of millions upon them, that their own courts are courts of justice, courts of law, the honor and good name of which must be upheld by the jurymen in whose hands lie the decision of case? How many jurymen out here are guided by such understanding and such principles?

The history of extraterritoriality in China reveals some of the most terrible travesties on justice ever perpetrated. Extraterritorial nationals have been charged—charges often supported by the most complete and damning evidence—with most serious crimes, including murder, rape, armed robbery, counterfeiting. But never has any White man, in our extraterritorial courts, been sentenced to any heavy penalty in consequence. There is a widespread idea among foreigners here that White men would lose prestige by punishing their nationals for grave offenses against Chinese. But a juror believing that, on this account, offenders should escape justice, has no right in the jury-box. He perjures himself and besmirches the court by his very acceptance of jury duty. He has no intention of applying even-handed justice—he is in fact incapable of it. He is as rotten, as corrupt, as dishonest, as a judge who permits money to determine his decision.

Millions of Chinese follow every case, in extraterritorial courts, concerning grave offenses of foreigners against Chinese. They are curious and anxious to see just how these courts, with their avowed superiority and high standards of equity, really dispense the "even-handed justice" in which we take pride. And the net outcome, in almost all cases, is bitter Chinese hatred for the foreign courts which burlesque justice and protect criminals, and utter contempt for the high principles of judicial equity which we avow as our excuse for the extraterritorial system—"the "reign of law" which Justice Feetham declared to be the distinctive characteristic of Shanghai.

British judges, indeed, have at times had to animadvert emphatically on juries which were derelict in their duty in China. Judges seem to possess far more sense of responsibility than do jurymen out here, who sometimes show none whatsoever. What is the real task of an extraterritorial court—the shielding from justice of thugs and scoundrels of our own race, or the fair and honest application of law, and by it the protection of the good name of our courts of justice? Is it worth while, on the theory that "the Chinese will get too cheeky" if they are recognized as human beings with human rights and white men are punished for brutal offenses against them—is it worth while instead to extend actual protection and a coat of whitewash (which deceives no one) to some of the most callous, cruel, and vicious of our own race—men wholly lacking in human sympathy, in any sense of decency, in any feeling of mercy to an ill and helpless unfortunate of another race—men who lack even ordinary respect for human life? Do we really gain anything if we make our courts a shield and cloak for ruffians of our own race? Do we profit by bringing our administration of justice into contumely and contempt, making it a stench in the nostrils of all decent men of any nationality?

How many jurors out here ever think of such things?

Yours, etc.,
ANGLO-SAXON.

Shanghai, Feb. 12, 1935.

The Jury System.

To the Editor:

Reading ANGLO-SAXON'S letter regarding juries and justice in your today's correspondence column compels me to say a few words on the recent acquittal of the Peter and Judd case. I am glad to see there are high-minded Anglo-Saxons who can see the effects of such an example of the jury system on us Chinese. I do not think it is necessary to be high-minded to see eye to eye with Anglo-Saxon. To look at the matter in that light is merely to be sensible. Anglo-Saxon does not overtly mention the Peter and Judd case; but that is immaterial.

When I read in the morning papers about the verdict of Not Guilty and followed through the entire injunctions of the judge to the jury and came to the end, I threw up the paper and said: "Peter and Judd, go and throw a few more Chinese beggars into the Soochow creek! Why not? You are not even fined a cent or given a day at prison."

Now let us stop trying to be flippant, for it is out of no desire to say something for the sake of saying it that I write this. I wish merely to put down on record for the benefit of Europeans how the conduct of the entire case from the beginning to the end affected me as an ordinary Chinese, and especially as one who usually admires British justice, so far as any human justice on this earth can be admired at all. It isn't much, but it is something to be admired as far as we have got it, and it is certainly the basis for the claim to extra-territoriality.

My impressions during the conduct of the case were as follows. When the Police brought up the case for prosecution, I was agreeably shocked. I was distracted. I had known the western ideal of the law and justice, but on the other hand, I had been led by some recent cases which I need not mention here to believe that this law of justice does not apply in China. It seemed from the daily reports we were going to have justice. The idea of the British Crown prosecuting two British policemen for alleged murder of a poor Chinese beggar thrilled me as it should thrill any man. British justice was being put on trial and British justice seemed to be making a glorious record for itself. Inwardly, I said to myself: "If you handle justice fairly in a case between a national of your own and a poor, unknown Chinese beggar—damn it! you deserve extraterritoriality for another twenty years!"

Then when the prosecution pressed on with its evidence, I grew almost enthusiastic about the English, as I so often do among my own people. I remarked at home to my friends: "Look at the English! What we want in China is this kind of justice. A beggar is a beggar, and they are going to convict their own countrymen for throwing a poor beggar into the water. Well, they are English!" That was the height of apostrophe I was capable of.

Then came the end and the anti-climax, and all the judge's caution and repeated caution, and the carefully guided questions, and the interpretation of "malice" in legalistic phraseology and the question of "intentions."

The *Shun Pao* came out that morning with the caption with an adverbial conjunction which is untranslatable, *ching*. "The English Policemen *ching* were Acquitted." *Ching* resembles the German *doch*, but is much stronger in that it suggests something which could not have happened but which *doch* happened.

There was no further comment in the big or mosquito papers. We Chinese are accustomed to accepting this form of English justice as we accept the sun rising from the east.

I am here to record a fact, not to pass a judgment. The only moral I could point out is what Anglo-Saxon has already pointed out, viz., the inferiority of a system of justice which trusts the judgment of a few common, uneducated and easily influenced shop-keepers to a system which relies on the judgment of a hard-boiled, experienced judge.

Yours, etc.

A CHINESE.

Shanghai, February 14, 1936.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, FEBRUARY 14, 1936

THE ACQUITTAL

A seven-day trial of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd on the charge of murdering a Chinese beggar, Mah Teh-piau, ended yesterday in H.M. Supreme Court with the acquittal of both prisoners. The verdict was given by the jury after a most patient and lucid exposition of the law and careful recapitulation of the evidence by the presiding Judge. The circumstances in which the deceased met his death have been recorded in sufficient detail to show that considerable room was left for surmise and even mystification. The Judge's function of expounding the law affecting the serious charge brought against the prisoners did not relieve the jury of their obligation to assess the facts and, above all, to base their decision on the principle that the onus of proof lay upon the prosecution. The case was not clear-cut. Successful disentanglement of the facts could be attempted only by those who, like the jury, were kept in close touch with the evidence and arguments on both sides during the whole of the trial. The decision must be taken to represent the jury's view that the prosecution had not fulfilled the conditions to which the Judge drew special attention in his reference to the important judgment of Viscount Sankey as Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords last May (Woolmington v. Director of Public Prosecutions):

> Throughout the web of the English criminal law one golden thread is always to be seen, that it is the duty of the prosecution to prove the prisoner's guilt subject to matters as to the defence of insanity and subject also to any statutory exception.

Lord Sankey's dictum was introduced by a preceding passage in which he said

> While the prosecution must prove the guilt of the prisoner, there is no such burden on the prisoner to prove his innocence and it is sufficient for him to raise a doubt as to his guilt; he is not bound to satisfy the jury of his innocence.

The defence counsel were able effectively to convince the jury that the facts produced in evidence gave rise to the doubt. Acquittal followed. The jury's verdict should be regarded in that light. The disclosures during the case called forth from the Bench serious comment on the state of affairs at the police station to which the prisoners were posted. Their acquittal does not establish the fact that their conduct as police officers was satisfactory. No doubt the police authorities, on whose initiative the prosecution was launched, will take suitable steps in that regard. The case incidentally draws attention once more to the complexity of the beggar problem. The policeman is expected to keep beggars off the streets. He is armed with inadequate powers. He is perforce reduced to the unsatisfactory device of depositing beggars in Chinese territory, whence return to the Settlement is only a question of time and opportunity. It would seem that some efforts should be made to establish a coordinated system with the aid of the Chinese authorities in order to bring these unfortunate derelicts within the scope of remedial influences, whether by punitive action or by some form of welfare work.

Commissioner of Police,
Sir,
For information.

OFFICE OF C. POLICE
13 FEB. 1936
SHANGHAI

THE ACQUITTAL

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D.7137

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
D. REGISTRY.
No. D 7137
Date 15/2/36

February 13, 1936. Morning translation.

China Evening News published the following comment on February 12:-

BRITISH POLICEMEN FOUND "NOT GUILTY"

Two British policemen threw a sich Chinese beggar into a creek. The beggar died. The policemen were charged in the British Court/ In all 27 Chinese and foreign witnesses were heard.

On February 11, the case ended. The judge asked the jury whether the accused were giulty.

The jury (twelve British residents), after a consulation lasting 40 minutes. declared that the British policemen were "Not Guilty".

It was not surpirsing that applause came from some of the people present in Court.

Was the sick Chinese beggar thrown into the creek by the two British policemen or was he thrown upon a beggar boat? The truth will never be known.

February 11, 1936. Morning Translation.

Great Crystal (大晶报), a mosquito paper, published the following comment on February 6:-

REFLECTIONS OVER THE CASE AGAINST THE TWO FOREIGN POLICEMEN

At about 3 a.m. December 1, 1935, two foreign policemen (subjects of a civilized and progressive nation, Great Britain) whose duty is to protect the interests of residents, received information that a Chinese beggar was laying on Dixwell Road. They went there in motor car No. 8502 and subsequently threw the beggar into the Hongkew Creek. They did not know that the chauffeur, a Chinese named Doo Sun Fu (杜新福) and a Chinese policeman were paying close attention to their act or that a hawker named Sun Ching Sun (孫清生) later rescued the sick beggar from the creek or that two pedestrians named Nai Yih Sz (奈一氏), male, and Chang Ah She (張阿奢), female, had also witnessed their action. However clever the arguments of the two policemen may be, the above evidence must be well established.

During the past few decades, Chinese people have been made special targets of insult. Friends returning from abroad say that when Americans and Europeans discovered that they were Chinese, theywere looked upon with contempt. In Shanghai, when a Chinese farmer is knocked down and killed by a motor car owned by a foreigner, a compensation of $50 is paid. It seems that this is the standard price. Supposing that a Chinese knocks down and kills a dog belonging to a foreigner, it is a serious case. It was not surprising therefore that in the past, a board used to be exhibited in the parks prohibiting Chinese and dogs from entering the place. The value of the Chinese people is, in the eyes of foreigners, about the same as that of a dog and the value of a Chinese beggar is consequently much less.

The people of a backward civilized nation, China, are despised by people of progressive and civilized nations. Yet a sick beggar has been thrown into a creek by people of a progressive and civilized nation.

We are waiting to see how the kind Judge of the British Court will decide the case. Jesus Christ loved all people, poor and rich, in good health or in bad health. We know that the British people worship Jesus Christ.

China Times and other local newspapers:

SUPPRESSION OF UNAUTHORIZED LOTTERIES

Owing to the existence of a number of lotteries which have not been approved by the Government, the Ministry of Finance has ordered the various provincial governments to suppress all unauthorized lotteries and to order newspapers to refuse lottery advertisements and not to publish reports about these lotteries.

Evidence In Murder Trial Summed Up Before Court By Prosecution, Defence

Judd, Peters Testify On Their Own Behalf Regarding Alleged Throwing Of Beggar Into The Creek; Case Expected To Go To Jury To-day

MCDONALD MAKES COLOURFUL ADDRESS IN DEFENCE OF POLICE OFFICERS

A gruelling examination of the two accused, and the summing-up addresses to the jury by counsel for the defence and by the prosecution, marked proceedings in H.B.M. Supreme Court yesterday before Judge A. G. Mossop, in the trial of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, S.M.P., on the charge of murdering a sick Chinese beggar by throwing him into Hongkew Creek on December 1. The case was adjourned at 5 p.m. until 9.30 this morning, when the judge will instruct the jury as to its duties before the jury goes out to find its verdict.

The examination of Sergeant Peters was concluded yesterday morning, after which Probationary Sergeant Judd took the stand on his own behalf.

In the afternoon Mr. Victor Priestwood, Crown Advocate, summed up the case for the prosecution, and was followed by Mr. Ranald McDonald, summing up for his client, Peters, and by Mr. H. A. Reeks for Judd. The courtroom was completely packed with spectators throughout the day, and large crowds gathered before both morning and afternoon sessions outside the locked doors long before the hour.

A number of friends of the accused, both police and civilians, was present in court, and the prisoners appeared quite cheerful.

Peters Under Fire

Sergeant Peters was questioned on events following the return to Kashing Road Police Station after the beggar had been disposed of, and on the motives in the testimony of various Chinese witnesses.

Mr. Priestwood—You have heard the driver say that he saw you throw the beggar into the creek with the aid of Judd. What motive has he for saying that?—None at all.

You say he was mistaken?—He was mistaken.

I put it to you that you threw that man into the water.—I did not.

You have also heard Sung Ching-sung say he saw two foreigners in uniform looking into the creek and shining a torch.—It probably was true.

When he says he went to the creek when the two foreigners had left and a man bobbing up and down in the water do you suggest that he is telling an untruth?—I couldn't say.

When you hear him and his neighbours say that the nearest boat was not a beggar boat but an empty cargo firewood boat, what motive do you ascribe to that?—It was a beggar boat.

That's not my question.

Mr. McDonald—It's his answer.

Judd Takes Stand

Peters was followed to the stand by Judd at about 10.30. He told his story, led by Mr. Reeks. He was born in England, was 26 years old, and his parents now live at Doncaster, Yorkshire, his birthplace. He joined the army, served in the Lincolnshire Regiment for seven years in England, Gibraltar and China. He was transferred to reserve May 18, 1933, and three days later he signed up with the Shanghai Municipal Police. He said that he had a very good character rating on his army discharge. The discharge had been left at the Ward Road Gaol.

He spent two months in training depot and was sent to West Hongkew Station. Later he was at Central and then in the reserve unit. On November 25, 1935, he was assigned to Kashing Road Station and went on night patrol duty. He was engaged in that duty on the night of November 30—December 1. He came into the charge room for coffee at 2.30 a.m.

He was supposed to have coffee time from 3 a.m. to 3.20 a.m. Peters told him to get warm and then go on patrol again. About that time a telephone call came in regarding a sick beggar. Asked if he had seen sick beggars before he said that he had, many times.

"Beggars run from policemen," he said. "If they don't run they are probably sick."

"Suppose He Is Sick"

Continuing, Judd said that he went with Peters because he was not certain of the way. They proceeded to Point and Sinkeipang Roads.

"We saw a male Chinese beggar lying by a wall. I spoke to him and told him to get up. He didn't answer. Peters said: 'I suppose he is sick. We had better take him to hospital.' We lifted him to his feet and walked with him across to the car and put him on the running board. Peters was standing on the running board.

"While going to the hospital I heard Peters calling in Chinese to the beggar not to move. He called several times. When we got to what I later learned was Nanzing Road—I didn't know then that it was Nanzing Road—Peters told the chauffeur to stop.

"He said, 'This man is not very sick. He has nearly knocked me off the car two or three times. They won't admit him to hospital now. We had best put him on one of these beggar boats in the creek'."

They drove along to Fearon Road. "We both saw a beggar boat a bit to the rear of the car, and we then went back to the car. The beggar by then was almost sitting up. We walked with him over to the side of the creek opposite the boat and put him down. We helped him under the lower rail. Before we helped him Peters pointed to the boat below and the man nodded his head. We got over the top rail and lowered him onto the boat. We saw that he was on the boat. Then we went back to the car. I got in first, and the dog jumped over from the front seat to the rear."

On the night of December 2, Judd continued, he was summoned to hear a report read by Captain Kennedy of a charge to be placed against him. "I said then, 'That is a lie. We didn't do that'."

Cross-Examined

Here Mr. Priestwood began cross-examination. Judd admitted that the weather was quite cold. He said that he could have found the place where the beggar was lying as quickly without the aid of Peters. He said that the beggar was "grunting," not "moaning." The man was not unable to walk, but scuffled along to the car. They both wanted to carry the man on the running board. Asked why the customary procedure—calling an ambulance—was not followed, Judd said that he had used raiding vans and ambulances in such cases. "But the ambulance is a nice clean ambulance and those beggars are very dirty."

When he was asked if the dog jumped out of the car, Judd said yes. "Incidentally, he chased a cat along the road."

When it was suggested that his written statement as to seeing a beggar boat when they were crossing East Hanbury Road bridge was not correct, he admitted it. He said that he had supposed Peters had seen one.

He explained that he had asked for time to think over his statement because he thought the charge of throwing a beggar into the creek was a trap to get a confession out of him about crossing the bridge into the Hongkew police district, which was against regulations.

He denied any knowledge of the allegation that Peters had reported for duty in the charge room late on that night.

Summing-up Begun

This practically concluded the morning session. The Court sat again at 2.15 p.m. when Mr. Priestwood summed up the case for the prosecution in a 45-minute address to the jury.

After thanking the jury for their patience and understanding, he submitted that the prosecution had proved its case and had called up through witnesses all facts material on which the jury could form its judgment. It had been proved beyond all reasonable doubt that Peters and Judd were of sound memory and discretion on the night in question, and that they did without provocation cause, intentionally, the death of a person under the King's peace.

Mr. Priestwood went on to say that there was only one conclusion. Peters was in the charge room after coming in two and a half hours late, and on arrival he proceeded to break all the rules and regulations he possibly could, and disrupted station routine by calling on Sergeant Makovetsky to take charge, who was present when Peters arrived. A telephone message was received and passed on to Peters in the presence of Judd, this message being that a beggar was lying in a serious condition at Point and Sinkeipang Roads. Peters and Judd then left in a car and went to that corner.

"Beyond all possible or reasonable doubt it has been proved that there was a beggar, very ill, at that place," Mr. Priestwood continued. "Peters then did assist Judd, and vice versa, and picked up and dragged the man to the car and put him on the running board and fender, which was against the usual method of procedure in such cases—that is, calling an ambulance."

A Painful Thing

They then went along a route directed by Peters to Nanzing Road, Mr. Priestwood went on, and afterward the car turned back to Fearon Road to a point halfway between Yuhang and Haining Roads.

"Although the witness Sung Ching-sung may be a hawker, or even a pimp as has been suggested, he has entered a British court and given evidence on oath. The fact that the chauffeur is a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police is not an inducement to enter this court and give such evidence on oath. Gentlemen, you can rely on their evidence. . . . It must have been a very painful thing for the chauffeur to make such a report against his superior officers, as he did in his statement, and when he told you that he did see Peters take the man off the car running board and with Judd throw the man over the railing, he was speaking the truth. When Sung said that he stood outside his door and saw a car—the licence number of which he took because he can read numbers—and saw two foreigners in uniform looking down into the creek, he was also speaking the truth.

"Gentlemen, you will realize from your own knowledge that Chinese can be very curious about inconsequential events; you have seen crowds congregate many times for practically no reason at all. This hawker was curious when he saw the foreigners there, late at night, looking into the creek and using a flashlight. He went across and looked and saw a man in the water.

False Entry Made

"If there had been a beggar boat near-by, it would not have been necessary, as he did, for Sung to cry out loudly 'Save life, save life!' The nearest boat was some distance north. If it had been suggested then to Sung that he would be put up to this story he would not have cried out . . . to be contradicted later in court."

Peters returned to the station, Mr. Priestwood continued, and there made a false entry in the book, though it was not his business to write such an entry in. He did this because he wished to cover up his movements and to hide the fact that he had thrown the beggar into the creek.

Peters was later cautioned by Captain Kennedy, Mr. Priestwood said. He was told of the allegations, and he then made another false statement, deliberately. Peters consulted Judd as to what the entry in the book should be.

After Peters made his statement, he had decided to amend it, realizing the seriousness of the charge.

"Peters has proved that he lied," Mr. Priestwood declared, "lying to save his skin!"

Knew His Way

Regarding Judd's part in the affair, Mr. Priestwood said, Judd came off duty for coffee at the wrong time. Sergeant Makovetsky was in the charge room then. Judd heard the clerk give the telephone message about the beggar, and he said: "That must be the man I saw." Judd did know his way about the district, though he had denied it, and he realized that he had seen the same beggar. If Judd hadn't known his way around, why did Peters tell Judd to go, rather than Makovetsky?

Judd went with Peters and helped put the man on the car and they drove over East Hanbury Road bridge, where Judd later said he saw a beggar boat in the creek. As a matter of fact, it was impossible to see a beggar boat in the creek from that bridge or from Fearon Road from the car.

The testimony of the hawker and the chauffeur were also against Judd as well as Peters, Mr. Priestwood declared, for otherwise they would not have come into the court and by perjury attempt to convict the men of murder.

Wished To Cover Up

Mr. Priestwood again quoted the law in defining the term murder, to the effect that those who do something to sick persons, or neglect them, thereby causing their death, are guilty of murder. His conclusion was that both the prisoners in the dock were guilty of that crime.

Mr. McDonald's Contentions

The case for the prosecution having been summed up, Mr. McDonald rose to sum up the defence for Peters. He said, opening, that he felt a great sense of responsibility. His client was on trial for his life. He was a young man and his life meant much to him. It probably meant more to him that did life to Mau Tai-sian. But a beggar's life

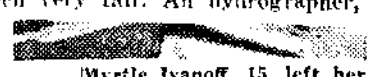
If the prosecution was correct, Peters had committed murder. There could be no half-way measures in this, it was either murder or it was not.

"If you have any doubt on any one point in the prosecution of this case, then you must find my client not guilty."

Mr. McDonald warned the jury not to take into any account any local newspaper accounts of the trial, and said he had seen an account of some evidence, published in a local paper, that had been excluded as evidence from the court.

"I have had much assistance from my learned friend, the Crown Advocate," he said. He added that there had been some differences between prosecution and defence, but "a little heat" was general in such matters. He had chiefly objected to leading questions. The Court was merely trying to conform with the finest traditions of a system of justice that any race of human beings has ever seen in this world.

The witnesses from St. Luke's hospital, Mr. McDonald said, had been very fair. An hydrographer,



Myrtle Ivanoff, 15, left her Island, to go to school in Seat about civilization except the ab pictured doing some home worl Sprunger, former government come to the United States.

o'clock at the home, and was attended by a large and representative gathering. "Lead, Kindly Light" was sung as an opening hymn, this being especially requested by Mrs. Corbett herself. Following a prayer by the Rev. Herbert Taylor of the China Inland Mission, another hymn, "The Sands of Time Are Sinking," was sung, after which the Rev. J. Edward Kidder of the Presbyterian Mission read Scripture passages consisting of Psalm 90, I Cor. 15:-51-58, and II Tim. 4:5-8. "Going Home" by Dvorak, sung as a duet by Mrs. F. E. Dilley and Mrs. D. F. R. McMullan, seemed most fitting and appropriate, and struck a tender chord in the hearts of all present. After a prayer by the Rev. D. A. Irwin of the Presbyterian Mission, the Rev. G. F. Browne of the same Mission made a short address based on Ps.17.15 and Rev. 22:4. He spoke of Mrs. Corbett's stately bearing, her

gars.

Mr. Priestwood could not believe that the reasons Peters gave for writing the entry in the book were good reasons. He, Mr. Priestwood, asked many questions of Peters while the latter was in the witness box and had asked them fast because otherwise Peters would have had time to think up other lies.

Judd's defence, Mr. Priestwood declared, was the same story. The man was not telling the truth. The beggar found by the ambulance was the same beggar taken by Peters and Judd to Fearon Road. He was the same beggar who died in the hospital of double pneumonia six days later. That man had caught pneumonia some four to five-and-a-half days before, as proved in the autopsy. It was the new pneumonia that assisted in the death.

Chefoo, then told something of th service which was held last wee in the Shanghai Communit Church. He mentioned his ow growing appreciation of how wid ly Mrs. Corbett was known, an how she numbered her frien from every station and walk life.

After another hymn, "Har Hark, My Soul," the Rev. A. Lutley, of the Church of Englan led in prayer, which was followe by the benediction by the Rev. Walton Moore, of the Baptist Mi sion. Mrs. Dilley played Chopin "Funeral March" after which th congregation moved out to for the procession to the near-b cemetery. As the casket was borr from the house the churc bell began to toll its sevent seven strokes, indicating the a of the deceased.

Pall-Bearers

Because of Mrs. Corbett's years of service among the Chi ese by whom she was dearly love they especially requested t privilege of assisting in carryi her body to the grave. The pa bearers were Rev. D. A. Irwi Rev. J. W. Moore, Messrs. A. Grubb, Albert Rouse, R. A. La ning, D. F. Murray, Sen Hai-l Li Loa, Wang Ching-wu, Yu Yi dzai, Dr. Chang Feng-ch'ing, a one other Chinese. Honorary pa bearers were Dr. F. E. Dilley, D H. Bryan, Dr. F. H. Judd, I Malcolm, Rev. Li Si-hoa, and R Liu Dzi-tang. The procession w led by the Rev. G. F. Browne a the Rev. Cheng Ching-dao.

At the grave, "Lead Kin Light" was sung in Chinese, f lowed by prayer by the Rev. H Ke-li. The committal service English was followed by the Lor prayer in which both langua were used, after which benediction was pronounced by

February 8, 1936. Morning Translation.

The "Holmes"(福尔摩斯) published the following comment on February 7 :-

DELIBERATE MANSLAUGHTER

Chinese people use to regard the Foreign Settlements as a place of refuge and peace. One is not only glad at heart but is proud to be in a position to reside in the Foreign Settlements under the protection of lordly foreigners.

Yet, are the Foreign Settlements really a place of refuge and peace? This may be true for rich and influential persons, but for the lower class Chinese, they are by no means a place of refuge but a hell on earth.

About a month or two ago, a sick beggar was found lying on Hung Jao(虹桥) bridge by two foreign lordly policemen who pushed him into a creek, thereby sending him to the "western heaven". This murder would not have been discovered had it not been witnessed and made public by several lower class Chinese. Thus, the S.M.C. had to take up the matter while the British Supreme Court had to charge the two policemen. No matter what the verdict of the Court may be, the fact remains that the death of the sick beggar had been caused by the "devils of hell".

The other day while a painter named Sung Tsung Hwa(孙松华) was passing by Chiu Ching Lee(虬绿里) on his way home on the second day of this month (?), it so happened that at the time a lawless character snatched a hand-bag from a girl student who immediately shouted out "Robbers". Two Chinese policemen heard the cry and gave chase. Taking the painter for the robber, they fired at him four shots in succession and killed him. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce has sent to the S.M.C. a letter relating to this case requesting it to punish the two Chinese policemen for deliberate manslaughter. Whether or not the letter will have any effect one cannot say, but of one thing one may be certain, namely, the death of the painter is a fact. Supposing the painter was dressed in fur and was riding in a motor car, would he have been mistaken by the lordly policemen as a robber and shot dead?

Are the Foreign Settlements a place of refuge and peace? Or are they a hell on earth?

China Evening News published the following editorial on February 7 :-

THE CASE AGAINST THE FOREIGN POLICEMEN FOR THROWING A BEGGAR INTO A CREEK

A sick beggar found lying on the ground was removed by two foreign policemen in a motor car. Upon coming to a creek, the officers threw him into it. Such action is most improper. But the Foreign Settlements in Shanghai constitute a special world and Chinese people living in the Settlements receive special treatment. Foreign residents, especially Police officers in general and the foreign Police officers of the Foreign Settlements, regard Chinese in a special light. Thus, in the case of the beggar,

the foreign Police officers regarded him in a more special light.

The two foreign policemen are being charged in the British Court and some 30 witnesses have been heard. On February 5, the chauffeur who drove the motor car conveying the beggar to the creek was questioned and on February 6 the hawker who rescued the beggar out of the water after he had been thrown into the creek was interrogated. It is said that more witnesses will be heard and that the case will be concluded next Tuesday or Wednesday. This shows how much attention the British authorities are paying to the case. The lawyers retained by the two foreign policemen are very fierce. On February 5, they questioned the chauffeur for over 6 hours and on the following day, the hawker was questioned. Thus the driver and the hawker may fall into traps laid by the lawyers.

It has now been established that the sick beggar was not removed to a hospital but to the side of a creek; it has also been established that the beggar was thrown into the creek. The point as to whether the beggar fell on a beggar boat when he was thrown into the creek or whether the beggar was thrown into the creek itself has not yet been ascertained. If the beggar fell on the beggar boat, then the statement made by the hawker is false. For this reason the lawyers for the defence of the two foreign policemen on February 6 did their best to show that the hawker was a notorious character.

We do not desire to comment on the case while it is sub judice. This case has drawn our attention to Police affairs in the Foreign Settlements and we take this opportunity to make the following observations:-

One can notice on the streets at any time arbitrary acts committed by the lordly policemen who display their majesty to ricsha coolies, hawkers, prostitutes and beggars. Of course, in the eyes of the authorities of the Foreign Settlements, these people are so much filth, but however dirty they may be, they are human beings, although they are not treated as such. Licences of ricshas are taken away, their cushions are seized, the coolies kneel on the road begging the policemen for their return. Stalls of hawkers are overturned with kicks and the wares scattered about on the ground and the hawkers are taken to the Police Station. In cold weather, prostitutes hurriedly run away at the approach of policemen. They are detained in prison if arrested. As to the treatment of beggars, the present case is a good example and needs no further comment.

These men and women represent the lower section of the community. Whatever may be the condition of the Settlement, its foundations are based on this lower section of the community. Yet these people are being given such treatment!

We may not hope that this small case will wake the authorities of the Foreign Settlements to their senses, but we do hope that it will serve as a clear warning to Chinese residents in the Settlements.

Witnesses Piling Up In Prosecution Of Beggar Case At Supreme Court

Inspector Bennett And Dr. Tucker Among Important Witnesses On Stand During Lengthy Session; Case Cannot Be Concluded By This Noon

COMIC RELIEF GIVEN BY INTERJECTIONS, BICKERING; STATEMENTS ARE READ

A bewildering array of prosecution witnesses followed one another in close succession in the witness stand yesterday during continuation of the trial of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, S. M. P., who are charged before H. M. Supreme Court with the murder of Mau Teh-piau, a Chinese beggar, by throwing him into Hongkew Creek in the early morning of December 1, thereby causing his death from pneumonia. In spite of the unusual speed with which most of these witnesses were disposed of, the hearing lasted until 7 p.m. and will be continued this morning with the appearance of still more witnesses. Court will probably be adjourned this noon until Monday morning, so that it is not likely that the case will be finished until well into next week.

The hearing yesterday was featured chiefly by the testimony of Inspector George Joseph Bennett, in charge of Kashing Road Police Station, who was on the stand most of the afternoon, and by the reading out of two statements made by the accused and handed to the Inspector shortly after December 1, in which they state their own version of the affair.

Comedy Furnished

As usual, comedy was furnished for the crowd of interested spectators by the bickering between attorneys for the defence and the prosecution. These interludes provided some relief for the jury of 12 British residents who have been living at the Astor House since the start of the trial on Tuesday, as well as for Judge A. G. Mossop. The two accused, seated in the dock, however, maintain for the most part a silent seriousness.

The statements made by Peters and Judd, written out and given to their superior at Kashing Road Station on December 3, were read out in court by the Crown Advocate, Mr. Victor Priestwood, the judge cautioning the jury that the statement made by Peters was not evidence against Judd, and similarly that Judd's statement was not evidence against Peters. At the end of both statements was written: "Before handing this statement to Inspector Bennett, I was cautioned by him re the possibility of a serious charge being preferred against me and that this statement may be used in evidence."

Peters' Statement

The following is the statement by F. S. Peters:

"I beg to report that due to the outlook of the case in which I am involved, which now appears to be more serious than which I had at first thought, I wish to retract my former statement, which was not correct in detail, and now wish to make the following statement.

"At about 2.15 p.m. 1-12-35 I received a street telephone message from a C.P.C. to the effect that a sick beggar was lying on Point Road, near Sinkeipang Road. Having received exaggerated reports previously re beggars being sick, I decided to send a foreigner to investigate first to find out if the ambulance was required.

"P. S. Judd came to the station at 2.30 p.m. reporting for coffee, and I detailed him for this duty, as 3 a.m.-3.20 a.m. was his correct coffee time. Before he left, F. S. Makovetsky reported for coffee (2.30—2.50 a.m.)

"P. S. Judd being new to the district, I decided to accompany him, and left F. S. Makovetsky in charge of the office.

"On arrival at the scene of the report, I decided to remove the beggar in the station car to St. Luke's Hospital. When proceeding over East Hanbury Road Bridge, the beggar appeared to have recovered, so I decided to dispose of him on the nearest beggar boat on the Hongkew Creek, and turned along Fearon Road, to do so.

"With the aid of P. S. Judd, I lowered him on to a beggar boat moored alongside the creek, and then returned to the station.

"I am, Sir,
"Your obedient Servant
(Sgd.) F. S. 229 PETERS."

Judd's Statement

The following is the statement by W. A. Judd:

"I beg to report that, owing to the seriousness of the case a more detailed report is called for, I wish to retract my previous statement and substitute the following.

"At about 2.30 a.m. on the 1st inst. I reported for coffee, on arrival at the station F. S. Peters informed me that my correct time for coffee was from 3 a.m. to 3.20 a.m. As I was on the point of going, F. S. Peters called me back and detailed me to investigate the report of a sick beggar lying on Point and Sinkeipang Roads.

"Whilst waiting for the station car, F. S. Makovetsky also reported for coffee.

"When about to leave, F. S. Peters came out and asked me if I knew the place. I replied I did not, he then said he would accompany me. We then proceeded to the place reported. On arrival, we found a male Chinese lying on the ground. F. S. Peters remarked that he appeared to be very sick, so decided to take him to St. Luke's Hospital in the station car. Whilst proceeding along East Hanbury Road, the beggar appeared to have recovered, so we decided to put him in Chinese territory, a beggar boat on the creek being the nearest. By this time we were passing over Hanbury Road bridge. Observing a beggar boat moored on the Hongkew side of the creek, we turned down Fearon Road, stopping opposite the beggar boat, and lowered him on to the deck, after which we returned to the station.

"I am Sir,
"Your obedient Servant,
(Sgd.) W. A. JUDD."

Bennett On Stand

Inspector Bennett took the stand about 3 p.m. yesterday. He testified that he had received a report from a Chinese detective-sergeant, Tsan Ching-vei, on December 1, and he had then made inquiries. He had looked in the station 'phone message book, and on page 98 he had found an entry, in Peters' handwriting, which read: "On arrival, the beggar had left.—A.P." He then investigated the station occurrence book, and found in Judd's handwriting: "30-11-35. P. S. Judd on duty, 10.45 p.m., paraded with duties. 11 p.m.-3 a.m., in charge of dog van; captured one wonk dog. 7 a.m., off duty."

"I called C.P.C. 3067," the inspector went on, "the station chauffeur, after looking at these books, and I obtained a statement. I also got statements from Sergeant Makovetsky and the clerk, Yuan Wong-shing, on December 2. I then phoned Captain Kennedy and he came to the station on the evening of December 2. He questioned the driver and told me to call Peters and Judd into the station for questioning individually. Judd came in first. Captain Kennedy, Judd and I were there.

Mr. Priestwood—What threat or promise did Captain Kennedy hold over his head?—None. Captain Kennedy said, "Sergeant Judd, I have a serious allegation to make against you." The Captain read the chauffeur's statement to Judd and asked him if he had anything to say. Judd replied: "It is wrong. I want time to think it over."

Both Cautioned

The Inspector went on to say that next Peters was called in. Both men had been cautioned by the Captain to consider what they were saying. The statement was again read, and Peters then made a statement to the Captain and the Inspector and signed it. (This statement was later retracted and the one quoted in full above was made.)

That evening Judd gave the Inspector his signed statement, which was also later retracted for the one quoted above.

Mr. Priestwood—Could Peters and Judd have got together during that time alone?—I didn't see them. They could have.

Inspector Bennett continued that on the evening of December 2, Captain Kenndy sent a request to the Customs River Police and at 5 a.m. on December 3, he (Bennett) went to Hongkew Creek with the driver, C.P.C. 3067. There they met a Chinese police officer, No. 75, of the River Police. Dragging operations were being conducted in the creek between Yuhang Road and Haining Road bridges. The inspector stayed 10 minutes and then left, Probationary Sergeant No. 9 of Kashing Road Station staying behind.

File
JAG
-8 FEB. 1936

No Beggar-Boats

Mr. Priestwood—Did you see any beggar-boats there? — No. —Did you ever see any? — Not what I would term beggar boats. There are cargo junks there.

Inspector Bennett went on to say that he returned to the station, received a report there and returned to the creek, where he saw the hawker, Sung Ching-sung, at 6 a.m. At 11 a.m. he went to St. Luke's Hospital with two C.P.C.s and a Chinese detective with the purpose of possibly identifying a man Sung had told him about. He said C.P.C. 1728 could not identify the man he had previously seen, though in a small room off Ward B he saw a man "similar to" the one. C.P.C. 1993 definitely identified the man in the small room.

The Crown Advocate then proceeded with questioning regarding the hours of duty at the Kashing Road Station. In answer to these questions, Inspector Bennett said that Peters was in charge of the charge room from midnight to 8 a.m. on December 1; that Judd was on patrol duty, his hours supposed to be from 10.45 p.m. to 7 a.m. (he had been at the station five or six days only); Judd had a break for coffee from 3 a.m. to 3.20 a.m. The Inspector said that Peters was to take over the office from Sergeant Johnson at midnight, and that Sergeant Makovetsky was on patrol duty from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. Actually he was supposed to be on from 11 p.m. to 2.30 a.m. and from 3 a.m. to 5 a.m. on search party duty.

The Inspector explained that police were required to sign in the occurrence book when they went on and off duty. This book was produced in court yesterday and the Inspector said there was entry in it which he said was in Peters' handwriting made Sunday, December 1, starting at 12 a.m. The entry finished with the hour noted —8 a.m.—and the words "off duty."

McDonald Objects

This line of questioning, however, was terminated by vigorous objections from Mr. Ranald McDonald, counsel for Peters.

The Inspector continued that at noon on December 3, Peters and Judd came to his office and each gave him a written statement. (These statements are reproduced in full above.)

After the statements were read in court, Mr. McDonald asked Inspector Bennett if he had ever seen a beggar boat, to which the Inspector declared that there was no such thing, and that some cargo boats might be used by beggars but that a patrol boat from the Hongkew Police Station was used on Hongkew Creek to keep such boats from coming down into the Settlement from Chinese territory.

Mr. McDonald—This patrol boat is patrolling both night and day? —No, only in the daytime.

This concluded Inspector Bennett's testimony.

15 Witnesses Called

Some 15 witnesses in all were called during yesterday's hearing, most of them in the morning. The first witness was C.P.C. 1665 of Hongkew Station, who said he had received a telephone message at 3.10 a.m. December 1 and reported to the sub-inspector in charge.

The second witness was the police interpreter at Hongkew Station, Chu Ming-kung, who said that he heard the C.P.C. make the report on a request for an ambulance and had registered this in the book and then sent out a Chinese detective constable.

The third witness was John Vincent Hourihan, who was on duty that morning in charge of Ambulance 82, of the Shanghai Fire Brigade, and received the call at 3.12 a.m. He said that he went to Fearon and Haining Roads, and was directed to a place about halfway between Haining and Yuhang Road bridges, where he found a Chinese man lying on the road unconscious. The man's clothes were wet and he had them removed, the man was wrapped in a blanket, put on a stretcher, loaded into the ambulance, and driven to St. Luke's Hospital. The clothing was given to the authorities there and the man was taken to the first aid room, and a certificate on his condition was signed by a doctor and taken back to the station. Artificial respiration was given, he said, as if the patient were a drowning man. The man was groaning and shivering.

"A Bare Man"

The fourth witness was Dr. Lum Ding-wong, an interne at St. Luke's in the emergency ward. He saw the man unconscious, he said, and with a temperature below 95 degrees. There was no water in the man's lungs. The witness caused some merriment in court when he described the beggar as "a bare man" (through the interpreter) in answer to a question as to whether the man was "rich or poor."

Hu Chun-sung, a male nurse at the hospital, appeared next to testify that the man arrived at 3.30 a.m. He described arrangements made to keep the patient warm, and said that the man looked "very poor."

Another nurse, Zung Tsu-lin, appeared to testify that he saw an old, weak Chinese in bed 7, Ward B, at 7 a.m. on December 1. He said the man was later transferred to bed 20 in a small room because he was groaning and disturbing other patients in the ward. On December 1, the man recovered his senses but not on December 2. The man's hair and beard were cut on December 2.

A witness, Tsa Kweh-soong, was then called but was not examined and was dismissed.

Tucker Testifies

Dr. Augustine Washington Tucker, senior medical officer of St. Luke's, then took the stand. He said that he saw Mau Teh-piau in the hospital on December 3 and examined him and found him in very serious condition, likely to die. "He was suffering from double pneumonia."

Mr. John McNeill (aiding in the prosecution)—Were you asked to make your examination from any particular point of view?—Yes. I made the examination with the view to finding out whether a deposition could be taken then or delayed.

Dr. Tucker added that he thought a statement should be taken soon, as he could not predict how long the man might live. He declared that, with the help of Dr. U. K. Koo, he questioned the man on the morning of December 3 and received coherent replies for the most part, though questions had to be repeated several times.

Mr. H. A. Reeks (counsel for Judd)—Can a doctor say when one is about to die of pneumonia?—I do not think that anyone can say that unless the patient is just at the very end.

Mr. Reeks—Is it correct that Mau Teh-piau, throughout his stay in hospital was delirious?—You might call him semi-delirious, but I wouldn't call him completely delirious.

Judge Mossop—Was there any conversation with the patient regarding his health?—He said that he had not eaten for five days before.

Judge Mossop—Any talk about the future?—No.

Deposition Barred

Judge Mossop (To Mr. Priestwood)—I've made my decision in this matter. It doesn't matter at all whether Dr. Tucker thought this man was dangerously ill or not. The point is whether or not he thought himself on the point of death.

The Judge barred the dying deposition of the patient from use as evidence. "I'm not satisfied that the mental condition of the patient was such that he had a settled, hopeless expectation of death, not qualified by hopes of recovery."

The deposition had been taken down by Mr. Anthony Ricketts, through an interpreter, at the hospital and was produced in Police Court at the preliminary trial. It alleged that Mau was thrown into the creek by two foreigners whom he could not then recognize, and that he had been in a car with them. This barring of the deposition eliminated two witnesses—Ricketts, chief clerk of the Police Court, and the Chinese interpreter.

Dr. Tucker was followed on the stand by an interne at St. Luke's, Ting Tsai-tung, who had examined Mau at 7 a.m. on December 1. At this point, there arose a legal argument over the patient's name and how it had been got, and it was held that the name should not be admitted as evidence. The judge declared that it didn't really matter anyway.

Next witness was a resident physician at St. Luke's, Dr. Kwong Ming-sing, who said he first saw Mau on the morning of December 2. He said that the patient died on December 6, and that he had signed the death certificate.

The last witness of the morning session was Detective Sub-Inspector John McFee, of Kashing Road Station. He testified that he had arrested the accused on December 4, and that he also had taken Sung, the hawker, to the hospital, where Sung had identified the man in the small room as the man he (Sung), had pulled out of the creek. When Peters and Judd were arrested, McFee stated, they each declared: "I have nothing to say."

Session Ended

This ended the morning session. The afternoon session was opened with Dr. Seth Kenneth Squires on the stand. He attended the post mortem on the patient at the Fearon Road Mortuary and described the body as that of a man of middle height, middle age, and emaciated. Mr. McFee, Mr. Rivens (mortuary attendant), Dr. Branch and three Chinese were present. It was his opinion that the man died of pneumonia. He then gave a more or less technical description of the disease, saying that there were three separate pneumonias in the lungs, one bronchial. The newest stage was about four or five days old. Lung sections had been sent in bottles to the S.M.C. laboratories.

Mr. Priestwood—If you were told that a man had been tossed into water on December 1 and later died, what would you say?—That the man's death was probably aided by pneumonia.

Mr. Priestwood—What would happen to a sick man if he were thrown into cold water?—It would make him liable to pneumonia.

Mr. McDonald—If a man were lying stiff and foaming at the mouth, would you say he had acute pneumonia?—Not unless I examined him.

Sink Or Float?

Mr. Reeks—If an unconscious person were tossed into water, would he sink or float?—It depends on the water, the kind of person, and the amount of clothing. If he were a heavily dressed, thin man, he might sink.

Dr. Squires added that there were slight abrasions on the man's body, but that these would not have had any part in his death.

Dr. James H. Blakelock, P.H.D. pathologist, testified that he had received sections of lungs on December 6, and corroborated Dr. Squire's evidence.

He was then followed by Inspector Bennett.

At the close of the day when Inspector Bennett was finished, two last witnesses were examined briefly — Probationary-Sergeant John Deaville, of Kashing Road Station, who said that on December 2 he saw dredging work at Hongkew Creek and saw river police there, and that dredging was later stopped; and the St. Luke's nurse Hu, who had testified before, who identified a bundle of clothing as that brought in with the patient. The clothing consisted of very ragged blue and black cotton trousers, jacket and gown, a ragged sweater, and a pair of worn Chinese slippers.

"Like Mr. Punch?"

The comedy relief of the hearing was furnished by various folks present.

When Dr. Squires was describing the appearance of the man, he said that the man had very wide cheek-bones, sunken eyes and a prominent chin. Judge Mossop asked: "Do you mean that it came forward—like Mr. Punch?"

"Yes. And his leg bones below the knees were bowed forward."

"You mean," said the judge, "that he was bandy-legged-forward?"

Dr. Squires spoke of "red and grey hepatisation" several times in describing types of pneumonia.

Mr. McDonald—How do you spell 'hepatisation'?

Judge Missop—Yes. Please spell it—to save me asking you quietly about that later on. (After the word was spelled, the judge said "Thank you!" emphatically, and a titter ran round the room.)

When Dr. Blakelock was being examined regarding microscopic slides, he was asked by Mr Priestwood if he could tell from the slides what the man died of. He said no.

"Why, he might have died of a bullet in the head!" the Judge interposed.

"I said it only in fairness to the accused," Mr. Priestwood murmured. Mr. McDonald jumped up and declared: "We want no fairness from you, Mr. Priestwood!" To which Mr. Priestwood replied: "You'll get it anyway, Mr. McDonald."

At another time, when Mr. Priestwood had just opened his mouth to put a question to Inspector Bennett, Mr. McDonald rose, and when asked by the Judge what he wanted, he said: "Nothing. I was just waiting for an improper question!"

Hawker Holds His Own In Examination During Municipal Police Trial

Witness, Counsels, Prosecutor Battle Case Out During Prolonged Session; Station Driver Winds Up Testimony Regarding Beggar

COURTROOM PACKED WITH SPECTATORS; THREE OTHERS ARE CALLED

A Chinese vegetable hawker, H. M. Crown Advocate, and attorneys for the defence combined in H.B.M. Supreme Court yesterday to inject considerable action and colour into the continued session of the trial of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, S.M.P., on a charge of murdering a Chinese beggar, Mau Teh-piau, on December 1. The hawker spoke his mind in no uncertain manner through a weary interpreter, and the prosecution and defence counsels maintained a running fire of bitter comment and bickering throughout the day, to the edification of a closely packed courtroom of spectators.

The day's proceedings were marked by the conclusion of the examination of the prosecution's star witness, Doo Eung-foo, C.P.C. No. 3067, chauffeur at the Kashing Road Police Station, and the lengthy examination of Sung Ching-sun, the hawker who is said to have rescued the beggar from the Hongkew Creek. The hawker was succeeded on the stand by three other witnesses who gave brief testimony before the court was adjourned late yesterday afternoon. The case will be resumed this morning at 9.45.

Judge A. G. Mossop was able to maintain the peace in the court yesterday only by frequently taking over direct examination of witnesses himself. The room was jammed with spectators, many of whom stood up most of the day. The jury of 12 British residents took a more active part in the proceedings yesterday, several of the members personally putting questions that had not been satisfied by the questioning of the Crown Advocate, Mr. Victor Priestwood, assisted by Mr. John McNeill, and Mr. Ranald McDonald for Peters and Mr. H. A. Reeks for Judd.

Hawker Holds Up

The hawker managed to hold up his own end of the proceedings during the afternoon when under a gruelling cross-examination the defence counsels attempted to prove that witness was not so much a vegetable hawker as he was "well-known as a loafer and a pimp," and an associate of prostitutes in a gaming house, to which allegations the witness answered with considerable heat and vehemence, though he admitted living in the same room with a woman and of having served a gaol term for opium smoking.

The car-driver, Doo, was in the witness box most of the morning, having occupied the box most of the preceding day. The contest between counsels and prosecution started early over the written translation and original written Chinese of a statement regarding the affair signed by Doo in December, Mr. Reeks wanting the original statement read out and Mr. McDonald disassociating himself from Mr. Reeks in this matter. The interpreter hesitated over the wording of the document, stating that it was written in the "grass" characters, at which Mr. Reeks offered to read the Chinese himself. During the day both Mr. Reeks and Mr. Priestwood, who both speak and understand Chinese, objected on occasion to interpretations of witnesses' statements, and at one place Mr. Priestwood wanted the interpreter replaced by another, to which Mr Reeks declared: "I've never heard better interpretation in this court!"

"With My Own Eyes"

Doo repeated his statement: "I heard the noise of the beggar dropping into the water and I saw with my own eyes that the beggar was thrown into the water of the creek." He denied that the accused talked together during the car trip on the night in question, and said that the sick beggar did not speak either, except to make a moan sound.

Witness was closely questioned as to the exact time of leaving and returning to Kashing Road Station, and declared that he drove away at 2.45 a.m. and returned at 3.05 a.m. because he had seen the station clock through the charge room window when leaving, and had seen it again on his return when he turned in his key.

Mr. Reeks—Don't you say it was 3.05 a.m. because you had heard it was about that time when another policeman found a beggar being pulled out of the creek?—What beggar? What creek? I never heard of this.

Mr. Reeks said that witness had told the prosecution that he got his time by looking at his own watch, which witness then denied.

Mr. Reeks—I put it to you that you turned your head and hid it in your arms so that you would not have to reply to questions as to whether you saw a person standing near the car.—I don't remember.

Mr. McDonald then raised the question of the position of the car in the station compound.

Mr. McDonald—When you drove out at 2.45 did you stop just in front of the charge room entrance?—Yes.

Mr. McDonald—If you did, it would mean that you would have to back up to get out of the compound. Did you?—No.

Mr. McDonald—The point is, he didn't stop directly opposite the charge room entrance. Nor did he get out of the car. I put it to you that sitting in the car you couldn't see the clock through the charge room side window.

Could See Clock

Witness declared that he could see the clock from the car. Questioned as to his return, he said he drove the car into the station garage front first. Mr. McDonald said that police cars were supposed to be backed in, with the hood facing out, but witness replied that this was true in the daytime but on cold nights the hood went in first.

The Crown Advocate then asked about the dog in the car on Fearon Road, saying: "As the dog was jumping about in the car, didn't that distract your attention from the right side?" The driver agreed.

Mr. Priestwood—Where was the beggar at that time?—He was just thrown in.

Other questions were asked by the Advocate regarding the routine checks on comings and goings of staff at the station. Judge Mossop wished a demonstration of the way in which the beggar was placed on the running board of the car, and this was given by the driver.

Juryman N. L. Sparke asked why the car was stopped in Fearon Road. The driver replied that this was done on the order of officer 209. Juryman H. Strachan then asked if the driver had heard any other noise beside the splash, to which witness said he had not. Mr. Strachan asked how the beggar was dressed but the driver could not say.

Mr. Strachan—Can you distinguish between the sound of water when a person is thrown into it, and the sound of any other kind of a heavy object striking the water? The witness said he could not reply.

Hawker Called

This concluded the driver's testimony, and Sung Ching-sun, the vegetable hawker, was called to the witness stand. A middle-aged man apparently of the lower class, he said he lived at 493 Fearon Road and that he buys his vegetables at the Small East Gate, Nantao, every morning at about 3 a.m. Answering questions by the Crown Advocate, the hawker said that he rose at 3 a.m. because he had a clock in his room, a big clock like the one on the courtroom wall. It made noises on the hours.

When he went out of his house he saw a motor car at the side of Hongkew Creek just opposite his door, the car facing north. It was a black touring car and was standing still. He saw a driver inside who "looked like a Chinese Police Constable." He saw two foreigners standing near the car, wearing uniforms that "looked like those worn by foreign police sergeants." They were standing near the car, about behind it, by the bund railing, and were using torch-lights.

The hawker was given a large map of the area and marked it to indicate these points.

"I Feel Wonderful"

"Why," Mr. Priestwood asked him, "did you look at those men?" This question was put to witness as usual through the interpreter, and the reply given by the latter somewhat astonished the court, for he said loudly: "I feel wonderful!" The adjective was latter amended to "curious."

Witness—They leaned over the the rail. They stood as long as three or four words.

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This statement also caused some confusion until Judge Mossop suggested it was a Chinese colloquial comparable to "two shakes of a duck's tail."

Witness—Then they got into the car and were driven off toward the north. I saw the car number—8502. There was a light on the car near the number plate. I walked and looked into the creek and saw a man in the water. He was bobbing up and down.

Mr. Priestwood—How long after the foreigners left the rail was it till you saw this man in the water?—Very little time. I saw bubbles.

Questioned as to distances, he said that the man was about four feet from the bund wall.

Witness—I shouted out "ju ming, ju ming" (save life, save life.) Witness went on to say that there was a boat in the creek near the man.

Mr. Priestwood—How far was it from the man?—About two Chinese house-fronts north.

Witness marked the map to show this. He declared it was an empty cargo boat.

No Beggar Boat

Mr. Priestwood—Was it a beggar boat?—No, no! This concluded the morning session at 12.30 p.m Court was resumed again at 2.30 p.m.

With the hawker again on the stand, Mr. Priestwood continued: How many boats were there in the creek?—I don't know.

How many did you see?—Only one. It looked like a firewood boat.

Did you see any beggar boats?—I wasn't going to take a photograph so I didn't notice!

Continuing, witness said: A boatman was sleeping in the boat. He was aroused by my cries. I asked him for a long bamboo pole. He gave me one. It had a hook on the end. I told the man in the water to grab the end. The man was insensible. I hooked onto his jacket. Other people came. The boatman got his boat near to the man in the water. The boatman pulled the man up with his hands.

This testimony was interspersed with frequent questions and considerable objections, chiefly from Mr. McDonald, so that finally Judge Mossop said: "We will get on much quicker with this if you will refrain from unjustified interruptions!"

Crowd Gathered

Witness said another man came along to help, and other people gathered to watch. They got him out of the water and put the man on the ground by the railing. A Chinese police constable then approached, and witness said he was No. 933. The constable spoke to the hawker and then went away toward Haining Road Bridge (presumably to telephone.) He was away a short time and then returned. They waited for the ambulance, which came from the direction of the bridge.

About at this point the testimony was again interrupted by a long discussion as to the policeman's report book, pencil, what he said and what the hawker said and whether the hawker wrote anything in the book.

The hawker then went on to say that the ambulance stopped before his house, and the crew got out with a stretcher. They took off the man's wet clothing, put him on the stretcher, wrapped him in a blanket, put him into the ambulance, took his clothing along, and drove away toward the south. C.P.C. 933 went with the ambulance.

Questioned as to the victim's clothing, the hawker said he wore long black trousers and a jacket, but had not seen them clearly.

Viewed In Hospital

He saw this man again on December 3 in a small room in St. Luke's Hospital. He said he was taken there by a foreigner whom he supposed to be the "head" of the Kashing Road Station.

Mr. Priestwood—Did you notice any change in the man in the hospital?—Yes. His long hair and beard had been cut off.

Mr. Reeks then began his cross-examination, and his first question produced an answer that caused considerable amusement.

"Why," Mr. Reeks asked, "as you said before, were you 'curious' about the foreigners when you saw them by the railing?" "Because," the hawker replied, "I was born in Shanghai and I have seen and heard of many curious things here!"

Mr. Reeks—I put it to you that you didn't see any car there at any time that night.—(Indignantly) Why didn't I see it?

Judge Mossop—He is suggesting that you are not telling the truth.—That's not right.

Mr. Reeks—Why did you take the number of the car?—Because it was late and cold and no cars ever stop in front of my house.

Mr. Reeks—You say you've seen many wonderful and curious things in Shanghai. Did you ever take a car number before on one of these curious occasions?—No. But I've heard of other people doing it.

Asked if he was not excited about the man in the water, witness said he was "but I remembered the car number."

Mr. Reeks—Was the road wet?—No, dry.

Judge Mossop—Was it raining?—No. (The police chauffeur had previously testified that it was raining quite hard.)

Mr. Reeks—I suggest that your memory and powers of perception are very bad.

Later witness said that the man had been pulled out of the water and over the bund railing. Mr. Reeks said that in the police court the witness had declared that the man was pulled under the railing.

Mr. Reeks—You said it was not a beggar boat. What is a beggar boat like?—I don't know.

Mr. Reeks—I put it to you that you aren't a hawker.—Then what do I do!

Mr. Reeks—I put it to you that you are well-known as a loafer and a pimp!

Mr. Priestwood (*rising*)—Is the defence counsel attacking the character of the witness?

Judge Mossop — Well, rather, That isn't exactly a term of endearment!

Witness (referring to Mr. Reeks' last statement)—You'll have to prove it!

Judge Mossop—Answer the question, yes or no.—No.

Attacks Witness

Mr. Reeks—Are you not living with a prostitute?—That has no connection with this case.

Mr. Reeks—Have you ever been in gaol?—Yes, for opium smoking.

Mr. McDonald then took over the cross-examination.

Mr. McDonald—Have you not taken an oath here to tell the truth?—Yes.

Mr. McDonald—Do you say that you are not a pimp?—My profession has nothing to do with this. Anyway, I am not a pimp.

Mr. McDonald—Is not house number 493 on Fearon Road a gaming house and a brothel?—Some of the occupants are not very respectable.

Mr. McDonald—Do you live on the top floor?—I live downstairs.

Mr. McDonald—Do you sleep downstairs in the front room?—I sleep in the back room.

Mr. McDonald—Do any other people stay in that room? Witness denied this, saying that a large family lived in the front room, but finally said that a woman stayed in the back room where he slept.

Three Others Called

This exchange practically concluded the testimony given by Sung, which was concluded at the end of the cross-examination. Witness left the box and was succeeded by one Say I-tse, a Chinese pedestrian who had been passing the spot on Fearon Road at the time in question when the man in the water was hauled out onto the bunding.

Say I-tse, being called, gave brief testimony, chiefly to the effect that he had been passing along Fearon Road and had been present to see a man pulled out of the Hongkew Creek. He had lent some slight aid in the affair, he said, though another man had done most of the rescue work.

The next witness called also gave very brief testimony. This was a Chinese woman named Chang Ah-ssc. She lived near the scene and at that hour of the morning she had risen to prepare some medicine for a sick relative. She was attracted by a noise, looked out of her house and saw several people standing near the bund railing. They were, she said, lifting a man out of the creek. She went out to have a closer look and then returned, taking no actual part in the affair. Some days later she saw some men dragging the bottom of the creek at that spot.

The last witness of the day was Chinese Police Constable 993, who, taking the stand, testified that he had been on Fearon Road on patrol that morning and he had arrived at the scene to find a small crowd and a man prostrate on the ground beside the railing. After a very brief examination he had gone off to the nearest police telephone box and had telephoned for an ambulance from the nearest station. The ambulance had come and taken the man away.

At the close of the afternoon session, which lasted quite late, the counsels for the defence agreed that the Crown Advocate, Mr. Priestwood, might ask leading questions of witnesses in his examination henceforth. The session was then adjourned to this morning.

Prosecution's Case Against Police Officers Closed

Defence Opens With Testimony By Sergeant Peters, Who Repeats Lower Court Story; Admits Arriving At Station Late Because Of Date With Girl

Public interest in the trial in H. M. Supreme Court of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. Judd, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, arraigned on charges of murder in connection with the death of Mau Zuh-piau, a Chinese beggar, quickened yesterday morning when the case for the prosecution was closed by Mr. Victor Priestwood, the Crown Advocate, and Sergeant Peters entered the witness-box to give evidence in his own defence.

Sergeant Peters is represented by Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, while Probationary Sergeant Judd is represented by Mr. H. A. Reeks. According to the indictment, the accused threw the beggar into Hongkew Creek on the morning of December 1, the victim dying subsequently in St. Luke's Hospital of double pneumonia.

When the Court resumed yesterday morning, the prosecution called Lang Soong-ching, a Chinese Police Constable attached to the River Police, who dragged the creek shortly after the happening on which the murder charge is based, but both prosecution and defence intimated that they had no questions to ask him and the witness stepped down.

Captain Kennedy Called

His place was immediately taken in the witness-box by Captain Edward Richard Kennedy, Assistant Commissioner of the S.M.P. This witness testified that he had spoken to both accused on December 2, informing them that the chauffeur of the Kashing Road Station police car had made a statement regarding their alleged action in throwing the beggar into the creek the day previous.

"I told them," the witness said, "that there might be serious charges and cautioned them in regard to the making of statements." Nevertheless, Peters elected to make a written statement.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Reeks, the witness was asked whether Judd, when the chauffeur's statement was read to him, did not reply: "That's a lie. I did not throw him in the creek."

Captain Kennedy said he did not remember Judd making any such statement.

Mr. Reeks: Has Judd served under you a long time?

Captain Kennedy: Yes.

Excellent Character

Mr. Reeks: Would you say of Judd's character that it was excellent?

Captain Kennedy: Yes.

Mr. Reeks: Clean living, sporting?

Captain Kennedy: Yes.

Replying to Mr. McDonald, witness said he did not know Peters as well as he knew Judd.

This closed the case for the prosecution and Mr. McDonald then informed the Court that the defence proposed to call only two witnesses, namely, the two accused themselves.

Defence Opens

Sergeant Peters then entered the witness-box and, in reply to questions by Mr. MacDonald, told the Court that he was born at Dover, county of Kent, in 1904. In 1922 he joined the Royal Tank Corps and went to India. Discharged from the Corps in 1929, he returned to England.

When discharged, witness said, he was given an exemplary character, the written record of which he could produce if necessary. He added that he was a first class driver-mechanic for Rolls Royce motor cars.

Peters then went on to relate that he joined the S.M.P. in London and took up duty with the force on November 27, 1929.

Mr. McDonald asked the witness to relate what happened during the early morning of December 1, when the alleged occurrence on which the charge hinges took place.

"I came on duty at Kashing Road Station at 2.20 a.m.," Peters said.

Mr. McDonald: And what time were you supposed to have come on?

Peters: At midnight.

Reason For Being Late

Mr. McDonald: Would you care to say anything now as to the reason why you were two hours and 20 minutes late?

Peters: I had a business contract to execute.

Witness then went on to repeat the story which he told in the lower court, declaring that he and the other accused had taken the sick beggar and placed him on a beggar boat when they discovered that he was not as sick as had been reported. He had accompanied Judd on the assignment because the latter had only been at the station five days and he (witness) wanted to satisfy himself that the beggar was really as sick as he was supposed to be, since the hospitals would not admit beggars who were not seriously ill.

The Crown Advocate then rose to cross-examine the witness, first asking him whether it was not absolutely essential for the Charge Room sergeant not to leave the station.

Breach Of Regulations

Peters admitted that in leaving the station he had committed a breach of the police regulations, a fact which he advanced as reason for making a statement which the defence previously admitted to be false.

Replying to further questions, Peters denied that he and Judd had found the beggar "stretched out in a very serious condition and groaning and shivering," or that the beggar was unconscious.

Countering this, the Crown Advocate suggested that the accused had dragged the beggar to the police car.

Peters: We assisted him to the car. He was very weak.

Judge Mossop: Was the beggar able to put one foot in front of the other?

Peters: Well, he was trying to walk.

Carried On Running Board

Witness then denied that the beggar was so weak as to need conveyance in an ambulance, but admitted that an improper use had been made of the station car to carry the beggar, who, according to his testimony, was carried on the running board. The accused did not want to put the beggar inside the car because beggars were often diseased.

Questioned by the Crown Advocate as to the reason why he came to station so late on the morning of December 1, Peters hesitantly admitted that the "business contract" which detained him was a date with "a girl friend."

The Court will sit again at 10 a.m. to-morrow and it is considered possible that the evidence and summing-up may be concluded by the afternoon.

Police Chauffeur Takes Stand All Day In Trial Of 2 Foreign Sergeants

Witness Undergoes Gruelling Examination Regarding Alleged Murder Of Beggar On Fearon Road; Driver Sticks To Lower Court Story

CASE TO BE CONTINUED THIS MORNING; THREE WITNESSES TESTIFY IN COURT

"I have been asked so many questions to-day by so many different people that I don't know what to say about anything!"

Chinese Police Constable No. 3067, Doo Sung-foo, was reeling in the witness box in H. B. M. Supreme Court yesterday afternoon when he said this, through the interpreter, to Judge A. G. Mossop. After gruelling hours in the box during both the morning and afternoon session, the police chauffeur was taken violently ill and had to leave the Court about 6 p.m. for a few minutes before proceedings could be continued. The interpreter himself was so tired that he had to be relieved by a substitute.

The chauffeur was in the box most of yesterday's session in the trial of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, S.M.P., on a charge of murdering a Chinese beggar, Mau Teh-piau, on the morning of December 1. A Shantung man speaking no English, he quietly stood hour after hour answering questions put by attorneys of the prosecution and the defence and by the judge, translated by an interpreter, giving evidence regarding events on the fateful night when the accused are alleged to have picked up the sick Chinese beggar and deliberately thrown him over the bund railing into Hongkew Creek. The chauffeur was not the only witness to testify during the day, but he took up most of the time.

Court Packed

The Court was as packed on the second day of the proceedings as on the first in spite of the miserable, wet weather. The jury of 12 British residents, who had spent the night in the Astor House Hotel, was very attentive in spite of the passage of hours, following minute details in testimony carefully, as brought out by the Crown Advocate, Mr. Victor Priestwood, assisted by Mr. John McNeill, and by the defence, Mr. Ranald McDonald and Mr. H. A. Reeks.

Court opened at 9.45 a.m., the session was adjourned at 12.30 p.m., resumed at 2.15 p.m. and closed for the day at 6.45. The case will be resumed this morning at 9.45, when the chauffeur will again go on the stand.

The first witness yesterday was the Chinese telephone clerk of the Kashing Road Police Station, Yuan Wang-sheng. He testified that at 2.45 a.m. on December 1, he received a message over the 'phone from C.P.C. 1728 to the effect that "a beggar is lying in Sinkeipang Road in a very serious condition." C.P.C. 1728 had testified to this the previous day, having been on patrol that night with C.P.C. 1193.

The report, witness declared, was transmitted to Sergeant Peters, in authority in the charge room of the station. He told Sergeant Makovetsky, who was present, to investigate the case, but changed his mind because Sergeant Judd, who come in from patrol, made a remark, testified to by Sergeant Makovetsky, that Peters had "already seen this Chinese beggar." Witness said that Peters and Judd then left the charge room, the latter taking a dog with him, and boarded a station car driven by C.P.C. 2067.

Drove Station Car

This chauffeur then took the stand and stayed there the rest of the day, being generally considered as the prosecution's star witness. Doo stated that he had been a policeman in Shanghai for over five years, most of this time at Kashing Road Station, and was 33 years old. Previously he had been a brass-smith. He appeared in court in uniform.

The car he drove was a Ford touring model carrying illuminated licence plates, S.M.C., No. 8502, and bearing two headlights. On the morning in question, the two foreign officers got into his car and were driven from the station, turning into Urga Road and passing Hailar Road and coming to Point Road, on which they travelled to Sinkeipang Road.

"When I stopped there, both foreigners got out. They walked to the rear of the car. I saw them carrying a beggar and walking towards the car. They picked him up in the entry to an alleyway. One supported the beggar's arm, and the other held the beggar's other arm. The dog followed. When they came to the car, the beggar made a noise from his nose, like 'hu, hu!'"

Prosecutor and judge both tried to imitate the sound with indifferent success.

Placed On Mud Guard

"I couldn't see if the beggar was able to walk," witness continued. "The two foreigners put him on the mud guard, head in front and feet at back." The upper part of the body was placed on the front fender and the lower part on the running board.

Peters stood on the running board and Judd sat in the back of the car holding the dog. The car went to Hanbury Road, turned right into Nanzing Road. When the chauffeur was asked by the Crown Advocate why he drove in this direction, he replied that he started towards Hongkew because "that was the place they usually took beggars."

Peters told the driver to stop at the corner of Nanzing Road and "change the direction" of the car, by which he meant "turn around."

"He wanted me to drive towards Fearon Road. They then drove to a point between Yuhang Road Bridge and Haining Road Bridge on Fearon Road, where the driver was again told to stop "about three or four paces from the rail."

The foreigners got out of the car, witness said, and "took down the beggar," holding him by his arms and legs. "After they got hold of him, they walked a few steps in the same direction the car had been going. They threw him down into the creek head first!"

The court asked for a demonstration of this.

Afternoon Session

The afternoon session was devoted to careful examination of all this evidence, with considerable cross-examination. Mr. Priestwood questioned the driver on minute points for some time, Mr. McDonald was concerned about witness's ability to know the exact time, and had a look at the driver's watch. He suggested that witness's memory might be faulty as to the time of day—or night.

"I put it to you," Mr. McDonald said, "that you remember things you like to remember. . . . Do you only remember things that please your superiors?"

Witness was later asked what his religion was, and as he failed to understand the question, he was asked if he believed in a God. He appeared puzzled and gave no reply.

Testifying as to his own part in the alleged tossing of the beggar into the creek, the chauffeur said that he saw the foreigners carrying the body to the rail, but he had his face in his arms over the steering wheel and did not actually see the body hit the water, though he heard the splash. The dog, he said, remained in the car and was jumping about. It was raining quite hard at the time, and was cold.

A Comfortable Place

"How long were the foreigners away from the car to toss the beggar in?" he was asked by Mr. McDonald. He said he thought it was about three or four minutes. When they returned, he was ordered to drive back to the station.

"Don't you think the running board of a car is a comfortable and sensible place to carry anybody?" Mr. McDonald asked. "I've tried it myself and found it so."

Later the driver denied that Sergeant Peters had told him to drive to St. Luke's Hospital.

Witness was unable to indentify a beggar-boat such as are said to ply up and down Hongkew Creek. He saw no such boats in the creek at the time, anyway, he said as he remained in the car.

"I put it to you," Mr. McDonald said, "that Sergeant Peters and Sergeant Judd took the beggar along to the bund railing and lowered him under the lower rail into a beggar-boat below."

"I didn't see that," the driver declared.

Later, witness was asked: "When the man was tossed over the railing, did you think he would drown?"

"I didn't know," he said. "I thought no human being would throw another into the creek!"

The driver became ill at about this point and had to retire for a few moments. He had just finished a careful examination regarding the route the car had taken.

Taking the box again, the witness, shaken and pale, said that he had told Inspector Bennett at the Kashing Road Station about the affair the following day, December 2.

Mr. Reeks, cross-examining, said: "I suggest that you were afraid that if you had seen the body hit the water, you would ed fish the beggar out of the ave been suspected of taking a cri part in the affair." The witness ened this.

the you on December 1, 1935, at Sh ghai, together murdered a morning, when the chauffeur will ma Chinese named Mau Teh- again appear as witness, followed pia by the Chinese hawker who help- not guilty to the charge.

Case was then adjourned to this

File 216
6 FEB. 1936

Trial Of Policemen For Murder Of Beggar Opens Before H.M. Court Jury

Malice Aforethought May Be Implied From Cruel Deliberate Act, Crown Advocate Declares; First Prosecution Witnesses Called

STORY OF HOW MAN WAS TOSSED IN HONGKEW CREEK IS REITERATED

"Murder occurs when a person of sound memory and discretion . . . unlawfully kills any reasonable creature . . . under the King's peace, with malice aforethought either express or implied."

This was the definition of the term "murder" given by Mr. Victor Priestwood, Crown Advocate, in H. B. M. Supreme Court yesterday morning at the opening of the trial of Sergeant Ernest William Peters and Probationary Sergeant William Alfred Judd, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, on the indictment of the murder of Mau Teh-piao, a Chinese beggar.

The murder is alleged to have been committed on December 1, and the prisoners are charged with having thrown the beggar into Hongkew Creek, thereby causing his death from pneumonia.

"Malice aforethought" does not mean malice in the everyday sense of the word, Mr. Priestwood told the 12 jurors yesterday. It means an intention to commit the act, a voluntary act, intentional and unprovoked. The law may imply it by a deliberate, cruel act committed by one person against another. It may be murder, Mr. Priestwood added, when those in charge of ill persons or imbeciles, fail to supply them with proper care, causing their death.

"If a man is suffering from a disease and another accelerate his death, such an act constitutes murder."

The opening of the trial yesterday was marked by the selection of a jury panel, the presentation in summary of the case for the prosecution, and the testimony of several witnesses. The case is being tried before Judge A. G. Mossop. The Crown Advocate is being assisted by Mr. John McNeill of Hanson's, while Mr. H. A. Reeks is appearing on behalf of Judd and Mr. Ranald McDonald is representing Peters.

Jury Selected

Twelve jurymen were selected yesterday morning from a crowded courtroom of British residents, with Registrar C. H. Haines drawing the slips from a box shaken by the clerk. Twenty names were drawn, and eight were barred by objections, mostly by Messrs. Reeks and McDonald.

The jury panel finally drawn is composed of Messrs. H. Standring, H. K. Strachan, E. A. Dearn, E. S. Hind, H. Walton, K. McKelvie, C. Trickett, R. V. Yarrow, R. K. Plowright, C. S. Kemp, N. L. Sparke and C. D. Smart.

The two prisoners stood in the dock while Mr. Priestwood began by defining murder. He followed this with an outline of the case. The following are the highlights of the allegations:

At about 3 a.m. on December 1, two Chinese police constables, attached to Kashing Road Station of the S.M.P. in the northern district, discovered a male Chinese beggar lying at the side of Point Road near Sinkiang Road. Failing to arouse the man, they phoned to their headquarters from Hailar Road, reporting the case to the clerk on duty, who passed the information on to Sergeant Peters in the charge room. Peters being relieved by another sergeant, he conferred with Judd, who had returned from patrol. Judd had previously seen the man lying in the street. Peters and Judd then called the station car, and the chauffeur, a Chinese, drove the pair to Point Road, where they got out and returned with the beggar, placing him on the running board of the car. Judd rode inside, with Peters standing on the running board, and the chauffeur drove slowly up Sinkiang Road and right into Hanbury Road and over the bridge into Nanziang Road, where he was asked where he thought he was going and told to turn round and drive to Fearon Road and along the south side of Hongkew Creek. This being done, he was stopped on Peters' orders, and there the officers got out and went a couple of paces in front of the car, each holding an arm and leg of the beggar. They leaned over the railing and threw the man into the creek. The driver saw this act and heard a splash, but did not see the man hit the water. The officers then were driven back to the station.

Hawker Saw Policemen

Continuing, Mr. Priestwood declared that a hawker living on Fearon Road rose early that day for business and saw two foreigners leaning over the creek railing with an electric torch. They then drove off in a car, but the hawker made a mental note of the car number and then looked over and saw the head of a man bobbing in the water. The hawker cried for help, ran to a boat near by, got a bamboo boat-hook and hauled the man in the water to the bunding with the aid of two other Chinese passers-by. A Chinese police constable was attracted by the scene, went to Haining Road bridge and phoned the Hongkew Police Station. An ambulance was sent and the beggar was picked up, wet, cold and groaning. He was undressed, wrapped in a blanket, and taken to St. Luke's Hospital, where he was admitted and put to bed, being in a miserable condition.

The next morning, Mr. Priestwood asserted, a nurse washed and shaved the man and put him in a small room. The man in the room was seen there that day by a Chinese detective from Hongkew Station. For a day or two, Mr. Priestwood said, there was a lack of liaison between Hongkew and Kashing Roads Stations. At the hospital, a man was suffering from pneumonia; on December 3 his condition was grave, and he died on December 6. A death certificate was issued. An autopsy was performed at the Fearon Road Mortuary by three physicians, the body was identified, and the results showed that the man died of pneumonia, possibly complicated by tuberculosis. It was a new case of pneumonia contracted not more that five days before.

Police Record Entry

A telephone record book in the Kashing Road Station charge room, Mr. Priestwood declared, was found to contain the entry, "On return the beggar had left." After considerable investigation by police, the two accused were arrested on December 3, charged with assault to commit bodily harm, and taken before Magistrate C. H. Haines in H. B. M. Police Court. After the beggar died, the charges were changed to unlawful killing. At the conclusion of the case in the lower court a month ago, the defendants were formally charged with murder and bail was withdrawn.

Evidence during yesterday afternoon's session was given first by Mr. T. W. R. Wilson, assistant land surveyor of the Fearon Road district showing the creek. He was followed by Mr. J. C. Dickson, sub-inspector of the S.M.P. and Police photographer, who had made a number of photographs of the district around Fearon Road. He was examined and cross-examined regarding the boats in the creek, the lights and the houses near by. The third witness was Mr. Chang Zung-wei, hydrographer of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board, who supervised a survey party that sounded Hongkew Creek a few days ago. He had plans to show the contour of the bottom and that the probable depth of the creek at the point in question was about five or six feet at 3 a.m. on December 1, perhaps nine feet, with a soft mud bottom.

The other witnesses during the afternoon were C. P. C. 1728 of Kashing Road Station, who said he had first discovered the sick beggar in Point Road and had reported to his station; C. P. C. 1993, who gave similar testimony, and the Chinese clerk of the charge room at the Kashing Road Station, who had received the report and passed on the information.

The case will be resumed this morning. The jury meanwhile is living in the Astor House Hotel.

8 FEB 1936

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER (CRIME BRANCH) 5 FEB 1936

Passed to you please

5 FEB 1936

Trial Of Two S. M. Police Opens Tuesday

Peters And Judd Charged With Unlawful Killing Of Chinese Beggar

The trial of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force, on charges of unlawful killing, will commence before the H.M. Supreme Court tomorrow morning. The pair are alleged to have thrown a Chinese beggar, Pau Teh-piau, into Hongkew Creek on the morning of December 1, thereby contributing to his death.

Sergeants Peters and Judd were arrested on December 3, 1935, after private investigation into the affair conducted by the Shanghai Municipal Police and were subsequently brought before Magistrate C. H. Haines in H.M. Police Court for preliminary investigation. Mr. John McNeill handled the case for the prosecution while Mr. H. A. Reeks appeared for the defendants. It is understood that Mr. Reeks will appear for at leasb one of the defendants during the trial.

The preliminary investigation was a long, drawn out affair, lasting most of the month of December. The principal witness for the prosecution was a police constable who had driven the two sergeants from the Kashing Road Police Station to the corner of Point and Sinkeipang Roads where the beggar was picked up from an alleyway and placed on the running board of the car.

According to the chauffeur, the two sergeants took the man from the running board of the car on Fearon Road and tossed him into Hongkew Creek. He declared that he saw the act, but did not see the body of the beggar strike the water. He did hear the splash, however, he stated,

The beggar was taken from the water, according to testimony taken down during the trial, by a Chinese hawker, assisted by one or two companions. The man was then transported to St. Luke's Hospital where he died a few days later.

According to medical testimony submitted, the beggar was suffering from pneumonia. Fresh pneumonic leisons appeared, it was pointed out, about the time the man was thrown into the creek and it was possible that this new attack of pneumonia had caused his death.

Registrar Haines bound the two over to H.M. Supreme Court for trial on charges of murder, which was later changed to charges of unlawful killing.

McDONALD TO DEFEND SERGEANT PETERS

Mr. Ranald G. McDonald, well-known British barrister, will appear on behalf of Sergeant E. W. Peters, of the Shanghai Municipal Police, on February 4, when Peters, together with Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, S.M.P., will face the British Supreme Court on a charge of murder, of having assaulted and unlawfully killed one Mau Tuh-piau, a sick beggar, on the morning of December 1. Mr. H. A. Reeks will appear on behalf of Judd.

Peters and Judd were indicted in the British Police Court several weeks ago after a prolonged preliminary trial. They were charged then with having tossed a sick beggar they had picked up in Fearon Road into Hongkew Creek, after which the beggar died from pneumonia.

MURDER TRIAL WILL OPEN NEXT MONTH

Two Policemen to Face Judge and Jury

FIRST HEARING SET FOR FEBRUARY 4

The trial by judge and jury of Sergeant E. W. Peters and Prob.-Serg. W. A. Judd, against each of whom a charge of the murder of Mau Teh-piau has been preferred, will open in H.M. Supreme Court on Tuesday, February 4, at 10 a.m.

The two accused were committed for trial by the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, on January 6, when the preliminary examination into the case was concluded. Prosecuting counsel was Mr. John McNeill, and defending counsel Mr. H. A. Reeks. Both defendants, after the charge was read out to them, pleaded not guilty.

The case against the two accused opened on December 4 when they were charged with causing actual bodily harm to Mau Te-piau, a Chinese beggar, by throwing him into Hongkew Creek. On December 6 Mau died in St. Luke's Hospital and at an inquest which was subsequently held, it was found that death was due to double pneumonia complicated by water. When the accused came up before the Registrar for the second time on December 10, they were charged additionally with having thrown Mau into Hongkew Creek and thereby unlawfully killing him

Sergt. Peters and Prob.-Serg. Judd are 31 and 26 years of age respectively, and were suspended during the investigation of the case. At the conclusion of the preliminary hearing the Registrar informed both accused that they would be kept in custody pending their trial. The Crown Advocate, Mr. Victor Priestwood, will prosecute in the forthcoming trial.

13040
7-37

Policemen Will Be Tried On Charge Of Murder

Accused Make Statements They Put Man On "Beggar Boat" In Creek; Bail Withdrawn Pending Application In H. M. Supreme Court

S.M.P. Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd will be tried before H. M. Supreme Court on a charge of murder in the case of Mau Tuh-piau, a beggar, whom they are alleged to have thrown into Hongkew Creek on the early morning of December 1, according to the decision made yesterday morning by Mr. C. H. Haines, H. M. Magistrate, before whom they were examined and the case of the prosecution presented.

In committing them for trial on a charge of murder, Mr. Haines stated that in view of his decision the matter of bail had been taken out of his hands and the men would be kept in custody pending trial. Mr. Reeks, for the defence, said he would make an application for bail in the upper court.

The identic charges against the two men read: "That you at Shanghai on December 1, 1935, murdered Mau Tuh-piau."

"Not guilty," the two men responded to the charge.

Mr. H. A. Reeks, counsel for the defence, said that their case would be reserved for the upper court but said they would each like to make a short statement. They were accordingly cautioned and their statements taken down.

Standing in the dock they then made their first statements to the court in connection with the incident.

Put Beggar On Boat

Sergeant Peters said that shortly after 2.44 a.m. on December 1 he had accompanied Sergeant Judd to pick up a sick beggar lying at the corner of Point and Singkeipang Roads. They put him on the car and started for St. Luke's Hospital, but on the way the beggar seemed to revive. Inasmuch as St. Luke's Hospital did not take cases of beggars unless they were very serious ones he had the car turned back along Fearon Road so that the beggar might be put on one of the "beggar boats" lying in Hongkew Creek. They did not throw the beggar into the creek, he said, but placed him on one of the boats, and he was there when they left.

Sergeant Peters explained his decision to go with Sergeant Judd for the reason that Judd had but recently been transferred to Kashing Road district and did not know the streets.

The statement of Sergeant Judd was similar to that of Peters.

Died In Hospital

Following legal argument by Mr. Reeks on the admissibility of evidence, points which Mr. Haines said he would note in the record, the police court inquiry was adjourned.

A brief résumé of the case for the prosecution is that the sick beggar was noted at the corner of Point and Singkeipang Roads about 2.45 a.m. by a Chinese constable, who telephoned the matter to Kashing Road Station. Sergeant Peters left his duty to go with Judd by car to the place. They picked up the beggar, put him on the running board and after driving around went into Fearon Road, stopped the car and threw the man into Hongkew Creek. A hawker and several other people saved the man and a police constable from Hongkew Station got an ambulance which took the beggar to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died several days later from double pneumonia.

File
MP
7 JAN 1936



January 7, 1936. Afternoon Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE USE OF YEN NOTES IN SHANGHAI.

With reference to the circulation of Yen notes by the Japanese residents in Shanghai as from January 1, the First Special District Citizens Federation the other day notified all its branches not to accept these notes.

Acting on a report from the Hongkew branch that Japanese residents are tendering Yen notes to Chinese shops for use, the Federation has decided to call an urgent meeting on the afternoon of January 10 to discuss concrete measures to deal with the matter.

Siao Chen Pao (小晨報), a mosquito newspaper, publishes the following brief comment:-

THE CASE AGAINST TWO FOREIGN POLICE OFFICERS

In December last year, Foreign Sergeant Peters and Probationary Sergeant Judd of the Shanghai Municipal Police threw a Chinese beggar into the Soochow Creek. The two men appeared on remand in the Police Court at 9 a.m. yesterday when they were committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter before the British Supreme Court. A Chinese Judge will be present to watch the proceedings.

The existence of the unequal treaties has resulted in numerous disputes between Chinese and foreigners. Furthermore, the existence of the Settlements administration constitutes an infringement of our national rights. After the revolution in the 15th Year of the Chinese Republic, conditions have gradually improved as a result of the establishment of the Special District Court. There occurred unexpectedly an incident in which foreign Police officers had recklessly and unreasonably treated human beings. Is not such a state of affairs intolerable?

It is of course too early to discuss the question of the extradition of the two officers, but we however hope that the entire Chinese community will urge the British Consulate as well as the Chinese Judge who will watch the proceedings to uphold justice. It is only in this way that the illegal practices on the part of the foreign sergeants can be prevented.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

SELECTION OF STUDENTS' DELEGATES TO NANKING

The local universities and middle schools had previously been instructed by the authorities to commence the winter vacation earlier. All local universities and middle schools resumed classes yesterday and are now making preparations for examinations.

The order of the Central Authorities to select representatives to proceed to Nanking will be observed by local universities and middle schools.

12985
U. D. 7137

Doctor Testifies Fresh Pneumonia Signs Seen In Lungs Of Beggar

Sent Specimens To Public Health Department

DECISION EXPECTED IN CASE MONDAY

Supreme Court Clerk Tells Of Talking To Deceased

That signs of fresh pneumonia which have contributed to death, and which could have been caused by immersion in the waters such as those of Hongkew Creek, were found in the lungs of Mau Teh-piau, beggar, was the gist of testimony offered by Dr. S. K. Squires, physician, before Registrar C. H. Haines in H. M. British Police Court yesterday morning. Dr. Squires testified as witness for the prosecution in the action brought against Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, charged with committing assault against a beggar by throwing him into Hongkew Creek.

Mr. John McNeill concluded the case of the prosecution yesterday, but no formal charges were framed by Registrar Haines against the two sergeants. The Registrar stated that he wished time to read over the evidence and continued the case until Monday, January 6.

Dr. Squires testified that on December 6 he had attended a post mortem held on the remains of Mau Teh-piau, who died the day previous at St. Luke's Hospital where he had been brought for treatment after what had apparently been sudden immersion in water. The doctor stated that he did not take part in the post mortem but stood and watched the Chinese doctor who actually conducted the work.

He continued that he took specimens from the dead man's lungs, placed them in small jars and sent them to the Public Health Department laboratories for preparation for examination by microscope. The doctor then produced the laboratory report and the three specimens, contained in small boxes, placing them in the custody of the court as exhibits.

Fresh Pneumonia Present

Questioned by Mr. John McNeill, in charge of the prosecution, as to whether he had formed an opinion of what the beggar's condition might have been a few days prior to death, the doctor stated that he had. He stated that sudden immersion in water would be harmful to a man in the beggar's condition, adding, upon being further questioned, that such immersion might aggravate illness already existing or cause the development of fresh pneumonia in other parts of the lungs. He stated that the examination had revealed that fresh pneumonia was present. He also stated that death was caused by pneumonia.

The morning session was featured by conflicting testimony of two witnesses who had interviewed the beggar shortly before his death. C.P.C. 340, Zah Kwei-tsung, declared that he had gone to St. Luke's and had questioned the beggar as to how it happened that he was in Hongkew Creek. The constable asked the man if "he was poor, had nothing to eat, and jumped into the creek," it was brought out. The constable stated that the man answered "yes."

It was brought out during the cross-examination of this witness that the beggar came from Nanking while his interrogator comes from Peiping.

Opposed to this testimony was the evidence submitted by Mr. Anthony Ricketts, chief clerk of H.B.M. Supreme Court. This witness stated that he questioned Mau Teh-piau on order from the court and through an interpreter. He stated that the beggar was made aware of his danger and that there was no hope for his recovery before he was questioned.

"I Am Going To Die"

"I think I am going to die," was the beggar's reply to the first question put to him by the clerk, it was stated.

The clerk continued that he asked the beggar whether or not he had been thrown into the creek. He quoted the sick man.

"Yes, I was thrown into the creek by two foreigners," the patient stated in reply. The man continued, the clerk said, that he could not remember what time he saw them nor could he recognize them. It then developed that the two accused had been brought before the man for identification but he could not identify them. Asked if he had seen a car with two foreigners, the beggar was said to have answered "yes."

Chinese Detective Sub-Inspector Yao Yuen-loong, who acted as interpreter for Mr. Ricketts, was called to the witness box in the afternoon and testified under cross examination that the beggar could speak very well and did not talk in monosyllables.

Other witnesses who testified during the morning session were Dr. James H. Blakelock, of the Public Health Department, and Ting Zai-tung, interne at St. Luke's Hospital. The latter stated that he had attended the patient. Dr. Blakelock submitted as evidence his report to Dr. S. K. Squires regarding the laboratory examination of the lung specimens from Mau Teh-piau.

File
JHS
31 DEC 1935

MUNICIPAL
S. B. REGIST
E. D. 7137

INSPECTOR TESTIFIES IN BEGGAR CASE

Man In Charge Room Not Allowed To Leave Duty, He Says

Another full day in H. M. Police Court was taken yesterday in testimony and cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution in the case against Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, who are being examined on charges of assault and unlawful killing of a beggar, Mau Tuh-piau.

The policemen are alleged to have thrown the beggar into Hongkew Creek on the early morning of December 1. Their alleged victim died at St. Luke's Hospital three days later from double pneumonia, according to a verdict returned at an inquest by the Chinese authorities.

Inspector G. J. Bennett, recalled again as a witness, said that he commenced investigation of the case when a detective came to him with certain information on the day following the alleged assault. He said he questioned the driver of the car used by the policemen to pick up the beggar and afterwards called Captain Kennedy, S.M.P. official, to discuss the case.

Witness avowed that he had examined the record books of Kashing Road Station, of which he is in charge. He said that Sergeant Peters was on charge room duty on the night in question. Questioned, he said unequivocally that the man on charge room duty was not supposed to leave the station. Impector Bennett told also of arranging to dredge that section of Hongkew Creek between the Yalu and Yuhang Road bridges.

Doctors Testify

Dr. A. W. Tucker, in charge at St. Luke's Hospital, said that a man answering the description of the beggar was brought to the Hospital on December 1. His name was entered as Mau Tuh-piau.

Dr. Hwang Ming-sing, resident physician, said that he had signed the death certificate, while Lun Ding-wong, an interne, said that he had seen the man upon admittance to the Hospital. His clothes were wet and dirty and his body was very cold.

Zung Tsoh-ling, a nurse, said that he had ordered student nurses to give the man a bath on the day of admittance and, on the following day, had prescribed a shave.

Mr. John McNeill, prosecuting, said that he hoped to complete his case by another full day's hearing which will be taken up on Monday morning.

File
28 DEC 1935

Inspector Started Probe Of Beggar Case Immediately

Bennett Testifies In British Court That He Questioned Driver Of Car, Then Examined Station Record Books

That he took up the investigation of the case upon receiving a report from a Chinese detective-inspector stationed at the Kashing Road Police Station, comprised what was perhaps the most important piece of evidence submitted by Inspector G. J. Bennett testifying at the continued hearing of charges of assault against Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd before Registrar C. H. Haines in H. M. Police Court yesterday morning.

The two accused are alleged to have thrown a beggar named Mau Teh-piau into Hongkew Creek early in the morning of December 1. He is believed to be the same man who died at St. Luke's Hospital three days later and over whom inquest was held at the Fearon Road Mortuary and a verdict of death by double pneumonia was returned.

Inspector Bennett was in the witness box all morning, except for about 30 minutes taken up by Mr. H. A. Reeks, counsel for the defense, in an argument on technicalities. The inspector stated that he commenced investigation of the case when a detective inspector came to him with certain information. This was on the day after the alleged assault had taken place. He continued that he called the driver of the car the two sergeants had used to go and pick up the beggar.

Peters On Duty

At previous hearings of the case, the chauffeur testified that he had seen the two accused throw the beggar into the creek. Inspector Bennett continued that he questioned the chauffeur and afterwards called Captain Kennedy, of the S.M.P., and asked the latter to come to the Kashing Road Station.

Inspector Bennett declared that he examined the record books of the station in conducting his investigation, adding that Sergeant Peters was on charge room duty that night and was not supposed to leave the station. He also declared that he had arranged to have that section of Hongkew Creek between Yalu and Yuhang Road bridges dragged with the assistance of the River Police.

The afternoon was largely taken up with the cross-examination of doctors and nurses from St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. Augustine Washington Tucker, senior doctor in charge, testified that a man answering the description of the beggar was brought to the hospital about 3.30 a.m. December 1. The man's name was given to the hospital as Mau Teh-piau.

Death Certificate Signed

Dr. Hwang Ming-sing, resident physician at the hospital, testified that he had signed the death certificate while Lun Ding-wong, interne, told the court that he had seen the man upon his admittance to the hospital, had noticed that his clothes were wet and dirty and that his body, legs and arms were "cold as ice." He thought that the man might have been drowning before being brought to the hospital.

Zung Tsoh-ling, male nurse at the hospital, testified that he had ordered student nurses to give the man a bath on the day of admittance and that on the following day had ordered that he be given a shave.

Hearing of the case will be continued at 10 a.m. Monday morning. Mr. John McNeill, in charge of the prosecution, informed the court that he hoped that he would be able to complete his case before Monday evening.

File
28 DEC. 1935

D. 7137
22 12 35

Accused Made Statements In Case Of Sick Beggar

High Police Officials Tell Of Investigations Following Report On Judd And Peters; Entry In Charge Book Admitted

The testimony of Assistant Commissioner E. R. Kennedy and Inspector G. J. Bennett, of Kashing Road Police Station, featured yesterday's hearing of the preliminary examination in H.M. Police Court of Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd and Sergeant E. W. Peters, who are charged with the unlawful killing of a Chinese beggar by throwing him into Hongkew Creek.

Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Bennett were both present when Peters and Judd were brought up departmentally concerning a report about them. Judd was cautioned and told that he need not make a statement but that if he did make a statement, it would be taken down in writing and might be used against him.

Judd said there was nothing in the matter, but that he would like time to think it over.

Peters made a brief statement verbally, which was taken down in writing. In response to a question concerning an entry in the Kashing Road Station charge book—"upon arrival the beggar had left"—Peters admitted that the handwriting was his own.

All of this took place on the afternoon of December 2, and at 8 o'clock that night Peters and Judd came to Inspector Bennett's office and submitted two statements. At this time they were again cautioned that they need make no statement.

Removal Of Beggar

Corroborative testimony concerning the removal of the beggar from the creek bank to St. Luke's Hospital was heard from several witnesses. Yang Wha-zung, C.D.C. 993 said he was walking his beat on Fearon Road near Haining Road when he heard the call—"save life." He ran and found a Chinese lying on the bank of the creek. He telephoned to Hongkew Station. He was told a car had knocked the man down into the creek. He took down the car number given him by a hawker, but the hawker wrote his own name in the book.

Han Dong-foh, C.P.C. 1665, told of getting a report from C.P.C. 993 on the night in question and reporting to the officer on duty. Chu Ming-kung, interpreter at Hongkew Station, identified entries he had made in the street telephone book concerning the report. Inspector J. J. Hourihan, in charge of ambulances at Hongkew Brigade, told of finding a Chinese on the bank of Hongkew Creek in Fearon Road. The man was very wet, shivering and groaning. They stripped his clothes off, wrapped him in blankets and took him to St. Luke's Hospital.

Dragging Creek

Probationary Sergeant John Deaville said that on the morning on December 3 he went out with a Chinese detective constable of the River Police to watch dragging operations in Hongkew Creek near the East Yuhang Road Bridge. After a little while, he noticed the detective talking to a Chinese woman and a Chinese man. Then the detective reported to him, as a result of which he telephoned to Inspector Bennett.

Tsang Zung-sze said she had seen two men lifting another man out of the water. Later, she said, police came to make inquiries.

Adjournment was made until Friday, December 27. Mr. John McNeill, prosecuting, said he hoped to finish his case on that day.

F.M. 2
G. 5000-10-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date December 20, 1935.

Subject (in full) The "China Times," a Chinese Daily Newspaper.

Made by L.A. Loh Sih Kya. Forwarded by Chinese W.T.I.

Sir,

Pen Kung Pih (潘公弼) is the Editor-in-Chief of the "China Times" (時事新報), a Chinese daily newspaper.

It is a limited concern with a Board of Directors, of whom Doo Yuet Sun (杜月笙) is Chairman. In reality it is an official organ of Dr. H.H. Kung (孔祥熙), Minister of Finance, who paid $70,000 to Chang Tso Ping (張竹平) in May last for his interest in the "China Times" and three other enterprises.

The article published by the "China Times" on December 15 is the only reference made to the Creek incident since the Special Branch warned publications about commenting on the case while sub judice. No comment on the case has appeared in any Chinese publication since December 15.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File
WHS.

December 17, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

China Times published the following comment on Dec. 15:-

TWO FOREIGN POLICEMEN THROW A BEGGAR INTO A CREEK.

On the first of this month a man named Ma Teh Piao (馬德標), native of Nanking, lay on Sinkeepang Road and Point Road, suffering from illness. He was discovered by a Chinese policeman, on patrol duty, who reported the matter to the Kashing Road Station. Two foreign Sergeants, Peters and Judd, proceeded to the said locality and placed the man in their car. Whilst passing by Fearon Road and Yalu Road, they suddenly ordered the driver, a Chinese policeman, to stop, after which they threw Ma Teh Piao into the creek. The act was witnessed by a vegetable hawker named Sung Ching Sung (孫金生), who, after borrowing a bamboo stick from a boat moored in the creek, su ceeded in rescuing Ma Teh Piao out of the creek. Sung reported the matter to a Chinese policeman of Hongkew Police Station and Ma was removed to St. Luke's Hospital where, however, he died later.

Since this case of cruelty was made known, the Police brought an action against the two guilty foreign policemen in the British Consular Court. So far it is not known what the verdict will be. We are greatly astonished to witness such exceptional cruelty; firstly as it has been committed by "civilized" Britishers who sent a sick person to his death instead of rendering him immediate relief in human sympathy; secondly as even a passing-by hawker knows it to be his duty to give a helping hand, the two Britishers, being police officers, failed to fulfil this duty and remove this person to hospital for treatment but instead they hastened his death by cruel means.

S5, Please let me know the name of the editor and owner of this newspaper. Why do they persist in commenting on a case still under trial? J.P.S

On one hand, we naturally admit that the action of these two foreign policemen cannot be representatives of the spirit of the entire body of foreign policemen or Britishers, but on the other we are of the opinion that these culprits should be severely dealt with as a deterrent to others, and that the Police Department, which is responsible for the training of its members, cannot evade the responsibility for having entrusted the duty of a policeman to such cruel and inhuman persons, even though it has initiated the prosecution against the culprits. It is deemed to be of the greatest necessity that the Police should conduct a strict enquiry as to whether or not there still exist other cruel and inhuman members among its personnel, and that it should make an official declaration on this point in order to appease the minds of the public and to protect their safety.

Statements Questioned In Dying Beggar Case

Written Statement Of Police Chauffeur Admitted As Evidence; Distinction Of "Falling In Water" Argued By Defence Counsel

Argument by counsel and cross-examination of witnesses who are alleged to have pulled Mau Tuh-pinu, a sick beggar, out of Hongkew Creek in the early morning of November 30 occupied yesterday morning's hearing of the case against Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, S.M.P. The men are arraigned before H. M. Magistrate (Mr. C. H. Haines) for preliminary examination on charges of assault and unlawful killing.

A written statement made by Doo Tsung-pu, C. P. C. 3067, on December 2 to Inspector Bennett, and which was the cause of considerable argument by Mr. H. A. Reeks, for the defence, who wanted it produced, was put in as evidence.

Recalled, witness said he thought the statement he made previously (the written one) was much the same as his story in court. He said he had not stated previously that he actually saw the beggar strike the water. He saw him thrown. He maintained his written statement did not say he actually saw the beggar strike the water.

He also said he heard but did not see the splash.

Helped Save Man

Kwok Sai-yuen, a shopkeeper of 491 Fearon Road, said he was getting ready for bed on the night in question when he heard someone outside calling "save life." He ran downstairs and saw his neighbour, Sung Ching-sun, pulling a man alongside the creek. He helped him to get the man ashore and then a Chinese, policeman came and called an ambulance. Sung Ching-sun made a report to the policeman and then the ambulance came.

Cross - examination of Sung Ching-sun, the hawker who said he saw two foreigners in uniform shining a torch into the creek, and who found and pulled the beggar from the creek, followed. He said that he usually went out to buy vegetables at 3 a.m., but on that night he did not go because he lost some time in saving the man from the creek.

Mr. Reeks—I put to it you that you saw the car not in front of your house but in front of the Shanghai Power Company?—No, it was in front of my house.

I put it that the two foreigners you saw did not have a torch of any kind?—Why should I tell a lie?

Did you see the light of the torch?—Yes.

There is no electric street light for 60-80 yards on either side of your house?—I don't know.

Then how did you take the car number?—The car had a tail light.

And you saw by the tail light the number of the moving car?—Yes. I was immediately behind the car as it was driven away.

The case will be resumed this morning at 10 a.m.

Reporting the proceedings of Saturday last concerning the argument by Mr. Reeks that the written statement of Doo Tsung-pu should be produced, our report said that "Mr. Reeks indicated that he would even be justified in stealing it."

Mr. Reeks informs us that the correct report should be: "Mr. Reeks intimated that if the document were not produced, he would give secondary evidence of it, that he would be entitled to do so even if he had stolen the document, and that apart from any question as to that act, the document would nevertheless be admissible."

File
MG

December 17, 1935. Afternoon Translation.

China Times published the following comment on Dec. 15:-

TWO FOREIGN POLICEMEN THROW A BEGGAR INTO A CREEK.

On the first of this month a man named Ma Teh Piao (馬德標), native of Nanking, lay on Sinkeepang Road and Point Road, suffering from illness. He was discovered by a Chinese policeman, on patrol duty, who reported the matter to the Kashing Road Station. Two foreign Sergeants, Peters and Judd, proceeded to the said locality and placed the man in their car. Whilst passing by Fearon Road and Yalu Road, they suddenly ordered the driver, a Chinese policeman, to stop, after which they threw Ma Teh Piao into the creek. The act was witnessed by a vegetable hawker named Sung Ching Sung (孫金生), who, after borrowing a bamboo stick from a boat moored in the creek, succeeded in rescuing Ma Teh Piao out of the creek. Sung reported the matter to a Chinese policeman of Hongkew Police Station and Ma was removed to St. Luke's Hospital where, however, he died later.

Since this case of cruelty was made known, the Police brought an action against the two guilty foreign policemen in the British Consular Court. So far it is not known what the verdict will be. We are greatly astonished to witness such exceptional cruelty; firstly as it has been committed by "civilized" Britishers who sent a sick person to his death instead of rendering him immediate relief in human sympathy; secondly as even a passing-by hawker knows it to be his duty to give a helping hand, the two Britishers, being police officers, failed to fulfil this duty and remove this person to hospital for treatment but instead they hastened his death by cruel means.

On one hand, we naturally admit that the action of these two foreign policemen cannot be representatives of the spirit of the entire body of foreign policemen or Britishers, but on the other we are of the opinion that these culprits should be severely dealt with as a deterrent to others, and that the Police Department, which is responsible for the training of its members, cannot evade the responsibility for having entrusted the duty of a policeman to such cruel and inhuman persons, even though it has initiated the prosecution against the culprits. It is deemed to be of the greatest necessity that the Police should conduct a stfict enquiry as to whether or not there still exist other cruel and inhuman members among its personnel, and that it should make an official declaration on this point in order to appease the minds of the public and to protect their safety.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers:

COLLECTION OF AVIATION TAX FROM DANCING HALLS.

At a meeting held at 2 p.m. December 14 in the Office of the Captain of the Membership Canvassing Groups of the China Aviation Corporation at the Y.M.C.A. Building, Rue de Montigny, Frenchtown, Lee Dah Chao (李大超) presided, and reported that the collection of aviation tax on dancing halls, which is to be affixed upon bills issued by respective dancing concerns, would be commenced in a few days.

December 12, 1935. Morning Translation. 7137

NICHI-NICHI

JAPANESE ARRESTED BY THE JAPANESE CONSULAR POLICE.

On December 10 the Local Japanese Consular Police arrested a Japanese named K. Ohtsubo, age 36, at No. 63 An Loh Fong, off Bubbling Well Road for having run away from Dairen while he was out from the gaol on Bail.

JAPANESE IMPRISONED FOR BEING DRUNK AND DISORDERLY

Yesterday morning a Japanese named K. Takemura,(fictitious name) age 35, was imprisoned at the Japanese Consulate gaol for his disorderly conduct at 2 a.m. December 10 in the vicinity of the Chinese market on Jukong Road while he was under the influence of liquor.

POLICE OFFICER'S REPORT OF O.K. AFTER THEY THREW A BEGGAR INTO CREEK

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi after reporting the British Court's proceedings in connection with the case involving a beggar victim and two police officers,under the above heading, added a sarcastic remark to the effect that instead of giving protection, the police had thrown a Chinese pauper who was lying on the street on a cold night, into a creek. "This shows the nature of the protection given to the public by the S.I.P. and explains what the Europeans think of the Oriental people."

A KOREAN COMMITTED FOR TRIAL

Yesterday at the Japanese Consular Court a Korean named Pak Dai Hyun, age 27, was committed for trial on a charge of theft.

MAINICHI

S.I.P TO GIVE EXPLANATION TO THE JAPANESE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET UNIONS REGARDING THE ATTACK ON MESSRS HIBINO YOKO.

At 4 p.m. to-day the Standing Committee of the Japanese Amalgamated Association of Street Unions will hold a meeting at the Japanese Club when either Deputy Commissioner Tajima or Assistant Commissioner Uychara representing Major Bourne, Acting Commissioner of the S.I.P. will attend the meeting to give a sincere explanation in connection with the attack on Messrs Hibino Yoko.

RICSHA COOLIE RUNS AWAY WITH A BAG CONTAINING VALUABLE DOCUMENTS.

Yesterday afternoon a Japanese reported to the Japanese Consular Police that a ricsha coolie had run away with his leather bag containing a number of bonds valued at Yen 87, which he had left on the ricsha.

D.7137

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. S. REGISTRY.
No. D 7137
Date 12/12/32

December 12, 1932. Morning translation.

POLICE OFFICIAL'S ACT OF O. C.I. AFTER KILLING THEM A BEGGAR INTO CREEK

The Shanghai Nichi-Nichi after reporting the British Court's proceedings in connection with the case involving a beggar victim and two police officers, under the above heading, added a sarcastic remark to the effect that instead of giving protection, the police had thrown a Chinese pauper who was lying on the street on a cold night, into a creek. "This shows the nature of the protection given to the public by the S. P. and explains what the Europeans think of the Oriental people."

Original on C/R file F 1521

Special Branch, S. 5

Dec. 11, 35

Alleged Throwing of a Chinese Beggar into Creek by Two Foreign Policemen.

C.A. Loh Sih Kya

Sir,

Acting on instructions of the D. C. (Special Branch) the undersigned yesterday requested the management of the "Sin Wan Pao" (新闻报), the "Shun Pao" (申报) and the "Eastern Times" (时代) to refrain from commenting on the case wherein two foreign policemen are being charged with throwing a Chinese beggar into a creek until the British Court had delivered its decision. The papers gave the undertaking requested.

As the attitude of the "Central China Daily News" (中华日报), official organ of Wang Ching Wei (汪精卫), the "Shanghai Morning Post" (晨报), official organ of General Chiang Kai Shek (蒋介石), the "Min Pao" (民报), official organ of the Kuomintang, and the "China Times" (时事新报), official organ of Dr. H. H. Kung, towards the Shanghai Municipal Police is not friendly, I did not approach these papers but arranged with Chen Ko Zung (陈克成), Chief of the Chinese Newspaper Censorship Bureau, to use his influence to induce them not to comment on this case until a decision has been delivered by the British Court.

Clerical Assistant.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FM 3
G 40,000-1.35

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date December 11, 1935.

Subject "Chao Pao" (早报), a Mosquito Paper.

Made by C.A. Lon Sih Kya. Forwarded by [signature]

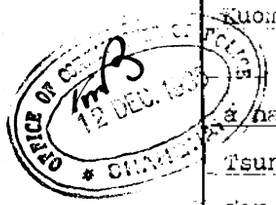
Sir,

The "Chao Pao" (早报) is a daily mosquito paper with an office at No. 350 Continental Building, Nanking and Shantung Roads Corner. The first issue of this paper appeared on June 10, 1935.

According to its own declaration, the policy of this paper is (1) to develop culture among young men, (2) to stabilize national finance, (3) to alleviate the sufferings of the merchants, farmers and labourers, and (4) to report on the condition of the Chinese emigrants abroad.

About 5,000 copies are printed daily. The printing is done by the Ming Wah (明華) Printing Co., Lane 100, No. 25 Burkill Road.

This paper is properly registered with the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Propaganda Department of the Kuomintang.



Chen Ping Woo (陳彬龢) is the Editor. He is a native of Soochow and was formerly Principal of the Tung Tsung (澄東) Middle School, Tongshan Road. He was formerly an Editor of the "Shun Pao" (申报) but his services were dispensed with in 1934 for having written and published in the "Shun Pao" several pro-Communist editorials which led to the confiscation of the "Shun Pao" for some time by the National Government.

File

Chen Lih Ding (陳立庭), Manager of the Savings Department of the Kenchen Bank, is the Manager of this paper, the capital of which is $10,000.00.

Moh Ngoh Tsoo (穆藕初), President of the Cotton Exchange Company, is Chairman of the Board of Directors of

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date. 19

- 2 -

Subject .....

.....

Made by. ..... Forwarded by.....

this paper with Feng Ping Nan (馮炳南), Hsu Sin Loh (徐新六), etc. as Directors.

Loh Sih Kya
C. A.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Commissioner of Police,

Sir,

Information. Efforts are being made to induce the editors of this paper to avoid sarcasm when again referring to this case.

J. H. Gwéns

REGISTRY
D. 7137
11 12 35

3

December 10, 1935. Morning Translation

Chao Pao(早报), a mosquito newspaper, published the following comment on December 9 :-

THE UTTER DISREGARD OF HUMAN LIFE BY TWO FOREIGN POLICEMEN

Previously, a tragic case occurred at Fearon Road and Yalu Road corner when two foreign police "Lao Yah" (Lords) 老爺 were instructed to investigate into a case where a helpless Chinese was lying by the roadside. They, on this occasion, calmly finished the matter by throwing the Chinese into a creek without the slightest hesitation.

In this manner, the two foreign policemen had accomplished their duty, while at the same time, the worries of this poor Chinese who was unable to solve the problems of his own food and clothing were also settled. We cannot help admiring the knowledge and experience of these two foreign police "Lao Yah", and we hate those foreign police officers all the more violently for overlooking the life of this member of our weak race.

Such an act reflects the cruel thought of the imperialists in the sub-colonies. This fact cannot be camouflaged by the foreign gentlemen who always shout about humanity.

From the evidence of the statement made in the Court by the Chinese policemen who drove the two foreign policemen to Fearon Road, we are quite clear about the facts of this matter. The Police should therefore be held solely responsible. It is necessary for the British Consular Court in Shanghai to maintain the principles of humanity and to mete out strict punishment to the two foreign policemen.

FN. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL,

Shanghai, December 11 1935

To

The Commissioner of Police

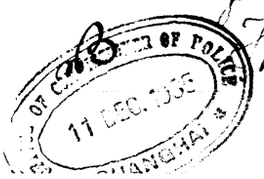
Sir,

Information. This report appears to be unduly comprehensive. The poster of to-days Shanghai Times consists of the words "Shanghai Policemen on Grave Indictment" in large letters.

File

J.K.

F.W. Gwens



Two Shanghai Policemen Face Unlawful Killing Count In British Court

Serious Charge Follows Death Of Alleged Victim, A Beggar, From Pneumonia; Prosecution Brings Record Of Calls At Station

SICK CHINESE "TOSSED INTO HONGKEW CREEK LIKE A SACK OF COAL"

One of the most unusual cases in the history of the Shanghai Municipal Police came up in H. M. Police Court yesterday, for the first hearing of evidence against two members of the Force, Sergeant Ernest William Peters and Probationary Sergeant William Alfred Judd, on a charge of unlawfully killing a Chinese beggar by throwing him into Hongkew Creek. The prosecution yesterday, by means of police records and witnesses, traced the finding of a sick man in the early morning of December 1 and the report to Kashing Road Station. The Chinese driver of the two foreign policemen told of how the beggar had been picked up, groaning and unable to walk, and had been taken to Fearon Road and there tossed into Hongkew Creek "like a sack of coal that makes a big noise."

The man was eventually fished out by a Chinese hawker and others, according to evidence previously given at the inquest, but died last week from double pneumonia. A charge of assault was laid in H.M. Court last week, and yesterday Mr. John McNeill, prosecuting for the Crown and S.M.P., framed the additional following count:

"That you at 3 a.m. on December 1 in Fearon Road, threw Mau Tuh-piau into Hongkew Creek thereby unlawfully killing him."

The charge of assault brought against the men before the death of their alleged victim also stands until the Magistrate (Mr. C. H. Harnest) has ruled on the case with reference to H.M. Supreme Court. Mr. H. A. Reeks, counsel for the defence, made an objection to continuation of the original charge which was noted.

Prosecution's Case

Two lines of evidence will be brought, Mr. McNeill indicated, the first coming from Kashing Road Police Station in the course of which certain events occurred —that a telephone message was received and the accused went out on search. The second concerns events at Hongkew Police Station at which a telephone message was received that a Chinese had been knocked down by a motor car and was taken off to hospital. It was not until December 3, Mr. McNeill emphasized, that the two cases were correlated—that the Chinese who who had been found by Hongkew Police was connected with events at Kashing Road. In the third place, medical evidence will be brought, he stated.

Finds Sick Beggar

Sung Chao-yih, C.P.C. 1728, attached to Kashing Road Station, said that while on his beat with C.P.C. 1993 about 2.40 a.m. on December 1, he saw a beggar lying on the pavement at the corner of Singkeipang and Point Roads. He telephoned to the station saying that the beggar was very sick. He was told to continue his beat, and when he turned about half an hour later the man was gone.

On December 3 he went to St. Luke's Hospital but could not see anyone who looked like the beggar.

Cross-examined, the constable said that the man was very sick, foaming from the mouth and stiff in the legs. The witness then modified his story of the hospital visit to say that in a small room he had seen a man who had an appearance, or build, much like the beggar. His legs were stiff like the beggar's, but he could not positively identify him as the same man because the beggar had long hair, a muddy face and a beard about one quarter of an inch long. He was impressed by the similarity of the legs, which were uncovered on both occasions. The beggar was wearing short white pants which reached to the knees, he said.

Records Produced

Yuan Wong-hsing, clerk at Kashing Road Station, whose duty it is to answer the telephone, interpret and to record messages, said that on December 1 at 2.45 a.m. he had received a telephone message from C.P.C. 1728 regarding a beggar lying at the corner of Point and Singkeipang Roads. He identified the notation in the Street Message Book, Page 98, as follows:

December 1, 2.45 a.m.—from C.P.C. 1728. There is a beggar lying at Point Road near Singkei-Road being very serious. Clerk Yuan, F.P.S. 106, Judd attending.

Another notation which was not made in his presence, but which he identified as being in the handwriting of Sergeant Peters, said "on arrival the beggar had left."

Continuing, witness said that he had told Sergeant Peters about the message. Peters said "all-right." Judd, Peters, Sergeant Makovetsky, and Gateman 3239 were then in the charge room. Peters ordered the station car. Then Peters and Judd left the charge room, Sergeant Makovetsky remaining. In about 15 minutes they returned and witness asked what was the result of the case. Sergeant Peters replied "Everything is allright. O.K."

Sergeant Boris V. Makovetsky said he had seen Judd just before going on duty at 11 a.m. He saw him again in the charge room after 2.30 a.m. A telephone message had come through about a beggar at Point and Singkeipang Road and Sergeant Peters had told him (Makovetsky) to go out with the station car. Then Judd went out. Sergeant Peters told the witness to remain in the charge room. He saw Judd and Peters when they returned but absolutely nothing was said about the affair.

Driver Testifies

C.P.C. 3067, Doo Tsung-pu, said that he was on duty on the night of November 30—December 1 from 10 p.m. until 6 a.m., driving the station car, licence No. 8502. He was told to start up the car by the gateman, C.P.C. 3239, at about 2.45 a.m. He took with him F.S. 229 (Peters) and F.P.S. 106 (Judd). Peters told him to drive to Singkeipang Road. A dog was also with them.

The two men left the car and brought back out of an alleyway a beggar. They did not put him inside the car. Peters and the dog were inside the car, while Judd stood on the running board, where the beggar had been placed. They told the driver to "go ahead" and he drove from Singkeipang Road over the Hanbury Road Bridge to the corner of Nanzing Road. There was a telephone box there.

Peters said "Where are you going?" Witness replied: "Nowhere." He was then told to turn the car around and he did so, driving to Fearon Road past Yuhang Road Bridge, but not up to Yalu Road Bridge. He was told to stop the car. Both the men left the car. They removed the beggar and walked a few steps and threw the beggar away into the creek.

Saw Creek Affair

"I saw it with my own eyes," witness averred.

Afterwards the men returned to the car and witness drove to Kashing Road Station.

Cross-examination by Mr. Reeks followed.

Did you have no instructions except to drive ahead?—No. I turned into Hanbury Road because I thought they wanted to go to Hongkew because most of the beggars are usually taken there. I thought there was a place in Hongkew where beggars are usually kept.

I put it to you that the instructions you got were to drive to St. Luke's Hospital?—No. I was only told while driving to drive slowly.

I put it to you that the route you took was the route to St. Luke's Hospital?—Yes. But I had no instructions to go to St. Luke's.

Did you scan the beggar's features at the time he was first picked up?—No. It was raining at the time and I could not see his face clearly.

Answering a question by counsel, witness said that the beggar's body was mostly on the mudguard and partly on the running board.

I put it to you that when the men took the beggar from the car you did not get out of the car?—I did not get out of the car.

I put it to you that these men lifted the beggar, one taking one arm one taking another?—Peters got the right hand and right leg while Judd got the left hand and left leg of the beggar.

I put it to you that they then took him to the side of the creek and pushed him under the lower railing?—No. He was put over the top. At first I thought they were going to put the beggar on the pavement, but they walked a few steps and threw him over the rail.

Tossed Like Sack

Do you say that this man was tossed into the creek just as a sack of coal or something would be tossed into a place?—Yes. I think it was much like throwing a sack of coal. It makes a big noise when it hits the water.

I put it to you that you could not see the water from where you sat in the car?—I could not see

/2-7/.1

the water but I could hear the noise.

How long was it before the men returned to the car?—It was all done in three or four minutes.

In your head and heart didn't you think the beggar was drowning?—I thought he was in a dying state.

An argument here ensued in which Mr. Reeks protested that the interpreter did not put his question simply enough to elicit the answer he wanted. The Magistrate, however, refused to allow Mr. Reeks to put the question in Chinese himself.

When did you first mention this case to a superior officer?—I think it was on December 2. I didn't mention it before because the men concerned were my seniors. I told about it because I was asked about it by a superior officer.

Not More Informed

Witness said he made a verbal statement which was taken down in writing and which he signed, knowing what the document contained. He denied that when he made the statement he knew anything more about the affair than a few minutes after it happened. He did not know that a man had been taken out of the creek later.

Objection was taken by Mr. McNeill and sustained by the Magistrate over Mr. Reeks' question: "Was part of your previous statement that you actually saw the beggar fall into the water." Mr. McNeill contended that inasmuch as the original statement had not been put evidence, counsel could not try by questioning to prove a difference in the stories. The Magistrate said he would allow Mr. Reeks to argue the point if he so desired. Questioning was then continued.

When the beggar was first picked up, were his clothes dirty?—Yes. He was filthy and he was groaning.

In answer to a question by the Magistrate regarding the lighting in Fearon Road where the car is alleged to have been stopped and the beggar thrown into the creek, witness said there was a street light to the rear of the car.

The case was then adjourned until Saturday morning, bail remaining as before, £200 for each accused.

The Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury, Tuesday, December 10, 1935

Doubt In Identity Of Dead Beggar

Witness Not Sure Man On Road Was One In Hospital

Whether a beard a fraction of an inch in length is a long beard or not, and other matters of interpretation, entered into a hearing this morning in H. M. Police Court when two Chinese connected with the Kashing Road Police Station gave testimony about incidents on the early morning of December 1, at Point and Sinkiepang Roads, where a Chinese beggar who subsequently died, is alleged to have been thrown into a creek by two foreign members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, Sergeants E. W. Peters and W. A. Judd.

Drawing attention to the difference in condition of the long-haired and muddyface beggar he found lying on the pavement, and the clean patient he saw at the hospital later, Chinese Police Consable No. 1728 declined to state definitely that the two men were the same.

"I saw that the beggar on the road was very sick; he could not move or talk and his legs were stiff, so I...telephoned the Kashing Road Police Station....When I returned to that place again more than a half-hour later the man was not there."

"By looking at the body of the man in the hospital, he was very much like the beggar, but the man had no beard and his face and head were washed" the witness said, after Mr. H. A. Reeks, attorney for the defense, had objected to the translator's first version, which he claimed omitted the distinction between face and body.

Had Long Beard

Reexamining the witness, Mr. John McNeill asked what kind of hair the beggar had, and was told, "A long beard, one-tenth of an inch long. The face was dirty and covered with mud, and his hair was long."

Second witness was Yuan Wong-hsih, English-speaking clerk at the Kashing Road Police Station, who reported having recorded a telephone call on the date in question, thus: "2:45 a.m. from C.P.C. 1723. There is a beggar lying sick on the Point Road near Sinkiepang Road, being very serious." Below that entry was another made when the witness was not there, but which he identified as that of Sergeant Peters. It read, "On arrival the beggar had left."

December 9, 1935. Morning Translation.

China Evening News (comment):

CHINESE THROWN INTO CREEK

On the morning of December 1, there appeared on Sinkeepang Road a Chinese male who could not speak. The man lay on the road motionless. It seemed that he was very sick. A Chinese policeman No. 1723 reported the matter to the Police Station by telephone, and two foreign policemen proceeded to the scene in a motor car. Unexpectedly, the two foreign policemen took the man into the motor car and threw him into a creek, resulting in his death.

Considering that the action on the part of the two foreign policemen is clearly contrary to the law, the Shanghai Municipal Police have filed a prosecution against them at the British Court.

From previous cases, we dare not imagine the consequence of the prosecution. We are really horrified at this remarkable kind of service rendered by the two foreign policemen! It seems that there will be a pardon granted to these two foreign policemen who look down upon the lives of the public, because they are to be pitied for their lack of knowledge. We are sorry for the Shanghai Municipal Police who are responsible for training and directing such foreign policemen. Unless such action on the part of the two foreign policemen concerned is regarded as being human kindness, the Shanghai Municipal Police must, at least, adopt certain appropriate measures to deal with such bad class policemen. On the contrary, will all the residents in the International Settlement still have such a lot of confidence on the Police Force?

In this semi-colony of Shanghai, the lives of the Chinese people are not considered by others, although we are faithfully crawling under the shelter of foreigners.

Central China Daily News (Comment)

At 2.45 a.m. December 1, a certain Chinese policeman saw a man lying unconscious on the ground at the corner of Sinkeepang and Point Roads. Later the Police Station despatched two foreign and one Chinese policemen to the scene to conduct enquiries. Unexpectedly the two foreign police officers threw the sick man into the creek. Fortunately the man was later rescued by a pedestrian, but he however died afterwards in the hospital.

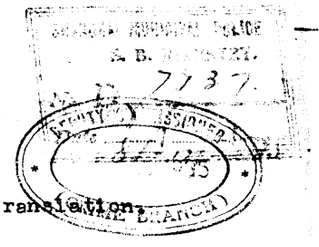
On the morning of December 5 the two foreign police officers were sent to the British Court to be charged according to law. Legally speaking, the action on the part of these foreign officers constitutes a great violation of the law. Furthermore, their unlawful act was witnessed by the Chinese driver, C.P.C. 3067 and the pedestrian named Sung Ching Sung who rescued the deceased. Therefore although the statement secured by the Chinese detective from the deceased in the hospital

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December 9, 1935. Morning Translation.

to the effect that he (the deceased) voluntarily jumped into the creek on that night might be beneficial to the foreign policemen, it cannot be however relied upon, as the deceased when saying this was likely in an unconscious condition. Moreover even if the deceased did jump into the creek voluntarily, the two foreign police officers when noticing this should at least have rendered assistance. Their failure in rescuing him therefore constitutes a gross neglect of duty.

Although the deceased died of pneumonia, it would not be at all impossible to save his life if early treatment had been rendered. In view of all these facts, it is quite clear that the action of these two foreign officers was illegal and they should, therefore, be punished accordingly.



December 8, 1935. Morning Translation.

Sin Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

TWO FOREIGN POLICEMEN THROW A CHINESE INTO A CREEK.

At 2.45 a.m. December 1, Chinese policeman No. 1728 attached to Kashing Road Police Station, while passing the corner of Sinkeepang Road and Point Road on patrol duty, saw a man sleeping by the side of the road. The man could not speak and it seemed that he was very sick. The policeman then reported the matter to the Police Station through telephone. Foreign Police Sergeant No. 229 E.W. Peters and Foreign Probationary Sergeant No.106 W.A. Judd took a Station motor car driven by Chinese policeman No. 3067 to the scene and brought the man into the car. When the motor car was passing the corner of Fearon and Yalu Roads, the two foreign policemen suddenly ordered the driver to stop the car and thereupon threw the man into the creek. The police officers then returned to the Police Station in the motor car.

Subsequently, a pedestrian named Sung Chin Sun(宋金生) gave assistance and dragged the man out of the creek. The matter was reported to Chinese policeman No. 993 attached to Hongkew Police Station and the man was removed to St. Luke's Hospital where he died at 8 a.m. December 6. The body was removed to the Fearon Road Mortuary.

Seeing that the two foreign Police officers had committed a crime, Hongkew Police Station escorted them to the British Court on the morning of December 5 and charged them according to law. The case was remanded until next Tuesday (December 10) and the two foreign Police officers were ordered to produce bails of $200 each. On December 6, Court doctors Wei Lih Kung(魏立功) and Chang Yen(張炎) of the First Special District Court visited the mortuary together with the doctors of the S.M.C. and held an inquest on the man.

At 10 a.m. December 7, Procurator Kou Wei (郭偉) of the First Special District Court, accompanied by the two Court doctors Wei and Chang and Clerk Wong Tsho Yih(王祖翼), after inspecting the body of the deceased, held the inquest.

Foreign Inspector Bennett stated the case.

Witness Sung Chin Sun made the following statement :- "I am a native of Shanghai, age 26, residing at No. 493 Fearon Road and I am a vegetable hawker by profession. At 3 a.m. on that day, I went out and saw a motor car parked by the side of the creek. Two foreign policemen were leaning over the railings beside the creek and looking at the water. One of the policemen used a flash light. I noticed that the number of the motor car was 8502. Afterwards I saw the two policemen boarding the motor car which was driven away. I then ran to the side of the creek and saw the deceased. I borrowed a bamboo pole from a boat moored by the side of the creek and with the pole I saved the man out of the water. In the meantime, I was crying out 'Help, help.'"

Kuo San Yuen Tse(郭三元子) stated:- "I am a native of Kao Yeu(高郵), Kompo, aged 31, residing at 491 Fearon Road, and owner of a small shop. At 2 a.m. on December 1, I had already gone to bed. Upon hearing cries

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for help, I got up and ran to the scene finding that Sung Chin Sun had pulled out the deceased from the creek. I helped Sung to drag the deceased out of the water and saw the deceased spitting foam from his mouth."

Chinese policeman No. 3067 made the following statement:- "At 2.45 a.m. that day, I drove the motor car. I saw the two foreign policemen throwing the deceased into the creek."

Chinese detective Shih Kwei Tsung(石貴春) attached to Hongkew Police Station stated:- "I went to St. Luke's Hospital to make an investigation. I questioned the deceased who said that his name was Ma Teh Piao(馬德標), a native of Nanking, aged 48, who had come from his native place and could not find his friends and that he jumped into the creek on that day as he could not get food. When speaking, the deceased seemed having lost consciousness and he talked slowly."

The Procurator delivered the following order:- "The deceased named Ma Teh Piao, male, died due to pneumonia. According to investigations made by the Police and to statements made by witnesses, the deceased was pushed into the creek by two British Police officers named Peters and Judd. Since the two officers have been prosecuted by the Police at the British Court, the case is to be dealt with by the British Court. The body of the deceased is to be encoffined by the Po Zai San Tsang Benevolent Institution."

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December 7, 1935. Morning Translation.

Society Evening News and other local newspapers:

TWO FOREIGN POLICEMEN THROW A BEGGAR INTO A CREEK

At 3 a.m. on December 2, foreign Police officers Nos. 106 and 229, attached to Kashing Road Station, took the Station motor car which was being driven by C.P.C.3067, and went for a drive. When they were proceeding along Fearon Road by Hongkew Creek, at about 3.15 a.m., F.S. 106 saw a beggar sleeping by the side of the road, and immediately ordered the driver to stop the car. The two foreign Police officers then alighted from the car and ran over to the beggar who was sleeping at the side of the road, and catching him, one by the head and the other by the heels, heaved him into the Hongkew Creek, thus giving the beggar a cold bath. Luckily, a boatman belonging to one of the craft moored in the Creek, saw these two foreigners, Nos. 106 and 229, throw the beggar into the Creek. As the two foreigners drove off in the car, this boatman immediately dragged the begger out of the Creek. Although the tide happened to be out at the time, the beggar lost consciousness owing to the extreme cold. The S.M.P. learning of the details of the case at 8 a.m. on December 2 removed the beggar to hospital at once, and suspended the two foreigners Nos. 106 and 229 from duty, keeping them under observation. On December 5, the beggar was still in hospital and the Commissioner of Police interviewed and questioned the two foreigners concerned. In view of the fact that this action on the part of foreign Police officers 106 and 229, was utterly uncalled for and contrary to any of the principles of human kindness, the S.M.P. intend to have these men very severely punished according to law.

Chen Pao (Shanghai Morning Post) and other local newspapers:

EXTRA-SETTLEMENT ROADS

It is learned that, as a result of negotiations held between Mr. O.K. Yue, Chief Secretary of the Shanghai City Government, and Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Extra-Settlement roads question which has remained outstanding for some years may be settled in the near future. The authorities have not yet, however, made any definite statement. It is a fact that recently Mr. Yue and Mr. Fessenden have frequently met and discussed the subject.

According to information given out by the Shanghai Municipal Council, Mr. Fessenden will, in the near future, make public the documents containing particulars regarding the negotiations over the question.

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Witness Testifies He Saw Beggar Thrown In Creek By 2 Foreigners

Pneumonia, Aggravated By Water, Found Death Cause

INQUEST HELD OVER BODY

Conflicting Story Is Credited Mendicant On Deathbed

Death due to double-pneumonia, aggravated by water, was the coroner's verdict pronounced at the conclusion of the inquest held over Mau Tuh-piau, beggar, at the Fearon Road Mortuary yesterday morning. Mau is alleged to have been thrown into Hongkew Creek on the morning of December 1 by Sergeant Ernest William Peters and Probationary Sergeant William Alfred Judd, of the Kashing Road Police Station.

After rendering his verdict, the coroner stated that according to police investigation, the beggar had been thrown into Hongkew Creek by two British policemen, who had already been brought before H. M. Police Court on a charge of assault. He added that the body of the deceased would be handed over to the Tu Soo Shing Ching Benevolent Society and be held pending the outcome of the case against the two police officers, scheduled to be resumed at 10.30 a.m. on the coming Tuesday.

Testimony Conflicts

Conflicting testimony featured the inquest yesterday in that a chauffeur of a police car declared that he saw the two policemen throw the beggar into the creek, while a Chinese detective from the Hongkew Police Station declared that he had questioned the beggar before the latter died on Friday morning, and had obtained information indicating that the man might have leaped into the creek himself.

Detective Inspector G. J. Bennett, of the Kashing Road Station, testified that at 2.45 a.m., December 1, he had received a telephone call from Chinese Constable 1723 that a sick beggar was lying on Singkeipang Road near Point Road. He continued that later, two foreign policemen, Nos. 299 and 106, had driven to the spot, had lifted the beggar to the running board of the police car they were driving in and that it was alleged that they had gone to Fearon Road. It was further alleged, the inspector continued, that they had thrown the beggar in the creek. Inspector Bennett did not publicly state the names of the two policemen but wrote the names down on a slip of paper, handing the paper to the procurator.

The man had been rescued from the creek, the inspector continued by one Zung Ching-sung, a hawker, who happened to be nearby. He continued that Chinese Police Constable 993, of the Hongkew Police Station, later took the beggar to St. Luke's Hospital, where the man died Friday morning.

Eye-Witness Testifies

Chinese Constable No. 1728 testified at the inquest, stating that he had found a sick beggar lying at the corner of Singkeipang Road near Point Road and had called the Kashing Road Police Station reporting the case. The driver of the police car, Police Chauffeur No. 3067, also testified. He declared that he was an eye-witness to the affair and actually saw the two policemen throw the beggar into the creek.

Zung Ching-zung, the hawker, who is stated to have rescued the beggar, declared that he did not actually see the beggar thrown into the water. He did see, he stated, two foreign policemen standing at the edge of the creek using a flashlight, evidently searching for something in the creek. They later got in their car and drove away. He continued that he went to the spot to investigate and suddenly heard feeble cries for help. He finally saw the beggar and getting a long bamboo pole, held it for the man to grab hold of. The beggar took advantage of his assistance, he said, grabbed the pole and the hawker pulled him to shore and up on the bank. Two other Chinese civilians who stated that they saw the rescue, told substantially the same story.

Beggar Questioned

At this juncture, Chinese Detective No. 340, of the Hongkew Police Station, testified that he had gone to the St. Luke's Hospital for the purpose of interrogating the beggar. That was on the following day, it was pointed out, and the beggar was too ill to speak. He called the next day, he said, and the beggar told him that he was 48 years old and a native of Nanking. The detective said he asked the man how he happened to be in the creek, adding that the beggar replied he was hungry and had no chow.

The detective then said that he asked the man if he jumped into the creek because he had no chow. He concluded his remarks by saying that the beggar answered yes. This brought an end to the proceedings, verdict was announced and the inquest closed.

File

12723

VICTIM OF ALLEGED ASSAULT DIES

Two Foreign Police Officers Temporarily Suspended

INQUEST TO BE HELD THIS MORNING

Mau Teh-piau, a Chinese beggar whom two foreign members of the Shanghai Municipal Police are accused of having thrown into the Hongkew Creek last Sunday, died yesterday morning in St. Luke's Hospital. He had been suffering from double pneumonia and succumbed despite strenuous efforts to save his life. Sergeant E. W. Peters and Probationary Sergeant W. A. Judd, both British, the policemen involved in the case, have been suspended, pending further investigation.

At a hearing in H. M. Police Court on Thursday, the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, sanctioned an application of Mr. John McNeill, on production of medical evidence, that a deposition might be taken from Mau Teh-piau. The deposition, however, was not taken, as Mau remained in a state of coma all Thursday.

The body of the deceased was removed to the Public Mortuary yesterday morning, but it was then too late for an inquest to be held. An autopsy on the deceased's body was made yesterday, however, by the Court doctor, and an inquest will be opened this morning.

The hearing of the case against the two foreigners will be resumed in H. M. Police Court on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. Mr. John McNeill is conducting the case for the prosecution and Mr. H. A. Reeks is representing the two defendants. Bail was allowed both prisoners of £100 in their own recognizance and two sureties each of £100.

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Date 9

Chinese In S.M.P. Case Dies Here

Two Foreign Police Sergeants Answer Charges Tuesday

INQUEST WILL BE HELD THIS MORNING

Effort Made To Obtain Deposition From Deceased

Mau Tuh-piau, beggar, alleged to have been thrown into Hongkew Creek on the night of December 1 by Sergeant Ernest William Peters and Probationary Sergeant William Alfred Judd, of the Kashing Road Police Station, died at St. Luke's Hospital late yesterday morning.

Although the inquest will not be held until this morning, it is stated by attending physicians that the man was suffering from double pneumonia. In the meantime, a thorough investigation is being conducted into the actual cause of death in view of the importance of the case.

Sergeant Peters and Judd were charged in H. M. Police Court on Thursday morning with assault, causing actual bodily harm to the beggar, and will be brought before the court on Tuesday at 10.30 a.m. for hearing.

British authorities declined to comment on the matter yesterday, even in view of the beggar's death, merely, stating that the present court schedule would be adhered to.

It was further reported that in pursuance to an order issued by H.M. Magistrate C. H. Haines at the hearing on Thursday, an effort was made to take a deposition from the beggar. No comment was made, however, on the success of these efforts.

The assault is alleged to have taken place on Fearon Road during the early morning hours of December 1. No details connected with the case have been revealed and in appearing for the Crown on Thursday, Mr. John McNeill only offered evidence of arrest.

The two sergeants were arrested about 5 p.m. on December 4 at the Kashing Road Police Station by Detective Sub-Inspector John McPhee, who in court, identified the two men. The arrest was made in the presence of Detective Inspector Bennett on the authority of a warrant issued from H.B.M. Supreme Court.

Mr. H. A. Reeks is appearing on behalf of the two accused, who have been granted bail on two sureties of £100 each, besides £100 each in their own recognizances.

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Assault Charged To 2 S. M. Policemen

Foreigners Alleged To Have Thrown Chinese In Soochow Creek

EACH OFFICER PUTS UP £100 AS BAIL

Plaintiff Reported Near Death With Pneumonia

One Chinese was reportedly near death yesterday as two British subjects, both members of the Shanghai Municipal Police, were brought to trial on charges of having assaulted him by throwing him into Hongkew Creek on December 1, thereby allegedly causing him bodily harm. The men who appeared in British Police Court at 9.30 o'clock yesterday morning are Sergeant Earnest William Peters and Probationary Sergeant William Alfred Judd.

The Chinese, one Mau Teh Piau, was reported at a late hour yesterday afternoon to be hovering near death in a local hospital and to be suffering from the effects of a serious case of pneumonia. His condition, it was alleged, was so weakened that he was lying in a state of coma and was unable to give evidence.

The charge against the two complainants as presented in court stated that the Chinese had been assaulted on December 1 last by the two members of the Shanghai Municipal Police by being thrown into Hongkew Creek. The men were arrested on Wednesday afternoon at the Kashing Road Police Station at approximately 5 o'clock, it was revealed. At the time of arrest both were cautioned and refrained from making any statement. Evidence of arrests was given yesterday by Detective John McFee of the Shanghai Municipal Police.

Following the renderin of evidence of arrest, Mr. John McNeill appearing on behalf of the complainant, asked for a remand and this was subsequently granted by Magistrate C. H. Haines and a rehearing scheduled for Tuesday at 10.30 in the morning. Mr. H. A. Reeks, appearing for the two accused, asked that an order for bail be made by the court. Two sureties of £100 each were demanded, while the accused were also ordered to place bail on their own recognizance to the amount of £100 each.

Mr. John McNeill, during the course of the hearing, suggested that evidence be taken from the complainant under Rule 9, and Mr. H. A. Reeks, speaking on behalf of the defendants stated that he was in accord with this request. It is understood that the man's condition will be carefully watched and if at any time he should be able to make a statement this will be taken without the delay that might be caused by awaiting a court order upon the matter. It is understood, however, that there is little hope that such a statement may be obtained due to the seriousness of the man's condition.

File

D-7138

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. No. D

July 9, 1937. Afternoon Translation

Hwa Mei Wan Pao published the following article on July 8 :-

OPIUM SUPPRESSION IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

According to information secured by this paper on July 7, it is learned that the Shanghai Municipal Council has agreed in principle to the proposal brought up by the Chinese authorities for the establishment of an office for dealing with the registration of opium addicts in the International Settlement. It is also learned that a Committee consisting of Major F. W. Gerrard, Commissioner of Police, Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General, and Mr. R. T. Bryan, the Municipal Advocate, of the S.M.C. has been instructed to study this problem as well as to glean information as to how to bring about the establishment of such an office for the suppression of opium in the International Settlement.

According to reliable information, the S.M.C., so far as it is concerned, hopes the Chinese authorities will undertake full responsibility as regards the question of registration of opium smokers, but is definitely opposed to the establishment of opium hongs inside the Settlement. What the S.M.C. will do in connection with this problem is to forward to the Chinese authorities the list of names of the registered opium addicts after the registration is complete. All addicts residing in the International Settlement should surrender themselves for registration, failing which suitable punishment will be meted out upon them.

The Shanghai City Government is contemplating the appointment of several officials to look after the matter of registration, but the Committee of the three officials of the S.M.C. is still considering as to whether or not this proposal of the Shanghai City Government can be accepted.

According to the decision reached at the Council meeting, the Chinese authorities may issue licences to opium smokers residing inside the International Settlement, nevertheless the question as to whether or not the issue of such permits should be handled by the S.M.C. is still under consideration by the Committee.

There is no truth in the report that in case of deficit, the Shanghai City Government will issue grants for the upkeep of the Opium Suppression Office in the International Settlement. All expenses of this office will be met from the income derived from the registration of opium addicts and collected by the S.M.C., while in the case of licence fees, same will be forwarded to the Shanghai City Government after they have been collected by the Council.

However, there still exists another question which deserves the careful consideration of the Committee as it is regarded by the S.M.C. as a difficult and complicated matter to deal with. It is the question as to what measures are to be taken to deal with opium offenders. At present all opium cases in the Settlement are dealt with by the Shanghai First Special District Court and if this step is followed after the enforcement

July 7, 1937. Morning Translation.

(毛永虎), Wong Tsen-sun (王振声), King Tao-chuen (金道銓), Chu Kwei-sun (朱貴生) and Chen Ung-min (陳鏞明) that as the facts were still not clear, no judgment would be delivered and arguments would therefore be reheard.

The accused were then sent back to detention.

Lih Pao and other local newspapers:

THE SETTLEMENT OPIUM SUPPRESSION AGREEMENT

A tentative agreement has been reached in principle between the Shanghai City Government and the S.M.C. in connection with the question of opium suppression in the International Settlement as a result of negotiations between Mr. O.K. Yui, the Acting Mayor, and Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C. It has been agreed by both parties to establish an Opium Suppression Committee in the International Settlement to deal with the registration of opium addicts residing therein. The Committee will consist of three members, namely, Mr. S. Fessenden, the Secretary-General, Major F.W. Gerrard, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R.T. Bryan, the Municipal Advocate of the S.M.C. The licence fees of the opium addicts will be collected by the Shanghai City Government while those for the registration of the addicts will be collected by the S.M.C. as expenses for the upkeep of the Committee.

The licence fees for the opium smokers are divided into two kinds: (a) $5 for a 10-day permit and (b) $0.60 for a permit for three days. All opium addicts are required to purchase their supplies from the Settlement Opium Committee. No definite arrangement has so far been reached as regards the punishment of opium offenders, but it is learned that all such offenders arrested in the International Settlement are to be handed over to the Shanghai City Government to be dealt with.

Hwa Mei Wan Pao dated July 6 (Comment) :-

JAPANESE NEWSPAPERS BACK S.M.C.'s FILM CENSORSHIP

The local Japanese dailies are apparently paying close attention to the Chinese movement for the abolition of the Settlement Film Censorship. They all publish articles in block letters as if they are in great sympathy with the S.M.C. Amongst them, the Shanghai Nippo pays the most attention to this movement. It has even alleged that this movement is instigated by the Central Kuomintang Headquarters, because it holds the view that the Chinese Educational Films' Association is an integral part of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. But we have to advise our contemporary that the Chinese Educational Films' Association is a cultural body formed by the people; it has nothing to do with the Central Kuomintang Headquarters. It appears to us, however, that the Japanese paper in question is deliberately fabricating this rumour with the ultimate intent of spoiling this movement.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date

July 3, 1937. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

OPIUM SUPPRESSION IN INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT

Since General Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, assumed the duties of Inspector-General of Opium Suppression, much effort has been exerted in various parts of China towards the suppression of the evil. According to an investigation made by the U.S.A., the production of opium in China has been reduced by more than 50%. This shows the determination of the Chinese Government.

It is the aim of the Chinese Government to bring about complete suppression of the opium evil by 1940. Many people, however, evade the law by taking refuge in the International Settlement of Shanghai. For this reason, Messrs. Huang Tien-ming (黃天鳴) and Yu Feng-yuin (俞鳳韻), Chief and Deputy Chief respectively of an office under the Opium Suppression Commission, came to Shanghai from Hankow and held discussions with Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙) of the Shanghai Opium Suppression Committee, Mr. Chen Ling-yung (陳靈云) of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters, Mr. O.K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Shanghai, Mr. C.S. Franklin, Chairman of the S.M.C., and Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., following which Mr. O.K. Yui presented to the S.M.C. the following five principles relating to the suppression of opium offences in the International Settlement:-

1) The Shanghai City Government will entrust the issuing of permits to opium addicts and suppression of secret sale or smoking of opium in the International Settlement to the Shanghai Municipal Council.
2) The S.M.C. will establish an Opium Suppression Office. Except that the officials are to be recommended by the Shanghai City Government, the S.M.C. will have full power in handling all affairs of the Office.
3) All applications for opium smokers' permits will be forwarded to, and all permits issued by, the Shanghai City Government through the S.M.C.
4) The expenses for the maintenance of the Opium Suppression Office and the carrying out of its works will be defrayed from the permit fees received. The City Government will issue a grant in case of deficiency in the amount.
5) Opium offenders arrested will be detained in the Ward Road Gaol (It has since been decided that offenders will serve their sentences in the Chinese Gaol as the Ward Road Gaol is frequently overcrowded).

The S.M.C. has now appointed Mr. S. Fessenden, the Secretary-General, Major Gerrard, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. R.T. Bryan, Jr., the Municipal Advocate, to draft a set of detailed regulations governing the enforcement of opium suppression in the Settlement. The regulations will be put into force as soon as they are approved by the Council.

June 4, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

OPIUM SUPPRESSION NEGOTIATIONS PROCEEDING SMOOTHLY

With a view to enforcing the opium suppression policy in the Foreign Settlements, Mr. O.K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, recently discussed ways and means of dealing with opium suppression with the authorities of the International Settlement and the French Concession; the result of the discussion is understood to have been very satisfactory.

The other day, Mr. O.K. Yui sent a formal despatch to Mr. S. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., who in a reply to the Shanghai City Government yesterday, expressed his willingness to accept the suggestions relating to opium suppression in the Settlement and offered Mr. O.K. Yui certain views on the problem.

In a press interview, Mr. Fessenden made the following statement: "At present negotiations are proceeding smoothly and it will not be long before an agreement is reached. A special opium suppression organ will be instituted in the Settlement and the officers of this organ will be appointed by both the Shanghai City Government and the S.M.C. Matters which have been discussed recently are the registration of opium smokers and the question of dealing with the traffic in drugs in the Settlement."

It is understood that, as soon as the negotiations with the S.M.C. are concluded, the Shanghai City Government will discuss the opium suppression question with the authorities of the French Concession.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

MEETING OF RICSHA OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

In February last the S.M.C. and the Ricsha Owners' Association reached an agreement to the effect that a reduction of 500 ricshas in the International Settlement be enforced as from June 1. Yesterday afternoon the Ricsha Owners' Association held a meeting at which Ying Ts-ling (殷子齡), Koo Soong-mur (顧松茂) and some 100 others were present. Ying Ts-ling presided.

The following resolutions were passed:-

(1) That in order to return them to the S.M.C., the enamelled plates from the cancelled ricshas be handed over by the ricsha owners concerned to this Association before June 5.
(2) That with a view to lessening losses, ricsha owners be notified to apply unanimously for insurance against the theft of their vehicles.
(3) That the licence plates of ricshas for June be still taken out by this Association on behalf of the ricsha owners; that ricsha owners be notified to deposit the licence fees in the National Commercial Bank on North Soochow Road.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers :-

COMMEMORATION OF OPIUM SUPPRESSION ANNIVERSARY ON JUNE 3.

In commemoration of the Opium Suppression Anniversary on June 3, the Preparatory Committee of the "June 3 Opium Suppression Meeting" has requested the National Aviation Association to despatch four aeroplanes to scatter at 8 a.m. that day coloured leaflets bearing slogans relating to the anniversary. At 9 a.m. a meeting in commemoration of the occasion will be held at the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce, when representatives from various local circles will attend. Officers of the local Tangpu, the Shanghai City Government, the Opium Suppression Committee and other government organs will form the presidium at the meeting.

At 11 a.m. a bonfire of opium and narcotics will be lit at the premises of the Shih Chi Primary School (樹基小學) in the Temple of the Queen of Heaven, North Honan Road, under the auspices of the Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner's Headquarters and the District Court.

A large number of lecture groups which have been formed by the local Tangpu, the Shanghai City Government, the Opium Suppression Committee and the Police Bureau will set out at 1 p.m. that day and give lectures to the people on the evils of opium and narcotics.

The "Shun Pao", the "Sin Wan Pao" and six other local leading daily newspapers will publish special columns in commemoration of the anniversary on June 3, while lectures will be broadcast by the following prominent persons between 1 and 7.30 p.m. through the various radio stations :-

(1) Mr. C.K. Yui, Acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai - Shanghai City Government Radio Station.

(2) Mr. Wu Kai-sien (吳開先), committeeman of the local Tangpu - Great China Radio Station (大中華電台).

(3) Mr. Pan Kung-chan (潘公展), Commissioner of the Bureau of Social Affairs.

(4) Mr. Dao Pah-chuen (陶百川), committeeman of the local Tangpu - Ah Mei Radio Station (亞美電台).

(5) Mr. Tu Yueh-sun (杜月笙) - Kuo Hwa Radio Station (國華電台).

(6) General Yang Hu, Woosung-Shanghai Defence Commissioner - Sun Sun Radio Station (新新電台).

(7) General Tsai Chin-chun, Commissioner of the Police Bureau - Great China Dispensary Radio Station (中西電台).

J.L.936
A. S. B. D. 7138
Date 2

Chinese Ask Council For Opium Office

Special Headquarters In Settlement To Register Addicts Requested

THREE POINT-SCHEME TO BE PRESENTED

Uniform Control Of Drug Traffic Desired By City Government

Seeking to extend the Chinese Government system of control over drugs and drug addicts into the International Settlement and French Concession, Mr. O. K. Yui, acting Mayor of Greater Shanghai, will soon present a three-point-scheme for the consideration of the municipal authorities. Preliminary talks have already been held between Mr. Yui, Mr. Chen Liu-yun, Mr. Du Yueh-sen, of the Opium Suppression Committee, Mr. Stirling Fessenden and Captain Fabre, of French Police.

Following this general discussion of the scheme, the Chinese proponents were advised to put their plan into written form for presentation to the foreign authorities.

The Chinese declare that they have completed their work of registering opium smokers for licensing or hospital treatment, but that their efforts to reduce the traffic have been baulked to a large extent because the same system has not been adopted in the foreign settlements.

The three-point proposal asks for: organization of special offices in the foreign settlements for the purpose of registering opium addicts; limitation of the sale of opium according to the terms of licences issued to addicts; effective measures for the prevention of opium smuggling.

Juridical Question

A moot question, foreign authorities believe, would be whether or not the Chinese will ask for administration of these offices by their own men, a request which would pose the issue of jurisdiction.

The status at present is that both the smoking and sale of opium in the Settlement is a criminal offence. Offenders are arrested and sent to the First Special District Court, where sentences are meted out in accordance with the official Chinese Opium Regulations.

The new proposals would probably envisage a legalization of the drug under monopolistic control and a general round-up of addicts within the settlements.

May 21, 1937. S. B. RECEIVED
No. D

Miscellaneous

Disaster Relief Federation of Various Benevolent Societies in Shanghai - meeting

Twenty-one members of the Disaster Relief Federation of Various Benevolent Societies in Shanghai held a meeting in their office, 35 Yunnan Road, between 5.30 p.m. and 6.15 p.m. May 20, when resolutions relating to the relief of various famine infested districts were passed, including one that the Bank of China, the Central Bank of China and the Bank of Communications be requested to grant a loan of $300,000 to the Federation.

Literary Arts Society of China - meeting

Elven committee members of the Literary Arts Society of China held a meeting in their office, Room 631, Continental Emporium Building, Nanking Road, at 5.30 p.m. May 20, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1) That lectures on literature and arts be held once a week in the Chinese Y.M.C.A., 123 Boulevard de Montigny.

2) That a monthly magazine be published.

3) That Mr. Fu Tung-hwa (傅東華) be appointed to collaborate with the Bookshop Owners' Association in drawing up amendments to the statute regarding copy-rights.

Bureau of Police - to conduct general anti-opium inspection in Chinese controlled territory

The period allowed for the renewal of registration permits of opium smokers for the 4th period will expire on May 31, 1937. The various Branch Bureaux and Stations of the Bureau of Police of the Shanghai City Government will commence a general inspection in the districts under their respective jurisdiction on May 24. The object of

the inspection is to ascertain if there were any unregistered addicts and to urge those, who have not yet renewed their permits, to do so at once.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranges from $10.90 to $12.30 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

	Chinese Rice	Saigon Rice
Best Quality ...	$12.40	$11.10
Good " ...	$11.70	$10.10
Ordinary " ...	$11.00	$ 9.10

Naval

Movements of Naval Vessels

The gunboat "Chukwan" and transport "Tingan" left Kaochongmiao Jetty for Nanking and Fokien respectively at 7 a.m. on May 20.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SECRET - NOT FOR PRESS PUBLICATION

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SPECIAL BRANCH May 21, 1937

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

Political

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
21 MAY 1937
(CRIMINAL BRANCH)
S. B. REGISTRY
No. 20

Movements of Notables

From Nanking

Arrived at 9.26 p.m. May 20 :-

General Li Lih-chun, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

Arrived at 7 a.m. May 21 :-

Mr. Wu Shih-hwei, member of the C.E.C. of the Kuomintang.

To Nanking

Departed at 11 p.m. May 20 -

Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Health Administration of the Executive Yuan.

Mr. Bang Hsueh-pan, Vice Minister of Communications.

25th Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation - Meeting

Nine committee members of the 25th Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation held a meeting at 10 a.m. May 20 in their office, No.1 Foh Teh Li, North Szechuen Road, when the following resolutions were passed :-

1. That the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation be asked to request the Shanghai City Government to take immediate steps for the suppression of establishments conducted by ronins for the sale of narcotics.

2. That the Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government be requested to station additional police in the districts in which the ronins operate.

3. That Mr. Wei Long-she (韋 冷 石) and Mr. Yih Chi-chong (葉 吉 棠) be appointed to organize an investigation group for the purpose of furnishing the Chinese Authorities with information concerning these establishments, and that the Chinese Authorities be requested to prepare several boxes for the reception of secret information.

4. That the Shanghai City Government be requested to demand the punishment of ronins who recently assaulted members of the Police Bureau.

May 21, 1937. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers:

MR. O.K. YUI CONFERS WITH SETTLEMENT AND CONCESSION AUTHORITIES RE OPIUM SUPPRESSION

Owing to the fact that the Settlement authorities are not taking the same steps as the local Chinese authorities in carrying out the opium suppression regulations promulgated by the National Government, many opium addicts take refuge in the Settlements and difficulty is experienced in applying the measures to the fullest extent, especially in regard to the prevention of drug smuggling.

During the past few days, Mr. O.K. Yui, the acting Mayor of Shanghai, held several informal conferences with Mr. Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., M. Baudez, Consul-General for France, Commandant Fabre, Commissioner of the French Municipal Police, Mr. Chen Ling-yuin (陳霆銳), Opium Suppression Special Delegate for Chekiang and Shanghai, Mr. Yui Feng-shao (俞鳳韶), Deputy Inspector-General of Opium Suppression, and Mr. Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), Standing Committee member of the Shanghai Opium Suppression Committee. During these conferences, the following three measures were suggested:

(1) That a special office be established in the Foreign Settlements by the Shanghai City Government to undertake the registration of opium addicts and issuing of permits.
(2) That the opium addicts be allowed to buy opium on production of their permits.
(3) That smuggling of opium be strictly prevented.

It is said that the authorities of the Foreign Settlements are quite an agreement with the Chinese authorities on principle. The detailed procedure, however, will have to be decided after further discussions.

Taking the results obtained at the informal conferences as a basis, Mr. O.K. Yui will write to the authorities of the Foreign Settlements formally asking them to carry out the measures.

No.450 Route Pere Robert, interviewed Mr. Tu Yueh-sung in his office in the Chung Wei Bank Building, 16 Rue de la Porte du Nord, and requested him to mediate in the dispute between them and the principal as a result of the alleged unfairness of the principal in dealing with the monthly examinations (Vide I.R. 10/5/37). In reply Mr. Tu advised the callers to induce their classmates, who suspended studies following the dispute on May 6, to return to their studies.

Up to the present, the class remains suspended.

Shanghai Municipality Furniture Trade Association - meeting

At 3.30 p.m. May 16, eighteen committee members of the Shanghai Municipality Furniture Trade Association held a meeting in their office, 460 Peking Road, and passed the following resolutions :-

1. That the office of the Association be removed to No.456 Peking Road.
2. That preparations be made to hold a general meeting of members to elect new committees.
3. That fellow traders be notified to pay income tax.
4. That the local Tangpu and the Bureau of Social Affairs be informed of the present condition of the Association.

Special Delegate for Chekiang and Shanghai of the Central Opium Prohibition Committee - establishes office in Shanghai

On May 15, Mr. Chen Ling-yuin (陳凌雲), who has been appointed "Special Anti-Opium Delegate for Chekiang and Shanghai" by the Central Opium Prohibition Committee, established an office at No.7 An Loh Fang, Boon Lai Road, Nantao. The duty of the Special Delegate is to supervise the anti-opium activities conducted in Chekiang and Shanghai.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES
S. B. REGISTRY
No. D 2413
Date 2.1.1

5

April 28, 1937. Afternoon Translation.

Tin Pao and other local newspapers :-

IMPROVED PLAN FOR REGISTRATION OF OPIUM ADDICTS

With a view to bringing about better results in the registration of opium addicts, the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau has recently secured from the Director-General of Opium Suppression of the Military Affairs Commission permission to start as from April 1 the supplementary registration of opium smokers.

Opium addicts residing in the foreign Settlements of Shanghai may apply to the Bureau for registration so long as they can furnish a communication address in Chinese territory. Once they are registered, they will be given a licence which will enable them to become immune from punishment, in case they are discovered and brought up before the Courts which will deal with them in the same way as they deal with licensed addicts.

It is learned that a large number of opium smokers of the foreign Settlements have applied for registration since April 1.

The local Tangpu, the Police Bureau and the Shanghai Opium Suppression Commission are now making exhaustive preparations for the convocation of a general memorial meeting on June 3, the anniversary of opium suppression, when lantern slides and pictures on opium suppression will be shown and a lantern procession will be held.

Lih Pao (Nanking telegram):

NEW KIANGSU PACIFICATION COMMISSIONER APPOINTED

At 9 a.m. April 27 the Executive Yuan of the National Government held a meeting at which it was resolved to appoint General Yu Hsueh-chung, former Chairman of the Kansu Provincial Government, to the post of Kiangsu Pacification Commissioner.

D.7138

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D
Date / /

April 21, 1937. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspaper:-

POLICE BUREAU TO ACCELERATE OPIUM REGISTRATION

With a view to bringing about better results in the registration of opium addicts, the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, in conjunction with the Shanghai Opium Suppression Commission, has organized several propaganda groups for the purpose of advising the registered opium smokers to renew their licences for the 4th period and the unregistered addicts to accelerate application for registration.

Labour

Sing Yeu No.2 Cotton Mill - Strike Situation

The strike situation in the Sing Yeu No.2 Cotton Mill, 8 Robison Road, so far shows no improvement. Only 400 of the day shift hands reported for work this morning, February 16, although it is said that the following terms have been agreed upon for a settlement of the present dispute as a result of mediation by the Bureau of Social Affairs :-

1. That, in future, workers should be discharged in accordance with the Factory Law.
2. That workers of each department may in future appoint two representatives as their spokemen to deal with labour matters with the management.
3. That the question regarding a 5% wage increase be shelved till such a time as the business of the Mill improves.
4. That no workers be discharged without cause.
5. That no working conditions be altered.
6. That a monthly bonus equivalent to four days' pay be granted to workers if employees of other local cotton mills also have this privilege.

Miscellaneous

Shanghai City Government Police Bureau issues notice regarding search for opium addicts

On February 15, the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau posted notices in Chinese controlled territory warning the public against persons impersonating police officers and making searches for opium smokers with the object of extorting money for their own ends. The notice continues that bona fide officers engaged in this duty are all in possession of identification certificates and that persons may ignore those unable to produce such certificates.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
7138

January 24, 1937. Morning Translation.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM ADDICTS ETC.

A reporter of this paper was told by Mr. Tai Lih Tsung (戴立琮), a Departmental Chief of the local Police Bureau, that all opium or narcotic addicts who had not been registered, and all traffickers in these drugs, when arrested in Chinese controlled territory, would be tried by the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters and executed after permission had been obtained from the Military Affairs Commission. In order to give the unregistered addicts a chance, however, they would not be punished if they went voluntarily to a hospital to rid themselves of the habit. Mr. Tai further stated that as the Chinese Police were searching vigorously for unregistered addicts, large numbers of them were applying to the hospitals for cures.

Meanwhile, the authorities of the Foreign Settlements are also searching diligently for opium and narcotic addicts although they have not agreed to apply the measures of the Chinese Government in the Settlements. As a result, addicts living in the Foreign Settlements are also going into hospitals for curative purposes.

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

EIGHT LOCAL RADIO STATIONS ORDERED TO CEASE OPERATIONS

The eight local radio broadcasting units, namely the Teng Peng (鼎本), the Hwa Kwang (華光), the Wei Ling (威靈), the Chow Ya Kee (周亞記), the Sin Sun (新聲), the Dong Loh (同樂), the Shih Ying (市音) and the An Ting (安定) Radio Stations, which have been ordered by the Ministry of Communications to cease operations at the end of January, have requested the Radio Broadcasting Station Owners' Association to point out to the Ministry that they received the approval of the Ministry when they were first established and further that there were no regulations governing the equipments of radio stations. The Radio Broadcasting Station Owners' Association has submitted a telegraphic petition to the Ministry of Communications asking it to publish regulations governing the equipments of radio stations, and will hold a meeting of the Standing Committee on Wednesday, January 27, to discuss the matter. The eight broadcasting stations will also hold a meeting.

Ta Kung Pao and other local newspapers :-

JAPANESE MILITARY ACTIVITIES

Yesterday morning a large number of men and officers of the Japanese Landing Party, accompanied by a number of motor trucks and motor cycles, marched along Nanking Road, Bubbling Well Road, North Szechuen Road and Zau Ka Doo in the western district of Shanghai.

The senior students of the local Japanese commercial schools, in full military kit, yesterday morning held a procession along Pingliang Road, Yangtszepoo Road, East Broadway, Dixwell Road and North Szechuen Road under the leadership of some military officers.

January 24, 1937. Morning Translation. 7138

24 / 37

National Herald and other local newspapers :-

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D.7138

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY.
No. D 7138
Date 11/1/37

January 11, 1937.

Shanghai City Government Police Bureau - investigate unlicensed opium addicts

The Shanghai City Government Police Bureau has instructed its various branches to ascertain the number of opium smokers in the areas under their jurisdiction with a view to arresting addicts who are not in possession of a smoking permit.

7138
31 12 36

According to the executioner, the rope was tested on the previous evening and was found to be quite strong and in good order. How the rope came to give way is unknown. In our opinion, it may have been due to the heavy weight of the man.

A difficulty now arises: according to British Law, there can be only one execution of the sentence imposed upon a prisoner. Whether the prisoner Abe Singh, after recovering from his injury, will have to undergo another process of hanging or whether he will be exempted from further punishment is a legal question. If he be exempted from further punishment, then, from the legal point of view, he has got off lightly, especially in view of the fact that the prisoner had been convicted of murder; but if he has to undergo another process of hanging, then from a humanitarian point of view, it would be rather cruel to make him suffer mentally and physically a second time.

This strange affair reveals the necessity of reforms being introduced in the forms of death penalty. Death by hanging is a cruel form of punishment and should be abolished. When a man has committed a crime deserving a death penalty, he should be executed painlessly and with dispatch.

China Times and other local newspapers (Soochow telegram) :-

ABSCONDING WOMAN LAWYER SURRENDERS

Miss Sze Liang (史良), a female lawyer, who was arrested together with Mr. Sung Chun Dz (沈鈞儒) and five others for offences against the State, absconded after being released on security. At 11 a.m. December 30 Miss Sze surrendered herself to the High Court at Soochow. The Procurator of the High Court has ordered her detention.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

After Miss Sze Liang was released on security she went to Zangchow to visit her grandmother, where she fell sick and consequently failed to appear in Court to face trial.

China Times and other local newspapers :-

SUPPRESSION OF NARCOTIC OFFENDERS

The following statement on the suppression of narcotic offenders was made to a reporter by Section Chief Yih (宜) of the 4th Department of the Public Safety Bureau :-

"The suppression of narcotic offenders will be carried out in this Municipality in accordance with the orders of the National Government. December 31 will be the last day on which narcotic addicts may surrender and obtain permits. All narcotic addicts found without permits on and after January 1, 1937 will be executed.

"The Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of Opium and Narcotic Offenders will also be applied to foreigners without consular jurisdiction."

D.7138

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. I. BUREAU.
No. D 7138
Date ... 1 ... 37

December 31, 1936. Morning Translation.

China Times and other local newspapers:-

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"The suppression of narcotic offenders will be carried out in this Municipality in accordance with the orders of the National Government. December 31 will be the last day on which narcotic addicts may surrender and obtain permits. All narcotic addicts found without permits on and after January 1, 1937 will be executed.

"The Provisional Regulations Governing the Punishment of Opium and Narcotic Offenders will also be applied to foreigners without consular jurisdiction."

No. 7138
Date 28/12/36

Miscellaneous

Anti-Opium Propaganda in Nantao

The Police of the City Temple Branch of the Bureau of Public Safety have formed an anti-opium propaganda group On December 27, the group consisting of some 50 persons operated on various streets in the City and Nantao, performing masquerades depicting the punishment of opium dealers and addicts and distributing anti-opium propaganda.

Wu Kiang Fellow Countrymen's Association - general meeting

Eighty-five members of the Wu Kiang (吳江) Fellow Countrymen's Association, 31 Dong Tsung Fang, Burkill Road, held their 17th annual meeting in the Ping Jao Lodging House, Avenue Road, at 3 p.m. December 27, when an executive committee of 15 members and a supervisory committee of 7 members were appointed.

Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Association - annual meeting

Five hundred members of the Szechuen Fellow Countrymen's Association (with an office at 280 Kiukiang Road) held a meeting in the Young Men's Lecturing Group Building, Small West Gate, Nantao, on the forenoon of December 27 and elected a new executive committee of 11 members for the ensuing year.

Students of Aviation Academy at Hangchow pass through Shanghai

One hundred and twenty Cantonese students of the Aviation Academy at Chienchiao, Hangchow, arrived at Shanghai South Railway Station from Hangchow by rail at 9.30 p.m. December 24, and left the Kyung Lee Yuan Wharf, French Bund, for Canton at 1 p.m. December 26 in the s.s. "Hai Yuan."

SPECIAL MUNICIPAL
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Divisional Secretaries

S. P. P.

The attention of the Officer i/c Special Branch.

is drawn to the Deputy Commissioner (Divisions)'s Remarks

on West Hongkew Station Daily St. to of June 4, 1936.

to the entry MEETING IN CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

" O. i/c Sp. Br.

(Sd.) R.C.A.
D.C.(Divisions)."

R.C.A.
D.C. (Divisions).

Copy attached.

CHY/

Copy of West Hongkew Station Daily Report
dated June 4, 1936.

MEETING IN CHINESE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

A meeting celebrating the 3rd Anniversary of the opium suppression movement was held in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce between 10 a.m. and 10.25 a.m. 3-6-36, Mr. Loh Ching Sz on behalf of Mr. Yang Hoo, Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commander presided. About 250 persons representatives of the local and public bodies attended. Speaches were given by Messrs Wong Siau Lai and Mo Liang regarding opium suppression.

A large quantity of opium, opium paraphernalia and narcotics was brought to the Chamber of Commerce in two trucks, numbers 16558 and 20013, the first truck came from Lung-hua and was under Chinese Military escort whilst the second truck came from Nantao under the escort of the Public Safety Bureau. No S.M.P. escort was provided for either truck.

This opium etc. was burnt in the compound of the Temple of Heaven after the above meeting which resulted in an alarm of fire being reported and the Settlement Fire Brigade attending.

Anti-opium movement

Ma Liang ( ), a delegate of the Head Office of the Opium Prohibition Committee in Nanking, who has been sent to Shanghai to ascertain the progress made in the anti-opium movement, established an office on May 3 at No.18 Shing An Li, Kiang Ying Ka, Small West Gate.

Civic Training Institute - inaugurated

Under the auspices of the local Tangpu, a "Civic Training Institute" ( ) was inaugurated on May 2, with an office at 200 Dah Chih Road. The Chief of this institute is Loh Ching-dz ( ), a committee member of the local Tangpu.

Price of Rice

The wholesale price of Chinese Rice ranges from $9.60 to $11.10 per picul this morning and the retail prices quoted by local rice shops are as follows :-

Chinese Rice	Best Quality ...	$11.20
	Good " ...	$10.40
	Ordinary " ...	$ 9.70
Saigon Rice	Best Quality ...	$10.00
	Good " ...	$ 9.20
	Ordinary " ...	$ 8.20

City's Help In Suppression Of OpiumIsAsked

Ma Liang, Commissioner For Kiangsu, Appeals To General Public

SETTLEMENTS ARE SAID HINDRANCE

Smoking Officials Must Start Registering Early In June

An earnest appeal to the general public and the various official quarters for co-operation with the Central authorities in the task of opium suppression in Shanghai was made by Mr. Ma Liang, Opium Suppression Inspecting Commissioner for Kiangsu, in an interview with a representative of the Central News Agency yesterday.

The first step on the program for a complete elimination of the deadly drug in accordance with regulations as set down by the Opium Suppression Directorate-General of the Military Affairs Commission, Mr. Ma said, will be to secure a complete registration of all opium addicts in this city.

This task, Mr. Ma pointed out, would not be as easy to accomplish in Shanghai as in other provinces and cities because of the existence of foreign settlements and the lack of the pao chia system in the Chinese districts.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Ma stated, registration of opium smokers in Shanghai had been conducted once before, but due to special circumstances the registration was found to be sadly incomplete. To remedy the situation, Mr. Ma added, another period of three months will be granted to the public for registration.

His position being in a inspecting capacity and not executive, Mr. Ma has during the past two days called on Mayor Wu Te-chen of Greater Shanghai and other Municipality officials to discuss concrete measures for the carrying out of the anti-opium program.

Similar to the New Life Movement, the opium suppression campaign, according to Mr. Ma, will pay especial attention to addicts among public functionaries, all of whom are required to register beginning the middle of June.

Definite date for the opening of registration, Mr. Ma said, will be formally announced in a public notice to be issued shortly jointly by Mayor Wu Te-chen and the Kiangsu-Shanghai Inspecting Commissioner's Office.

Mr. Ma's offices are situated in Chinkiang, capital city of Kiangsu, and Shanghai, and his time will be divided between the two cities. His local office is established on Penglai Road near the Bureau of Public Safety of Greater Shanghai.

7136.

May 3, 1936. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE OPIUM SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT

The Opium Suppression General Commission of the Military Affairs Commission is paying close attention to the question of opium suppression with the two Foreign Settlements of Shanghai. The Commission considers that despite the numerous complications, some way must be adopted to bring about an early solution of this subject. The Commission has, therefore, instructed Ma Liang (馬良), the special envoy responsible for the investigation of opium suppression work in Kiangsu Province and the Shanghai Municipality, to discuss with the Shanghai City Government measures to be taken for the conducting of negotiations with the authorities of the Settlements through diplomatic methods with a view to bringing about a settlement of the question.

China Times publishes the following brief comment :-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL SHOULD OPEN PARKS TO PUBLIC

According to the report published by the S.M.C., more than 1,700 persons died in the International Settlement during the month of March 1936, which is an increase of more than 600 persons as compared with the same period last year. The disease which accounted for [illegible] of the deaths was tuberculosis.

Among the 1,000-[illegible] deceased, there is no doubt that the Chinese represent the overwhelming majority. Unhealthy living, the result of dire poverty, is the chief cause of diseases such as tuberculosis.

In a great city like this, most of the people have not the fortune to enjoy fresh air. Those who crowd into a small attic or a small room above the kitchen can only breathe the smoke and gas emanating from the coal. It is therefore only natural for them to become the victims of such diseases as tuberculosis.

It is true that there are places such as private gardens, villas and parks, where the air is much fresher. Private gardens and villas are of course out of the question for most of us, but the strange thing is that you have to buy a pass before you can enter the parks. The fee for the pass, $1, is not a large sum, but in the opinion of those residents of "pigeon-cage-sized" rooms, this dollar goes to much better use by buying rice rather than the "fresh air". As a consequence those people never get acquainted with the parks.

The S.M.C. in publishing the report referred to above should be aware of the necessity of throwing open the parks to everybody unless practical measures can be adopted to improve the housing conditions. Considering the heavy rates paid by the residents, they should be entitled to some fresh air at least.

If the S.M.C. has the public benefit in view, it should open the parks to the public unconditionally.

April 30, 1936. | Afternoon Translation.

Central China Daily News and other local newspapers:

THE OPIUM SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT

Moo Liang (馬亮), the special officer responsible for the investigation of opium suppression work in Kiangsu Province and the Shanghai Municipality appointed by the Directorate-General of the Opium Suppression Commission, arrived at Shanghai in the evening of April 28. He is staying at the New Asia Hotel (新亞酒店).

Yesterday morning Moo Liang called at the Shanghai City Government and had a conversation with Mayor Wu Te Chen. Later, he paid separate visits to General Tsai Chin Chun, Chief of the Public Safety Bureau, Doo Yueh Sun (杜月笙), Yu Yah Ching (虞洽卿) and other members of the local Opium Suppression Committee, in the course of which plans as to how to push ahead the anti-drug work in this municipality were discussed.

At 1 p.m. yesterday the special officer inspected the Shanghai Municipality Opium Suppression Committee and the Opium Suppression Inspectorate at Nantao and made a detailed inquiry into the opium administration in this locality.

Yesterday afternoon Moo Liang called again at the Public Safety Bureau and held a preliminary discussion with General Tsai Chin Chun and officials of anti-drug organs on the investigations and suppression of opium smoking among the public and public officers. It is understood that concrete measures will be drawn up as soon as a further discussion has taken place.

It is learned that the office of this special officer will be located in the vicinity of the Public Safety Bureau.

Interviewed by our reporter at the New Asia Hotel yesterday, Moo Liang made the following statement:-

"Satisfactory results in the local opium suppression work have been arrived at through the co-operative efforts of the Chief of the Public Safety Bureau and the authorities of the Opium Suppression Committee. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 opium smokers in this locality, of whom 40,000 have since been registered with the authorities. The rest will be done with after a certain period of time, it is presumed.

"Owing to treaties and certain other circumstances, more difficulties will be experienced in dealing with the opium administration in the Foreign Settlements than in the Chinese controlled territory. I have decided to discuss with the Shanghai City Government measures to deal with this matter.

"As soon as my office has been inaugurated, I will proceed to Chinkiang again and thence to various other hsiens to inspect opium conditions there. The inspection will be complete in three months and a report on the result of the inspection will then be submitted to the Directorate-General of the Opium Suppression Commission. I will not stay exclusively in Shanghai but I am contemplating visit places between Shanghai and Chinkiang so as to enable myself to keep in close touch with the various district organs responsible for the opium suppression work. I will start my inspection in Shanghai on May 1 and will discuss with the local authorities matters relating to the opium suppression in this locality. My office will be inaugurated in a few days and I will leave Shanghai after a week's sojourn."

April 17, 1936. Morning Translation.

Min Pao and other local newspapers :-

THE OPIUM SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT

In connection with the launching of an anti-narcotic propaganda in Shanghai, the local Tangpu issued the following notification yesterday:-

"With a view to giving local residents a fair understanding of the evils of opium smoking and narcotic taking, this Tangpu has organized a Special Committee to undertake anti-opium and anti-narcotic propaganda in conjunction with representatives of various local public bodies. The propaganda will start on April 20 and will last till April 26. All local government organs, public bodies, schools, etc., are requested to send four representatives each to participate in the memorial meeting which will be held at the auditorium of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce at 10 a.m. April 20. They are also requested to send delegates to participate in a lantern procession which will start from the Public Recreation Ground, West Gate, at 5.30 p.m. April 26."

The Special Committee of the Tangpu has specially produced a large number of slides which have been distributed among local cinemas for public exhibition prior to the showing of feature pictures during the period of propaganda.

The Committee has also printed a large number of booklets containing pictures, slogans and various articles dealing with the regulations governing the opium and narcotic suppression movement promulgated by the National Government. These booklets will be distributed and posted with the object of extending the propaganda and enabling the people to understand the strict measures drawn up by the Government for the suppression of opium and narcotics.

As the number of opium addicts in Shanghai has become smaller, six of the opium shops in Nantao and Chapei have given up their business.

The Bureau of Public Safety recently received information to the effect that certain unscrupulous public officers were affording protection to opium dens. General Tsai Chin Chun, Commissioner of the Bureau of Public Safety, has ordered his subordinates to conduct a careful and strict investigation into the matter. Severe punishment will be meted out to those who are found to have committed such evil practices.

Min Pao and other local newspapers (Nanking Telegram) :-

THE INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

According to information secured from the Ministry of Industry, the question of inspection of factories in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai will likely be settled as a result of negotiations conducted by the Shanghai City Government.

It is said that an inspection of factories in the Foreign Settlements of Shanghai will be carried out in July.

D.7138

No. 1
Date

April 15, 1936. Afternoon translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao and other local newspapers dated April 14:-

THE OPIUM SUPPRESSION MOVEMENT

The local Tangpu will convene a joint meeting at its auditorium at Feng Ling Jao (枫林桥) at 2 p.m. to-day (April 14) of representatives from the Shanghai City Government, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commissioner's Headquarters, the Shanghai Opium Suppression Committee, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the General Labour Union, the Educational Society, etc, to discuss measures to launch a propaganda for an anti-narcotic movement in Shanghai so as to induce opium addicts to under a cure immediately of their opium smoking habit.

The propaganda work will start on April 20 and last till April 26.

April 14 a joint petition to the local Kuomintang Headquarters requesting it to appoint as early as possible an Adjustment Committee to reorganize the Association.

It will be recalled that the local Kuomintang ordered the reorganization of the association on February 19, 1936, on the ground that the committee was unable to administer the affairs of the association in an efficient manner.

Anti-opium move ent - propaganda campaign

At 2 p.m. April 14, the local Chinese Authorities held a joint meeting in the Tangpu Headquarters and decided to conduct propaganda in favour of the anti-opium movement for one week beginning on April 20. The following arrangements were made :-

April 20 - Meetings to be held by local public bodies.

April 21 - Lecturing groups organized by branches of the Tangpu will deliver open-air lectures in Chinese controlled territory. Members of the Kuomintang will also broadcast speeches from local radio stations supporting the anti-opium movement.

April 22 - Under the supervision of the Bureau of Education, students will deliver open-air lectures in Chinese controlled territory. Certain prominent local Chinese literati will broadcast lectures from radio stations.

April 23 - Story-tellers, singers and actors will broadcast songs and stories of an anti-opium nature.

April 24 -- Pictures bearing on anti-opium propaganda will be exhibited at local cinemas.

April 25 -- Groups organized by local public bodies will deliver open air lectures in Chinese controlled territory.

April 26 -- A lantern procession will be held at 6 p.m. in Chinese controlled territory.

Unlicensed Ricsha Pullers Create Disturbance at the Pullers Licensing Station, Shunteh Road

At about 7.30 a.m. April 14 several ricsha coolies and contractors commenced to congregate at the Pullers Licensing Station, Shunteh Road, with a view to securing nomination papers for the licensing of public ricsha pullers. As it had been decided by the Ricsha Board that only 5,000 licences were to be issued, the representatives of the largest honge refused to accept nomination papers and insisted that all coolies should be licensed. These representatives then left and the crowd, which had increased to about 8,000, began to get unruly although confining their activities to shouting.

At about 9.30 a.m. several coolies commenced to throw stones at passing railless trams and buses whereupon the police immediately broke up the crowd and drove the coolies over Markham Road bridge into Chapei. Stones and pieces of glass were thrown at the police officers, several of whom were hit. A C.P.C. attached to Sinza was severely manhandled and had his pistol taken from him.

OPIUM SUPPRESSION AND INSPECTION

Officials To Conduct Wide Investigation Of Conditions

The Bureau of Public Safety will shortly commence a general inspection of opium smokers and hongs in Shanghai for the purpose of reducing the number of opium addicts and cancelling certain licences which were issued last year. The Opium Suppression Headquarters at Nanking has sent inspectors to the various provinces to supervise the suppression work. One Shanghai inspector has arrived in Chinkiang where he is interviewing high officials regarding the plan.

Preparations are being made by the fourth department of the Bureau for inspection of opium smokers this week. All opium hongs are required to renew their licences this month. Many of these hongs will not be allowed to operate either because of the fixed policy of the Government or their violation of suppression regulations.

There are at present 12 opium hongs in Shanghai, and 54 first class opium shops. The second class and third class shops number 25 and one, respectively. The Opium Suppression Superintendent of the National Military Council has established a special bureau in Shanghai to supervise the operation of these hongs and shops.

GUIDE TO OPIUM ADDICTS APPLYING FOR REGISTRATION

(1) The purpose of the registration of opium addicts.

The purpose of the registration of opium addicts by this Bureau is to obtain accurate statistics of the number of opium addicts who will be required to give up their habit within a specified period.

(2) The period of registration.

The period of registration of local opium addicts is six months and the registration will be carried out in two stages :-

(a) During the first stage - July to September this year, which is the period for the surrender of opium addicts, the latter must voluntarily apply to this Bureau for registration.

(b) The second stage - October to December this year - is fixed as the period for the compulsory registration of opium addicts who will be compelled to register when arrested by this Bureau.

(3) Applications by opium addicts.

All opium addicts, whether they apply for registration voluntarily or otherwise, but who desire to be cured of their habit, will be sent to the hospital for treatment. Those who cannot be cured quickly on account of illness must apply for licences which will authorise them to purchase prepared opium and also permit them to smoke for the time being, but they have to reduce the quantity and stop smoking by different stages.

(4) Application for registration.

(a) Opium addicts should first fill in the application forms for registration, after which they will either be issued with licences or sent to hospital for treatment.

(b) The application forms for registration designed by this Bureau are of three kinds :-

i) Application for ordinary licence.

ii) Application for poor people licence.

(ii) Application for cure of opium smoking.

These application forms have been distributed among various stations of this Bureau and will be supplied upon application.

(5) Application for ordinary licence to cure the habit in a certain period.

(a) Persons who apply for ordinary licences should make the application at this Bureau in person (application forms can be sent in already filled in or can be filled in at this Bureau). They will be issued with licences after the necessary charges have been paid.

(b) Applicants who cannot attend this Bureau on account of illness may send in their applications already filled in together with the necessary charges for the licences through another person.

(c) Applicants may forward their applications together with the necessary charges for the licences to the Branch Bureaux or Stations in the districts concerned and in return they will be issued with receipts. Three days later they should call at the Branch Bureaux or Stations where their applications, etc. have been made and exchange the receipts for their licences.

(6) Application for poor people licence to cure the habit in a certain time.

(a) Persons who apply for poor people licences should fill in the application forms and letters of guarantee and submit them, together with license fees, to this Bureau or its Stations and in return they will be given receipts. One week later they should call at this Bureau or its Stations where the necessary papers had been submitted and exchange the receipts for their licences.

(b) Any relatives or friends of the applicants can act as guarantors provided they have definite addresses and families.

(c) Holders of poor people licences who are found out by this Bureau to be not bona fide poor people will be punished with fines as prescribed in Sections 2 and 3 of Article 8 of the Measures governing the Registration of Opium Addicts, which specify :-

"Those who are not really poor must not apply for poor people licences. Offenders will be required to make good the application for ordinary licences, in addition to which they will be fined not less than three but not more than five times the licence fees, namely, at the rate of $5 each."

"Licences will be issued to poor people only upon the production of a certificate issued by the ti-pao of the district. In case of a false report or conspiracy being discovered, the person making out the certificate will be punished with a fine of half the amount of the fine imposed on the violator."

(d) Illiterate opium addicts may call at this Bureau or its Stations together with their guarantors and request the employees of this Bureau to fill in the application forms for them.

(7) <u>Travelling passes to licensed opium addicts</u>.

When opium addicts desire to travel to other parts of the country, they should return their licences to this Bureau which, upon payment of certain charges, will supply them with travelling passes.

(8) <u>The charges and validity of the licences</u>.

The charges for ordinary licences, poor people licences and travelling passes are $5, $0.60 and $3 respectively. The licences are valid for six months, while the travelling passes are good for three months only.

(9) Application for cure of opium smoking.

(a) Opium addicts who apply for cure of their habit within the period of voluntary registration will be treated free of charge at the Municipal Opium Cure Hospital.

(b) Applicants for cure of their habit must first send in their applications to this Bureau and wait to be sent to the hospital.

(c) Applicants should produce guarantors who will be responsible for the appearance of the applicants when required.

(10) Penalties for failure to apply for registration during the period of compulsory registration.

Opium addicts arrested by this Bureau for private smoking during the period of compulsory registration will be fined according to the regulations and will also be required to register. The public is encouraged to give information and when a report is found to be true, a percentage of the fines will be appropriated as reward.

Article 6 of the Measures governing the Registration of Opium Addicts specifies :- "Any member of the public may give information of persons attempting to evade registration during the period of compulsory registration. Opium addicts arrested as a result of the information will be made to register, in addition to which they will be punished with a fine of not less than $50 but not more than $300. A reward equivalent to 30% of the fine will be given to the informer. Those who give false and malicious information will be punished accordingly."

(11) Action to be taken after the period of compulsory registration.

This Bureau will cease to issue licences after the period of compulsory registration. Whoever fails to register and is arrested by this Bureau for smoking opium in private will be fined according to regulations, addition to which they will be detained and compelled to be cured of the habit.

(12) Grounds on which this Bureau will base its future actions in dealing with prisoners on opium charges.

(a) After the enforcement of the registration of opium addicts in this locality, all prisoners arrested on suspicion of smoking opium will be sent to the hospital for examination. Those who are found not to be addicts will be instantly released.

(b) After the enforcement of the registration of opium addicts in this locality, persons arrested by this Bureau for opening opium dens or transporting opium will be dealt with in accordance with the stipulations of Article 8 of the Measures governing the Registration of Opium Addicts and Articles 3 and 20 of the Measures governing the Vigorous Suppression of Narcotics and Prepared Opium Shops.

Article 8 of the Measures governing the Registration of Opium Addicts specifies :- "The licence which authorises its holder to cure his habit gradually must not be used to provide a den for others to smoke opium. Offenders will be severely punished according to military law, in addition to which their property will be confiscated."

Article 3 of the Measures governing the Vigorous Suppression of Narcotics and Prepared Opium Shops specifies :- "Strict search for smuggled opium should be conducted by specially organised smuggling preventive organs or local governments at important passes, railway stations, wharves, parcel departments of post offices and aerodromes. The smuggled articles, when found, will be confiscated and destroyed, while the offenders will be severely punished according to military law, in addition to which their private property will be confiscated. Rewards according to regulations will be issued to informers and officers taking part in the seizures."

Article 20 of the Measures governing the Vigorous Suppression of Narcotics and Prepared Opium Shops specifies :- "Whoever without special licences from competent authorities conducts business, irrespective of the fact whether or not the prepared opium on sale bears the duty stamp, will be regarded as a smuggler and, on being found out, will be punished according to military law, in addition to which his private property will be confiscated. The usual rewards will be distributed among informers and officers taking part in the case."

(13) Matters to which the attention of opium addicts is drawn.

The public is allowed to inform this Bureau, either in person or by writing, any corrupt practice by officers of this Bureau, such as illegal detention, illegal fines, extortions, accepting bribes, etc. Severe punishment will be meted out to them if the charge is found to be true. Persons who give false or malicious information will be dealt with according to law.

Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety.

D. 2738

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS RELATING TO THE REGISTRATION OF OPIUM SMOKERS

Question: Why is it necessary to enforce a registration of opium smokers?

Answer: The object of registration of opium smokers by this Bureau (Public Safety Bureau) is to ascertain the number of smokers in this city and the quantity of opium consumed by them so as to fix a standard to bring about a gradual reduction in the quantity of the opium required in future.

Q: Why should an opium smoker apply for a licence for the cure of his habit?

A: Out of consideration of those aged, weak and heavy opium smokers who are not in a position to cure their habit at once, the Government issues licences to permit them to smoke for the time being but to reduce the quantity at different periods.

Q: What benefit can opium smokers obtain in applying for registration?

A: In applying for registration, opium smokers demonstrate their obedience to Government orders. Thus the Government will undertake to cure them without charge or to have their habit cured by a certain time.

Q: When will the period of voluntary registration of opium smokers close?

A: The period of voluntary registration was originally from the beginning of July to the end of September, 1935. As a number of opium smokers in this city were not familiar with the procedure of registration, the period of registration was extended one month. In consequence, smokers are allowed to register in the month of October. Following the closing of registration at the end of

October, the Bureau will arrest smokers who will be fined and will be compelled to register.

Q: What measures will be adopted during the period of compulsory registration?

A: During the period of compulsory registration, the surrender of opium smokers will cease. When an opium smoker is arrested by this Bureau, he will be fined a sum of more than $50 and less than $300 and will then be compelled to register.

Q: How will unregistered opium smokers be dealt with after the closing of the registration period?

A: The period for the registration of smokers will close at the end of this year (1935), after which opium smokers arrested by this Bureau will be treated as opium offenders. In addition to a fine, they will be sent to anti-opium hospitals for cure.

Q: How many kinds of licences for the cure of the opium habit by a specified time are there? What are the fees and what is the limit of time?

A: The fee for a common licence for the cure of the opium habit by a specified time is $5, while the same licence for poor people will cost only 60 cents. The fee for a travelling certificate for an opium license is $3. These licences will be renewed every six months. The travelling certificates will expire every three months, after which an application can be made with the district anti-opium organ for new certificates.

Q: When it is discovered that opium smokers who have secured poor people licences are not poor people, will they be fined?

A: Such smokers will be fined a sum equivalent to three or five times the fee for the common licence. They will be made to take out a supplementary application for

common licensees. A fine equivalent to 50% of the fine will be imposed on the guarantor of the smoker.

Q: Will the charge be increased when a licence is renewed?

A: No increase will be made in the charge.

Q: How does an opium smoker ask for a cure of his habit?

A: The Public Health Bureau has established two Anti-Opium Hospitals: one at Chapei and the other at Nantao. During the period of voluntary registration of opium smokers, a smoker who desires for a cure should fill in an application form (obtainable from this Bureau or its various branches). After a satisfactory investigation regarding the applicant has been made by this Bureau, the smoker will be sent to the Anti-Opium Hospital for a cure of his habit without charges. When a smoker leaves the hospital after a complete cure, he must fill in a form stating that he will not smoke opium again.

Q: What steps will be taken when an opium smoker relapses into his habit?

A: This Bureau will arrest him and send him to the District Court to be dealt with according to law.

Q: How will it be proved that an opium smoker who desires to cure his habit by himself has got rid of the habit?

A: It is proper for opium smokers to cure their habit by themselves. In order to guard against unscrupulous people who may attempt to evade taking out a licence but go on smoking opium as usual, an opium smoker who asks to cure his habit by himself, although he is not required to register or apply for a licence, must complete the cure within one month, and a hospital designated by the Public Health Bureau will issue a certificate proving that the habit has been cured. The smoker must furthermore write out a statement, for record purposes, that he will never smoke again. If the smoker is suspected of being dishonest,

this Bureau may still send him to an anti-opium hospital for examination. Should the smoker be found still to have the habit, he will be dealt with in a similar manner as an opium smoker who has relapsed into his habit after a cure.

Q: What steps will be taken to deal with the smuggling of opium and the providing of a house for opium smoking?

A: Persons who smuggle or sell opium will be sent to a military organ to be dealt with according to military law. Their property will be confiscated according to the regulations.

Form No. 3
C-25,000-1-34
1.W.K.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S. 1, Special Branch, D. 7138

REPORT

Date December 17, 1935.

Subject (in full) Assumption of office of members of the Shanghai Municipality Opium Prohibition Committee

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang *Forwarded by* A/D Inspt. DI

I beg to report that there is no change in the personnel of the Shanghai Municipality Opium Prohibition Committee. The office of this Committee is located in No.51 Mao Ka Loong, Kantao.

This Committee functions more or less in an advisory capacity to the Shanghai City Government, and the task of suppressing the opium evil is undertaken by the 4th Department of the Bureau of Public Safety. This Department, which has been formed especially for the purpose of dealing with narcotic problems, is in charge of one named Tai Lih-tseng (戴立增), who is assisted by ten detectives and twenty clerks.

Sih Tse liang
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Crime)
Information. The change about which I was speaking to you does not appear to have taken place.

Form No. 3
C. 25,000-1-34

File No. [illegible]

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch D. [illegible]

REPORT

Date December 9, 1935.

Subject (in full) Public Safety Bureau - notice calling upon registered opium smokers to apply for certificates

Made by D.S.I. Kao Yen-ken *Forwarded by* [illegible]

On November 7, the Bureau of Public Safety issued a circular notice instructing registered opium smokers to call at the Bureau for registration certificates before the end of the current month.

The above information was obtained by Agent 31.

Kao Yen-ken
D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File
W.S.

Form No. 3
2.35,000-1-34

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. O. REGISTRY B. D. 2020

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 16th 1935.

Subject (in full) Anti-Opium Propaganda

Made by D.I. Sih Tse-liang Forwarded by [illegible]

Enamel plates issued by the Bureau of Education, and bearing inscriptions advocating abstention from the opium habit have been affixed to electric supply poles on Chung Hwa Road, Wen Miao Road, and Boon Lai Road, Nantao.

The above information was obtained by Agent 31.

Sih Tse Liang
D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

File

REGISTRY
D. 2138

EXTRACT FROM DAILY REPORT

July 2, 1935.

Assumption of office of members of the Shanghai Municipality Opium Prohibition Committee

Under the auspices of the Shanghai City Government, members of the Shanghai Municipality Opium Prohibition Committee, appointed by the Mayor, formally assumed office at 10 a.m. July 1, 1935, at the Civic Centre. The ceremony was witnessed by the Mayor.

The following are the seven members of the Committee:-

Wong Shiao-lai (王曉籟), Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the International Settlement.

Tu Yueh-sung (杜月笙), Chairman of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association of the French Concession.

Yien Foh-ching (顏福慶), President of the Chinese Red Cross Hospital.

Yu Yah-ching (虞洽卿), member of the S.M.C.

Yu Tso-ding (俞佐庭), Chairman of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Wong Ih-ding (王一亭), well known philanthropist.

Waung Pah-chi (汪伯奇), general manager of the Sin Wan Pao.

The office of the Committee is located at No.51 Nao Ka Leong, Nantao.

SI,
Please report on the changes, if any, which have recently been made in the above arrangements. JHG 5

D.T. Lin 3/IV/35

August 30, 1935. Morning Translation.

Shun Pao and other local newspapers :-

RICSHA COOLIES AND THE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION

The Chinese Ratepayers' Association yesterday sent the following letter to the Shanghai Municipal Council :-

"This Association has received the following letter from the Ricsha Coolies' Union :-

'After you had sent us the letter from the Shanghai Municipal Council in which the Council states that the Shanghai Ricsha Coolies' Mutual Aid Association is not under the control of the S.M.C. and that we should approach the Mutual Aid Association direct, we sent a letter to the Chief Manager of the Mutual Aid Association on August 15 requesting him to convene a meeting. As no reply was received, we held an urgent meeting on August 19 and decided to send representatives to take over the control of the Mutual Aid Association. But the step was not carried out because we were persuaded by the Acting Commissioner of Police to wait quietly for a settlement.

'The Mutual Aid Association was formed more than a year ago and has collected subscriptions amounting to more than $200,000.00. It is in a corrupt state and has not carried out any benevolent work. This is known to all.

'On June 24, the S.M.C. held a meeting and decided on the reorganization of the Association. Following the issuing of this order, more than half of the members of the committee of the Association resigned. The reorganization has not yet been carried out.

'On August 9 the Association convened a committee meeting. On August 14 there appeared in the "Shun Pao" a set of resolutions passed by the meeting in question. These resolutions had evidently been fabricated by certain individuals as the committee of the Mutual Aid Association was not in a position to pass any resolutions because more than half of its members had already resigned.

'The Association is reported to have earmarked $40,000 for the insurance of coolies, $10,000 as a pension fund and $50,000 for the relief of unemployed coolies and their repatriation to their native homes. Upon questioning a ricsha coolie, we find that none of these measures have been put into force. This reveals the deceit of the Association.

'When a coolie dies, a coffin is solicited from ricsha owners; in winter coolies apply to benevolent societies for clothing; when the price of rice rises, coolies approach these societies for aid. Instead of giving assistance to coolies in these directions, the Association has thought of insurance, pension, etc.; it has placed less important work to the front and overlooked more urgent work requiring immediate attention.

END Of. REEL NO. 27

CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE

PROJECT NO. FRO-2

REEL NO. 27

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CERTIFICATION

THE DOCUMENTS DESCRIBED ABOVE WERE PHOTOGRAPHED BY:

9/17/52 (DATE)

Dittmold & McClaugh (SIGNATURE OF CAMERA OPERATOR)

FORM NO. FEB 1951 60-93

(31-36)

"SECRET"

SECURITY INFORMATION

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